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[see page 6]

THE

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OF

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(FOUNDED BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS)

1927-28

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

In this 27th issue of *The Review*, as in former years, an earnest effort has been made to preserve the continuity of reference, by recording, in an historical and easily accessible form, Canadian affairs as they have transpired since the previous year's publication.

Thus the Federal and Provincial Sessions of 1928 are treated, also the latest Annual Reports, available at the date of our going to press, of Government Departments and of organizations—financial, industrial, transportation, social, etc. Summaries of general current events cover the period July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

Attention is called to the increased size of the section on Banking and Finance made necessary by the unusual number of financing operations of corporations during the period under review.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby given of the co-operation of Government Departments—Federal and Provincial—organizations and individuals who have ever been ready to furnish special and detailed information when called upon to do so, thus assisting, to no small extent, in the arduous task of the compilation of the 1927-28 issue.

Appreciation is expresssed herewith of the valuable assistance rendered by the following writers in the preparation of the several sections of *The Review* assigned to their individual care: A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., W. A. Craick, B.A., Harvey H. Black, M.A., George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D., William Banks, F. A. Carman, Wellington Jeffers, George A. Cornish, B.A., R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.), J. C. Sutherland, B.A., and W. A. Deacon.

Since the issue of our 1926-27 *Review*, the regretted death of Mr. George S. Campbell, on Nov. 19, 1927, has removed a most valued member from our Advisory Editorial Committee.

THE EDITORS

Toronto,
Sept. 1st, 1928.

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Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1927—Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION

Historic Commemoration, July 1st, 1927

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was the occasion of an expression of the national spirit of the Dominion from coast to coast. It overflowed differences of race and religion. It knew no provincial boundaries. It embraced not only the older races of the Dominion but the new Canadians who represent many races and religions. The centre of it was a celebration at the Federal Capital, but it was participated in by the Provincial governments and by municipalities all over the country.

The celebration was divided into two main parts. The Prince of Wales, the Premier of Great Britain, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and the Premiers of all the Dominions were invited to come to Canada for the occasion. None of the Premiers of the other Dominions were able to accept the invitation owing to the pressure of duties in their own countries. The Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin found it impossible to be in Canada for Dominion Day but came at the opening of August.* Thus the historic commemoration of the formation of the Dominion which was celebrated at the opening of July was extended into August when His Royal Highness and Premier Baldwin were given an enthusiastic and loyal welcome in all parts of the country which they were able to visit.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration took the place of a commemoration of the first half century of Confederation. This had been planned to be held in 1917, but was prevented by the concentration of the energies of the country in the Great War. Proposals for the Diamond Jubilee celebration had come from many quarters, notably from Canadian Clubs throughout the country. The first Parliamentary action on the subject was the adoption by the Senate on May 4, 1926, of a resolution moved by Hon. John Lewis declaring that "it is expedient that preparations be made for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada." The Bill creating the National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was introduced in the House of Commons on Feb. 15, 1927, by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

* NOTE.—See section "Relations with the Empire" for summary of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses and Mr. Baldwin.

This Committee consisted of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon; the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces; the Premiers of the several Provinces; the Speakers of the House of Commons and the Senate; a few members of his Majesty's Privy Council for Canada; a few Senators; the Chief Justice of Canada; the deputy heads of certain of the departments of the public service; the Presidents of the two large railway systems; the heads of a few representative organizations including, The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, The National Council of Women, The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, The Daughters of Canada, labour and farmer organizations, and the one woman member of Parliament. The Bill incorporating the Committee was put through rapidly by Parliament and the Committee was organized on Mar. 16, 1927, the organization of the executive taking place three days later. One of the early decisions of the Committee was that it would assume responsibility for the July celebration while the Dominion Government would retain control of the celebration in August at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin.

The main historic commemoration took place on July 1, and the two days immediately following. Earlier than this, however, there were a number of unofficial celebrations throughout the country. The St. Jean Baptiste parade in Montreal took the form of a celebration of Confederation and included allegorical floats unfolding the historical events of four centuries of Canadian history. The Local Council of Women of Toronto on June 27 gave a Jubilee banquet in honour of the twenty-seven surviving daughters of Confederation. Three of this number were present, including Miss Hortense Cartier, daughter of Sir George Etienne Cartier, Mrs. W. D. Gwynne, daughter of Hon. James Cockburn, and Mrs. J. D. Chipman, daughter of Sir Leonard Tilley. For three evenings commencing June 23, the Toronto Chapter* of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire presented an historical pageant at Massey Hall. On his way to take part in the Jubilee celebration at Ottawa, Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, addressed the Jubilee gathering at Windsor, Ontario, on June 30. On this date the Prime Minister announced that the life title of "Honourable" had been attached, by Order-in-Council, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the title to apply as well to all former occupants of the office who were still living.

One of the opening features of the July celebration was the exchange of messages of congratulation throughout the Dominion, throughout the Empire and with foreign countries. Messages were received from His Majesty, the King, from Premier Baldwin, and from H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, and from Lord Aberdeen, two former Governors-General. Cables of congratulation came likewise from the British Dominions. Messages were issued in Canada by the Governor-General, by Premier King and

* NOTE.—The Municipal Chapter of Toronto.

by the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and were exchanged with and between the Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of the Provinces. Greetings were also received from France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Iceland, Hungary, Finland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The ceremonies at the Federal Capital began at eleven o'clock on Dominion Day with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Confederation Block which was to house Government offices. Immediately afterward took place the inauguration of the carillon in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings. Premier King delivered an address describing the circumstances under which the Parliament Buildings were burned and reconstructed, stating that the proposal to install the carillon was first made in Parliament by the late Senator George Bradbury. Just after the noon gun had boomed out the hour the Governor-General touched a key in an electric block and gave the signal for the playing of the *Windsor Chimes* on the carillon. This was followed by *O Canada*, *The Maple Leaf*, and *God Save the King*, and by means of radio installation the inaugural music was broadcast all over Canada and to other parts of the Empire and of the world. The morning programme closed with the planting of a Confederation maple by Lady Willingdon, a ceremony which was performed on the same day by prominent citizens in various parts of the Dominion. Just at the conclusion of this incident greetings were received from the Premier of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and the Mayor of Toronto which had been carried by Boy Scout harriers from the Queen City to the Federal Capital.

At three o'clock that afternoon before many thousands of people scattered over the Parliamentary lawns were delivered addresses interpretive of the Jubilee. Lord Willingdon, Premier King, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, Hon. T. C. Chapais, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, and Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham discussed various phases of the history of the Dominion, with words of inspiration on the problems of the future. Miss Margaret Anglin, daughter of Hon. T. W. Anglin, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, in the precincts of which Miss Anglin was born, read a poem in commemoration of Confederation written by Bliss Carman and entitled *Dominion Day, 1927*. Two among the speakers of the afternoon, Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley and Hon. T. C. Chapais, were sons of the Fathers of Confederation. There were also present Miss Hortense Cartier, daughter of Sir George Etienne Cartier, and Miss Georgina Pope, daughter of Hon. W. H. Pope of Prince Edward Island. Miss Cartier laid a wreath on the statue of her father in the Parliament grounds, and at the statues and on the graves of Fathers of Confederation in many parts of the country wreaths were placed by detachments of Boy Scouts. Beside the speeches, the programme included music from the Centenary Choir, a choir organized for the Centenary of Ottawa a year earlier, and from a choir of school

children. Speeches and music were both bilingual. An historic pageant representative of the history of the many phases of life in the Dominion paraded through the city streets just before dusk. In the evening a dinner was given by the Dominion Government; the Governor-General presided and the guests included the United States Minister to Canada, the Minister of the Irish Free State at Washington, Hon. Pope Hennessey, representing the British Ambassador at Washington, the Canadian Minister at Washington, and Sir Hugh Denison, Commissioner for Australia in the United States.

The main event of Saturday at the Capital was the visit of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. Colonel Lindbergh came to Ottawa in the monoplane, *Spirit of St. Louis*, in which he had crossed the Atlantic. He was accompanied by seven United States Army fliers. Colonel Lindbergh received an ovation at the field where he landed, in the streets of the city, and again on Parliament Hill. His visit was saddened by the accidental death of Flying-Lieut. J. Thaddeus Johnson, who was in one of the accompanying planes. During the landing, Lieut. Johnson's machine collided with another plane and Johnson was killed in jumping to the ground. The young airman was given a public funeral on the following day. On the evening of Saturday the Dominion Government gave a dinner in honour of the first Minister from the United States, Hon. William Phillips. The speeches on the occasion were mainly in the nature of official greetings, but in the course of his remarks, Premier King referred to the possible growth of the Canadian diplomatic service. "Whatever there may be," he said in this connection, "in the way of increased representation of Canada in other countries simply means increased co-operation within the British Empire."

On Sunday afternoon at the Capital, as also in the Provincial capitals and many cities throughout the Dominion, religious services were held in commemoration of Confederation. The Governor-General presided at the service in the Capital.

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in other parts of the Dominion followed along the same lines as the ceremonies at the Capital. In each of the Provincial capitals there were programmes over which presided the Lieutenant-Governors and in which the Prime Ministers and other prominent citizens participated. In addition to speeches and music the events customarily included historical pageants representative of the history of the country. The preparation and presentation of these pageants throughout the Dominion were almost entirely the work of Canadians. At some points local reasons gave a special turn to these representations as at St. Boniface where the landing of La Vérendrye was the chief feature of the pageants. Loyalty and rejoicing marked the celebrations almost without exception from coast to coast. There were one or two adverse incidents. At the town of Canning in Nova Scotia, flags were half-mast in mourning for the Confederation pact. *The Acadian Recorder* of Halifax kept up its

sixty-year long refusal to recognize Dominion Day. It had opposed Confederation at the time and steadfastly chose June 21, the date of the founding of Halifax, as its annual national holiday. Such occurrences as these, however, merely served to emphasize the general enthusiasm.

Celebrations of the Canadian Diamond Jubilee were also held outside of Canada. In London, England, there were services in Westminster Abbey and in Westminster Cathedral. His Majesty was represented at the Abbey by H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught and those present included Premier Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald and Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, H. R. H., Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Byng, and others. A reception was also held in the Canadian Building in the evening. At Paris there was an afternoon reception and a dinner at which many of the notable men of France were present. In New York two hundred Canadian residents held a luncheon in honour of Confederation which was addressed by Arthur Stringer, Canadian author and Vice-President of the New York Canadian Club. On behalf of Canadian residents in the United States, W. W. Colpitts, President of the Canadian Club of New York, unveiled at Ottawa on the evening of July 1st a tablet announcing their purpose to erect a memorial in the Hall of Fame in the Parliament Buildings.

Under the auspices of the central Diamond Jubilee Committee a number of special features were provided for the celebration with a view to increasing knowledge of the country or of making a permanent record of the Jubilee. Broadcasting was arranged for the inauguration of the carillon in the tower of the Parliament Buildings; and up to the conclusion of the national programme on the early morning of July 2, striking features of the national celebration were carried over the radio to the most distant parts of Canada and to widely scattered points in the United States, Great Britain, and other parts of the world. According to reports received by the Committee the broadcast was heard in England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Brazil, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Hawaii, the British West Indies, Newfoundland and Alaska. A considerable literature for the occasion was issued, including a booklet outlining and entitled *Sixty Years of Canadian Progress*, a series of newspaper articles on various phases of Canadian history, suggestions and designs for pageants, while arrangements were made for the subsequent publication of a commemorative volume under the title of *Three Hundred Years of Government.* A film was issued entitled *Canada's Diamond Jubilee.* For use in the celebration the Central Committee recommended the French version of *O Canada* by Routhier and the English version by Weir. A special issue of postage stamps was made in both English and French. Medals were offered and presented for essays and speeches among scholars in all Provinces, and for editorials among daily and weekly newspaper writers. In connection with the school contests an official statement says that "reports received indicate that the

children of new comers entered these contests on an equality with the children of Canadian-born, and in many cases the children of the newer Canadians made a splendid showing." Special Jubilee medals were issued in gold, silver and bronze to the King, the Governor-General, the Prime Ministers and to others prominent in public life during Jubilee year, while commemorative medals in bronze were given to all school children taking part in the celebration. A copper plaque commemorative of the event was issued for each school in the Dominion. The Committee offered prizes for designs for coins and the three deemed best were turned over to the Federal Minister of Finance. An *interim* Report of the Committee presented to Parliament in the Session of 1928 gave the expenditures up to Dec. 31, 1927, as $186,189.62 and the receipts to that date, $254,838.51, of which $250,000 was provided by the Dominion Government, the rest being special contributions and payments for grandstand-selling privileges. Up to Feb. 11, 1928, there had been further expended $3,311.13 and on that date there were $55,858.66 of liabilities.

THE DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Senate Reform; The B.N.A. Act

The Dominion-Provincial Conference opened in the Railway Committee room of the Parliament Buildings at eleven o'clock on Nov. 3, 1927, and it concluded on the afternoon of Nov. 10. It dealt with a wide variety of subjects, the chief of which were Senate reform, the amendment of the British North America Act, Provincial subsidies and representation, immigration and company law. At the opening the Dominion Premier pointed out that the gathering was "a Conference, not a Cabinet nor a Convention." The proceedings took the form largely of an exchange of views between the Federal and Provincial ministers. No resolutions were adopted. No shorthand notes were taken of the discussions, but an official summary was issued after each sitting. This summary is the source of the statements made in the following review of the Conference at the meetings of which Premier King presided with the exception of the evening meeting of Nov. 9, when Hon. Ernest Lapointe took the chair.

Senate reform was the first subject which led to an extended discussion. It occupied the sitting of the Conference on the first Thursday afternoon. It was introduced in an historical review by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and was participated in by the Premiers of all the Provinces. Mr. Lapointe said the Government "had virtually been instructed by the House of Commons on Mar. 9, 1925, to submit the question to a Provincial Conference." According to the official Report the members of the Conference were unanimously opposed to "abolishing" the Senate, and there was practically unanimity against the principle of an elective Senate. "A comparatively small body of opinion favoured some change which might bring the Upper Chamber more closely in contact with the electorate, though this was regarded as at variance with the British system of government upon which the Canadian system is based. With respect to a fixed term of office and an age limit there was a wide divergence of opinion, these proposals not being generally regarded as vital when the question of reform was being considered." The system adopted in England in 1911 for the control of relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords was discussed at considerable length, while reference was also made to the systems existing in other Dominions of the Empire. Throughout the discussion the right of the Provinces to be consulted was frequently emphasized. There was no attempt on the part of any speakers to minimize the value of a second chamber.

The question of procedure in amending the British North America Act was the subject of discussion during the entire morning of Friday.

This item of the *agenda* was introduced through an opinion submitted for discussion by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. In effect the opinion in question was that Canada in view of the equality of status which she now enjoys as declared at the last Imperial Conference and in view further of the cumbersome procedure now required, should have the power to amend her own Constitution, and that legislation should be asked for from the United Kingdom for that purpose. In order that adequate safeguard should be provided it was proposed that in the event of ordinary amendments being contemplated the Provincial legislatures should be consulted, and a majority consent of the Provinces obtained, while in the event of vital and fundamental amendments being sought involving such questions as provincial rights, the rights of minorities, or rights generally affecting race, language and creed, the unanimous consent of the Provinces should be obtained.

The Conference divided sharply on the proposal, a portion of the members being entirely opposed to any change in the present procedure, while others either approved of the opinion expressed by the Minister in its entirety or with minor modifications. "On the question of the rights of minorities and of other rights specifically laid down in the British North America Act there was no divergence of opinion whatsoever." In submitting his opinion Mr. Lapointe pointed out that, while there had been five amendments to the British North America Act, on only one occasion had the Provinces been consulted. This was in 1907 when subsidies were under consideration and on that occasion there was only one dissenting Province, British Columbia. The Minister contended that the present method of amending the constitution was not consistent with the Dominion's status and proposed that in the future amendments should be made by legislation of the Dominion Parliament subject to the conditions set forth with regard to provincial rights. He suggested that questions on which unanimity of the Provinces should be required might be specified under Sections 93 and 133, and Section 92, Sub-sections 12, 13 and 14 of the B. N. A. Act.

Opponents of the proposal opposed it on various grounds. It was contended that there was no widespread demand for such a change; that if Canada had the right of herself to amend her Constitution all sorts of demands for changes would be made; that on no occasion had the Imperial Government refused a demand for amendment; that to submit all sorts of proposals to the provincial governments for approval would stir up local and party strife and arouse sentiment and feeling; that inasmuch as the Dominion's charter came from London, Canada should go to London for amendments thereto and that under the conditions as proposed amendments might become too easy to secure. Supporters of the proposal put forward by the Minister argued strongly on its behalf, declaring that the change must come sooner or later if Canada were to keep abreast of her status. The Constitution they contended could not be regarded as rigid and inflexible and must be subject to change with the changing time. It was therefore only a question of the best procedure to be adopted under the circumstances. It was held by one speaker that unity would not be furthered by the idea that Canadian questions could only be settled by an independent tribunal. The suggestions made by the Minister, he believed, would promote confidence and demonstrate to the world that the people of Canada were prepared to deal justly with their minorities. The declaration of the Imperial Conference was generally accepted as a definition to the world of equal status.

Canada should therefore keep pace with that status. At the conclusion the Minister stated that the Government would carefully consider all the opinions on the subject both *pro* and *con*.

Claims of the Provinces. Provincial subsidies came up for discussion on Monday afternoon, Nov. 7, and various phases of the subject were discussed on the three following days of the Conference. The discussion was opened by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Premier of British Columbia, who declared that the three demands of his Province were:

(1) The return of the railway lands for which the Province had paid heavily for development without receiving any taxes; (2) The withdrawal of the Federal Government from the income tax field; (3) The delimitation of the fields of taxation as between the Federal and Provincial authorities.

Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, on this occasion expressed the view that the Dominion Government should seriously consider additional subsidies to an amount equal to ten per cent. of the Customs and Excise revenue. On the following Thursday afternoon he submitted five propositions on the subject as follows:

(1) That provincial responsibility for onerous services of a national character are increasing without seeming possibility for a corresponding increase in its source of revenue (provincial revenues are inelastic). (2) That the entry of the Dominion Government into the field of direct taxation increases the difficulty of the Provinces. (3) That there is urgent need for more clearly defining the powers of the Provinces to impose taxation and the taxes they can impose. (4) Section 92 of the British North America Act should be amended in order to assign specifically to the Provinces certain taxes whether direct or indirect. (5) That the payment of increased subsidies should be provided for, or some percentage of the Dominion receipts from the Income tax should be paid over to the Provinces—or the Provinces should be allowed to levy "supplements" to the tax imposed by the Dominion—or the Dominion Government should fully cooperate with those Provinces which also levy the tax to the end that there may be a saving in the expense occasioned by the duplication of services for collection.

In the absence of Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, through illness, Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, submitted the claim that that Province should receive the same treatment as other Provinces. He based his statement upon the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims and suggested that the recommendations of that Report with regard to subsidies might have been made retroactive. Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, pointed out that the sum could not be paid without the authority of Parliament.

Hon. A. C. Saunders, Premier of Prince Edward Island, made a strong plea for better terms, declaring that his Province had a declining population and had only two manufacturing concerns, while at Confederation it had a considerable number. Half the revenue of the Province, he said, was spent in education. In reply to an enquiry he declared that Maritime union was an open question. He did not believe that Prince Edward Island had benefited by Confederation. He objected to the charging of the cost of the railroad on the Island against the debt allowance of the Province and asked for an increased subsidy equal to the interest on the amount concerned. Hon. G. S. Inman, Attorney-General, further supported the claim of Prince Edward Island and

argued that the rate of taxation in force in the Province was a burden upon the small population.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, declared that as a result of the Report of the Duncan Commission "the Maritimes stood as an individual stands who had had a judgment rendered in his favour." He did not contend that the Maritimes had any claim upon Western lands, but he asked from the West a brotherly consideration for those who had shared the load so that those lands could be made valuable by railways and other developments. He asserted that his Province had exhausted all its sources of taxation and that it had been shown that the Maritimes were not wasting money. Despite what might be heard to the contrary, he said, the Maritime Provinces still believed in Confederation.

Hon. T. C. Davis, Minister of Municipal Affairs in Saskatchewan, said that if the Federal Government increased subsidies and at the same time went out of the field of direct taxation this could only mean the raising of the tariff, to which his Province was opposed. Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan described the Duncan Report as *ex-parte* and asserted that the Dominion had realized a profit rather than a deficit out of Western lands. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared that the Western lands belonged by right to the Provinces and that no other part of Canada was helping to pay the subsidies which the Provinces were receiving in *lieu* of lands. He said that his Province was not at the moment asking for any addition to subsidies, but that it demanded the ultimate right to the interest on moneys secured from pre-emptions and the retention of the existing subsidies in *lieu* of lands. He added that he would not object if a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars were taken out of the other eight Provinces to help Prince Edward Island. "This opinion," said the official Report, "with respect to that Province (Prince Edward Island) may be said to be shared by all the other speakers of the Conference."

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, held that the Dominion was retiring its National Debt at an unnecessary rate, particularly when the Provinces were still showing deficits. He stated further that his Province had built three railways costing forty-three millions and was compelled to pay an annual interest of two and a half millions. These railways were developing new country, and for every dollar spent the Dominion Government would receive ten.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, declared that his Province contributed an unusually high *per capita* payment towards the burden of debt and towards the revenue of the Dominion. Ontario had no special claim, but the basis of financing laid down by the B. N. A. Act could not be regarded as permanent and must be subject to readjustment. He advised the appointment of a commission of outstanding financial men to go into the whole

question of provincial demands, their report to be submitted to a further Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, said that he was not asking for anything for his Province, but he was surprised that after sixty years of partnership there should still be so much friction between the Provinces and the Dominion as to their respective domains. He believed that there should be a clearer delimitation of the powers of taxation. He added that his Province had no objection to the return of the natural resources to the West and to the granting of special treatment to the Maritime Provinces provided that the bases of Confederation were left untouched.

The statement of Premier Brownlee regarding railways was the subject of comment by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, at the sitting on Wednesday afternoon. He said that the Dominion had taken the responsibility of paying the interest on ninety-three million dollars worth of railway bonds which had been guaranteed by the Provinces. Alberta was not the only Province which was asking the Dominion to take over railways. There were no less than twelve other railways which people desired should become part of the Canadian National system, and in connection with which complaints were being made with respect to high rates and poor service. Premier Ferguson here interjected the remark that this did not apply to Ontario and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Mr. Dunning estimated that the obligations that would be involved in taking over the twelve railways he had mentioned would approximate two hundred million dollars.

Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General of British Columbia, advocated a general enquiry into the division of the fields of taxation between the Dominion and the Provinces. By reason of various interpretations made by the Privy Council, he said, the Provinces were threatened with the loss of some of their existing sources. Already his Province had lost a valuable source through the fuel-oil case. He urged the necessity of defining the words "direct taxation" as used in the British North America Act. Premier Baxter of New Brunswick did not think the Dominion could afford to abandon the Income tax until she had got further along toward the payment of the War debt. He suggested an amendment to the B. N. A. Act, declaring that "direct taxation by the Provinces shall mean by any mode but Customs and Excise, on persons and things within the Province." Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, suggested that the Dominion should hand over to the Provinces revenue obtained from personal Income taxes, while retaining the proceeds of the Corporation tax. Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, made two statements with regard to the subsidies question and the financial requests of the Provinces. On Wednesday afternoon he called attention to the War debt amounting to $1,694,621,687, with annual carrying costs, including fixed charges, of $162,799,000. The special taxes

imposed for the purpose of meeting these charges, he said, failed to do so by over six million dollars. It was obvious that, while nuisance and other taxes had been abolished, certain other imposts must, in the circumstances, be maintained. Dealing with the Income tax, which it had been suggested should be partly or wholly turned over to the Provinces, Mr. Robb said that in the previous year this tax had brought in forty-eight million dollars, of which twenty-nine millions or sixty-nine per cent. came from the Corporation tax, eighty per cent. being from Ontario and Quebec. The explanation was that Montreal and Toronto were the headquarters of the large corporations and the Income tax was paid at the head office. In Quebec payments of Income tax by individuals had amounted to six millions and Corporation payments to eight millions. In Ontario the proportion had been seven to fourteen millions. He stated that while the Dominion debt had been reduced by $105,000,000 since 1923, the debts of the Provinces had been materially increased. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Robb estimated that the varied requests of the Provinces, involved either in subsidies, expenditure, or the drying-up of sources of revenue, would amount to a hundred million dollars annually. He declared on behalf of the Government that the whole question "must be given a thorough scrutiny before commitment of any nature should be given, and in the light of all representations made at this Conference we will carefully consider the problems."

Representation of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons was discussed at the same sitting on Monday afternoon at which the consideration of Provincial subsidies was first taken up. Attorney-General Harrington of Nova Scotia declared that in arriving at the basis of representation under the British North America Act the proper interpretation limited the population of Quebec to the old boundaries, but that this had not been adhered to, Abitibi having been included. Had the old boundaries been maintained, he argued, Nova Scotia would have at the present time a representation of fifteen instead of fourteen. Premier Saunders of Prince Edward Island asserted that when his Province entered Confederation it had done so on the assumption that its representation in the House of Commons should never be less than six. Premier Baxter of New Brunswick said that if the calculations of Nova Scotia were correct she was entitled to an extra member and should get it, but he did not believe in changing the B. N. A. Act for the sake of special provisions. A spokesman for Ontario said that if Nova Scotia could prove her claim she should get what she asked for. Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, declared that if Nova Scotia could show an error of calculation, that error should be corrected. He added that the claim of Prince Edward Island was a fundamental matter in connection with which all other Provinces would have to give consent.

Industries and Immigration. Another matter relating to better terms which was discussed was the condition of the fuel and steel industries. Mr. Harrington of Nova Scotia submitted that

the time had come for Canada definitely to proclaim a national fuel and steel policy under which the Dominion would aim to produce all the fuel and steel she consumed. Premier Brownlee of Alberta criticized the decision of the Railway Board that the out-of-pocket cost of carrying coal from Alberta to Ontario was $7.22 per ton and expressed the view that the figure should have been $6.75. Premier Ferguson endorsed the suggestions made by Mr. Harrington and Premier Brownlee. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, said that the decision of the Railway Board must be accepted and there was no possibility of increasing the duty on coal. Hon. Charles Dunning declared that to quarrel with the decision of the Railway Board as to the minimum cost of hauling coal from Alberta was simply to re-open the whole question.

The subject of immigration was brought up on Saturday by Premier Brownlee who suggested that the Dominion Government should call an annual conference of representatives of the Provincial governments to discuss conditions in each Province and their respective powers of absorption. Hon. R. A. Hoey of Manitoba declared that colonization and assimilation were the important problems. Mr. Inman of Prince Edward Island urged the need of settlers upon the farms in that Province vacated by those who had gone West. Mr. Taschereau advocated the deportation of alien inmates of the asylums and jails and the exclusion of the Bolshevist element. Premier Gardiner said that any young man or woman coming to his Province would get a job within twenty-four hours of arrival. Hon. L. P. D. Tilley of New Brunswick said that quality and not quantity was wanted. Premier MacLean of British Columbia said settlers should be young, of good health and assimilable from the racial point of view. Premier Ferguson advocated an advisory board of men outside the Government who would serve without pay. Continuing the discussion on Monday, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, declared that the policy of his Department was to secure the largest number of immigrants of a suitable character which could be assimilated with the best advantage both for the newcomer and to the various parts of the Dominion. He believed that a good deal of criticism originated from organizations which desired to bring over immigrants at £2 per head on a wholesale basis. To accede to such a proposal would, in his view, inevitably lead to much unemployment. In the opinion of certain of the Western delegates immigration should be absolutely under the control of the Federal and Provincial authorities and the activities of outside organizations, religious or otherwise, should be very carefully supervised.

Other Discussions. A great variety of other problems were also discussed by the Conference. The relative jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provinces with regard to water-powers was discussed by Premier Taschereau and by Premier Ferguson, who supported the contention that the Provinces were in control. Hon. Ernest Lapointe claimed jurisdiction for the Dominion and said that his opinion was that of three previous ministers and of

the officials who had been in the Department of Justice for many years. Premier Ferguson asked that the question should be submitted to the courts and suggested that an agreement as to the terms of the submission should be made. Mr. Lapointe replied that it would be necessary to discuss the matter in Cabinet council before reaching an agreement with the Provinces. After the Conference rose the Dominion Government passed an Order-in-Council (No. 115, Jan. 18, 1928), fixing the terms of reference to the Supreme Court and this Order-in-Council was subsequently replaced by another after consultation with the Provinces. (No. 592, Apr. 14, 1928).

The question of the incorporation of companies, including loan, trust and insurance companies, was brought up by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and was submitted to a Sub-committee which reported at a later sitting. This Committee reported: (1) That, with respect to incorporation of companies the Department of the Secretary of State would follow its present principle of refusing incorporation to companies which were purely provincial in scope and to enquire of applicants whether they had been at any time refused incorporation by a Province. (2) That, with respect to insurance, loan and trust companies a careful study would be made with a view to reaching a satisfactory basis of co-operation with the Provinces. (3) Legislation by the Dominion Government would be introduced to regulate the shares and securities of Dominion companies.

It was decided to submit the question of jurisdiction of aircraft and flying operations to the Supreme Court.

With regard to the control of the liquor traffic, Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General of Manitoba, suggested that Federal legislation should be passed to settle the right of the Provinces having liquor control Acts to control import by individuals. Mr. Major also advocated a reduction in Federal taxation on liquor in order to remove encouragement for bootleggers. Attorney-General Manson of British Columbia urged that the bonded warehouse should be got rid of as soon as possible, and also advocated a reduction of Excise duties. Premier Taschereau wanted the Scott Act wiped out, but was not strongly in favour of reduction in Excise duty on spirits, as he said the object of the Quebec law was to keep spirits at a high price and wines at a low price. Premier Baxter of New Brunswick also favoured reduction in the Excise duty on liquors. Mr. Lapointe said that the Government was desirous of implementing the demands of the Provinces in regard to control of import but was not prepared to make decision as to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. The Federal Minister of Finance said the request for lower Excise duties did not make it easier for him to make up his mind on provincial subsidies. Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, said that not a single bond had been issued during the past year for export houses and if any Province objected to bonds being granted they would be

refused. Mr. Manson advocated an amendment to the Criminal Code providing that narcotic offenders should be subject to the lash.

With regard to Old Age Pensions the discussions showed an inclination on the part of most of the Provinces to have the Federal Government make its contribution without involving the Provinces in a similar contribution. On the other hand, British Columbia supported the existing legislation and the Province of Manitoba announced its intention of accepting the Dominion Act, although it was likewise urged on behalf of that Province that the Dominion should pay the whole cost. Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, said the Old Age Pension Bill had been introduced first as a Federal scheme but that had been voted down and the present Bill had been introduced and passed in its stead. With regard to aid for highway construction practically all the Provinces with the exception of Quebec favoured assistance from the Federal treasury. In the opinion of Saskatchewan, Federal subventions for any purpose were objectionable and if money were to be spent by the Federal authorities it should be given without strings.

With respect to technical education the consensus of opinion was that the Federal grants should not be discontinued. In the opinion of Ontario, Federal grants of any kind should not be temporary but should be placed on a permanent basis. Hon. James Malcolm for the Dominion Government and Premier Ferguson for Ontario announced their intention of expanding facilities for research work, and both urged co-operation in order to avoid overlapping. Hon. W. J. Major of Manitoba advocated participation by the Provinces in the International Labour Conference at Geneva and was upheld by Hon. A. M. Manson of British Columbia. The Dominion Government accepted the suggestion and Premier King proposed that the Provinces should get together and select their man. Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, invited the Provinces to pass concurrent legislation to clear up all constitutional doubts with regard to the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There was a discussion upon the standardization of agricultural products, which was favoured by all the speakers. With respect to soldier settlement lands which had reverted to the Crown and were thereby exempt from municipal taxation, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, declared that it was the policy of his Department to dispose of such lands as quickly as possible and thereby place them in the taxable class. Hon. A. M. Manson of British Columbia called the attention of the Conference to the question of unemployment insurance for handicapped veterans who, while receiving pensions, might be almost incapacitated from industrial work. No action upon this matter is recorded in the official Report.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Conference:

Dominion of Canada: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand, K.C., Minister of State, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice, Hon. James A. Robb, Minister

of Finance, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. King, M.D., Minister of Health and Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., Minister of Public Works, Hon. Lucien Cannon, K.C., Solicitor General, Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster General, Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Minister of National Defence.

Ontario: Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., Premier, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., Provincial Treasurer.

Quebec: Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., Premier.

Nova Scotia: Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C., Premier, Colonel the Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. W. L. Hall, K.C., Attorney-General.

New Brunswick: Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., Premier, Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, and Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C., President of the Executive Council.

Manitoba: Hon. John Bracken, B.S.A., Premier, Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Agriculture.

British Columbia: Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., Premier, and Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., Attorney-General.

Prince Edward Island: Hon. Albert C. Saunders, K.C., Premier, and Hon. George S. Inman, K.C., Member of the Executive Council.

Saskatchewan: Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier, Colonel the Hon. J. A. Cross, D.S.O., K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., Provincial Secretary.

Alberta: Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Premier, Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer.

In addition to the above delegates the following Provincial Ministers had intimated an intention of being present to participate in later sittings of the Conference:

Quebec: Hon. Honoré Mercier, LL.B., Minister of Lands and Forests, and Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C., LL.M., Provincial Treasurer.

New Brunswick: Hon. A. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture.

The delegation also had from the Provinces a number of officials and advisors.

On the evening of Nov. 8 a banquet was tendered to the members of the Conference by the Canadian Club of Ottawa. Addresses were delivered by Premier King for the Dominion and by representatives of all the Provinces. Premier MacLean spoke for British Columbia; Hon. G. S. Harrington, for Nova Scotia in the absence of Premier Rhodes; Premier Gardiner, for Saskatchewan; Premier Saunders, for Prince Edward Island; Hon. W. H. Hoadley, for Alberta in Premier Brownlee's absence; Hon. C. D. Richards, for New Brunswick in the absence of Premier Baxter; Premier Bracken, for Manitoba; Premier Taschereau, for Quebec; and Premier Ferguson, for Ontario. Brigadier-General C. H. MacLaren, President of the Canadian Club, was in the chair.

Sir William H. Clark, k.c.s.i., c.m.g.
First British High Commissioner to Canada
Appointment announced April 25, 1928

Hon. R. B. Bennett, ll.b., k.c.
Chosen Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada at the Conservative National Convention in 1927

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

Political Events from July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

The Parliamentary Session did not overshadow other events of the year in the Federal arena to quite the usual extent. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and the visit of the Princes and of the British First Minister engaged public attention largely during the Summer of 1927, and in the Autumn the National Convention of the Conservative Party and the Conference of the Dominion and the Provinces were the centre of political thought. During the year (1927-28) there was only one By-election in which a contest took place, so that partisan activities were somewhat quiescent.

This By-election occurred in North Huron, on Sept. 12, 1927, caused by the death, early in the year, of J. W. King (Lib.-Prog.). It resulted as follows: Sheldon Bricker (U. F. O.), 2,673; A. Hislop (Lib.), 4,407; George Spotton (Cons.), 4,595. For the constituency of Maple Creek, Sask., vacated by the resignation of George Spence (Lib.), William G. Bock (Lib.), was returned by acclamation, Nov. 25, 1927. At the end of June, 1928, there were two vacancies, brought about by the resignations of Sir Henry Drayton, K.C. and Hon. S. F. Tolmie.

The outstanding event of the political year was the choice of Hon. R. B. Bennett as Leader of the Conservative Party, and the presence of a new chieftain was the centre of interest during the Session. Mr. Bennett did not pursue a militant course in his opening campaign on the floor of the House but chose rather to emphasize the amenities of Parliament and to make party sallies only on rare occasions. He lacked the biting satire of his predecessor but he showed that provocation would, in certain circumstances, strike fire. For a while, in the middle of the Session, he pushed the fighting vigorously, but when he found his followers standing alone on most issues he contented himself with making the position of his Party clear.

Mr. Bennett practised conciliation towards the group of Independents on the left. United Farmers of Alberta, Labourites and Independent Progressives voted more than once with the Conservatives. Sometimes the initiative came from the Conservatives; on other occasions the Independents led. The Conservative Leader's efforts at making friends with the U. F. A. did not go without some encouragement. "The parties of that side of the House," said D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A., Peace River) in the Budget Debate (Mar. 2) from his seat next the Conservatives, indicating the Liberals

and Liberal-Progressives, "are trading too much on the fact that we cannot get together with the Conservatives. Let me tell them that, if this sort of thing continues, they will find they are suffering from a delusion. It is not a very big step for the people of the West, and particularly the people of Alberta, to say that if we cannot get tariff reductions—and it looks as if that were the case in a general way—the only thing for us to do is to go and make the very best possible deal with the protectionists and see what they can do for us."

Premier King spoke frequently during the year but most of his addresses were non-political in character. He was the chief speaker at a number of the events in connection with the Diamond Jubilee and with the visit of the Princes and of Premier Baldwin. He accompanied the Royal party during the tour of Ontario and joined Premier Baldwin again for his visit to the Maritime Provinces. During the Ontario tour Mr. Baldwin and Mr. King each laid a wreath on the statue of Sir John Macdonald at Kingston. Mr. King delivered two addresses in connection with the official opening of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto on Aug. 26, and on Oct. 6, he spoke in reply to the toast of "Learned and Scientific Societies" at the Centennial celebration of the University of Toronto. Other non-political speeches given by the Prime Minister were at the Women's Canadian Clubs in Quebec on Nov. 16 and in Montreal on the following day, and at the Canadian Club of Montreal on Nov. 18. On Nov. 22 the Prime Minister was in Washington and visited the Canadian Legation.

The chief political utterances of Mr. Mackenzie King, apart from the Session, were made in the By-election campaign in North Huron and at a complimentary banquet to Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, tendered by La Jeunesse Liberale de Quebec on Nov. 16. The North Huron By-election was caused by the death of J. W. King, who was elected at the General Election of 1926 as a Liberal-Progressive. (See page 41). The Prime Minister visited the riding on Aug. 25, speaking at Listowel, Wingham and Goderich. He directed his appeals chiefly to the Progressive voters. He challenged any person to find a single utterance in which he had at any time questioned the motives of the U. F. O. or the Progressive Party in Canada. "I have," he said, "year in and year out sought to bind as one party these men and women with similar ideas. That has been the whole aim of my leadership; and I ask you this: Is there any special reason why at this time you should choose some one simply to oppose the good?" (*The Globe*, Toronto, Aug. 26, 1927). Hon. E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, supported the Liberal candidate in the Election.

At the banquet to Mr. Lucien Cannon in Quebec the Prime Minister discussed the constitutional issue, the position of Canada

within the Empire, the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and the position of Liberalism in Quebec. He recalled that Quebec had given the Dominion great Liberal leaders, but said that the strength of Liberalism in that Province was more than a question of personality. "Behind the personalities," said Mr. King, "there are principles, and principles endure when personalities disappear, and if the Province of Quebec is strongly Liberal it is because it has recognized in Liberalism the principles for which Liberalism stands, and for which Liberalism has fought. These are the principles which appeal to the Province of Quebec. There has been emphasis placed on the question of autonomy, and the cardinal principle of Liberalism has been the defence of minorities. Liberalism has always stood for the rights of minorities, has stood for the rights of the common people, and not for the privileges of the few. That is the gospel which has appealed to the people of this Province." On the same occasion addresses were also delivered by Mr. Cannon, by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Charles Dunning, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and a few words by Sir Lomer Gouin. "We enjoy a liberty," said Mr. Cannon in his speech, "such as is possessed by no other part of the British Empire. If we do not wish to break our relations with the Empire, we do wish equality of treatment." (*Le Soleil*, Quebec, Nov. 17, 1927).

The Conservative Leader also did a good deal of speaking during the year. On Oct. 28, 1927, he was banqueted by the Maritime Association of Calgary on the occasion of his choice as Conservative Leader. Between that date and the opening of the Session he delivered a number of addresses, largely non-political. (See sub-section: The Conservative Convention and the New Leader). During the Session he made several trips to various parts of the country and delivered addresses, some political, some otherwise. On Feb. 27, he addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal on the perils of democracy. On Mar. 3, he spoke to the Women's Conservative Club in the same city. A little later in that month he gave the chief address on Founders' Day at Dalhousie University, and on May 11, he spoke to an organization meeting of Conservatives in London, Ontario.

In June, 1928, after the Session, he spoke in Toronto and some other Ontario points and made a tour of Quebec. At Toronto he discussed the exodus and the relation of fiscal policy to it and dwelt also on the "vast experiment" in the establishment of Canadian legations at Washington, Paris and Tokio.

> We believe in the Commonwealth, (he said) but yet we are to have separate individuals representing each part of the Empire. In your own business, how would you get along if you were to send two separate agents to the one territory? We, in the House of Commons, have opposed this system. It is one of the most serious steps which we have ever taken. It involves the difference of opinion between the British Ambassador and the representative of Canada in countries

all over the world. We should speak with a single voice, or else we are no longer retaining the integrity of the Empire. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 15, 1928).

Mr. Bennett opened his Quebec tour at Kempton Park in the constituency of Laprairie-Napierville on June 23 and addressed meetings also at Cowansville, Granby, Knowlton, Magog, Sherbrooke and other points. His speeches covered a wide range of issues, but outstanding among them were the exodus and the tariff, Imperial relations and the St. Lawrence Waterway. He asked what hope the people of the Province of Quebec had of seeing their interests protected and their aspirations realized when the Liberal Government were certain that no matter how they acted against the interests of the Province, Quebec members would always vote to keep them in power. "The Party to which I belong," he said at Cowansville in relation to the tariff, "asks not for a high tariff, but what we ask for in the name of Canadians is an even break in the development of Canada. All I ask for is, not a privilege, but a chance to compete with the rest of the world, and the only way is to use every resource we have through bounties and tariffs, and as we make progress less assistance will be required." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 26, 1928). Dealing with the St. Lawrence Waterway at Kempton Park he did not go into detail, but declared that "the Party with which I am associated will not for a single moment sacrifice one jot or tittle of any of our rights nor give away any of the freedom which we have enjoyed." In the same speech he linked together the questions of the Empire and Provincial rights.

> The greatest assurance you have to-day (he said) of the permanency of your race, customs, religion and habits is under the constitution of this country, which is a statute passed at Westminster. It assures liberty of conscience, freedom of thought and liberty of customs. I should like you to think that in the end we either stay in the Empire or go out. If we go out we will become an independent country, and I do not believe that any Canadians at the moment, in Quebec or elsewhere, think the destiny of Canada better under independence than under the protecting folds of this flag. I mention this to you because to me it seems quite important that we should have a clear understanding of our position. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, June 25, 1928).

During the Session Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the retiring Leader of the Conservative Party, was tendered a complimentary banquet by the Conservative Association of South Wellington and was also presented with a testimonial by his fellow Conservative members of the House of Commons. The banquet at Guelph took place on May 10 and was attended by the new Leader, Mr. Bennett. The presentation to Mr. Guthrie was made on June 7 at Ottawa.

A conference on party organization was held at Ottawa on Apr. 21 by the National Conservative Council which was appointed by the Winnipeg Convention and was attended by delegates from all the Provinces. According to an official announcement it was unanimously decided to make the basis of the organization provincial. The selection of the Central Executive Committee and of a Central Organizer was left in the hands of Hon. R. B. Bennett.

The Conservative Convention of 1927; Election of Mr. Bennett as Leader

The Conservative Convention was originally called for Oct 11, 1927, but on Sept. 1st the Conservative National Convention Committee meeting at Ottawa changed the opening date to Oct. 10. The Convention lasted for three days, closing on Oct. 12. It was attended by approximately 2,500 delegates and alternates. Representation in the Convention was based on rules decided upon by the National Convention Committee. The delegates included Conservative members of the Senate and House of Commons, unsuccessful Conservative candidates at Dominion elections, Provincial leaders, four delegates from each Federal riding in addition to the member or defeated candidate and five alternates from each riding, and "delegates at large" from each Province in number equal to the number of seats for each Province in the Dominion House. Alternate delegates were seated in the Convention, but if the regular delegates were present the alternates had no vote. "Delegates at large" were elected by Provincial Conservative associations. The Conservative Convention was enthusiastic throughout and harmonious except for a few incidents. The Convention opened in the Amphitheatre at Winnipeg at eleven o'clock on the morning of Oct. 10. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, temporary Federal Leader, was in the chair. Sir Hugh John Macdonald, son of Sir John A. Macdonald, occupied a seat on the platform and was given a magnificent reception by the Convention. Following the addresses of welcome the first proceedings of a political character were speeches by Sir Robert Borden and by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick. "Our Party," said Premier Baxter, "needs no ambassador to Great Britain. We want no representative here except His Majesty's own representative. This is a Canada of ours which can work out its destiny within the British Empire, closely within it, and not separated by bits of legislation which have been introduced day by day and hour by hour by the present Federal Government." (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Oct. 11.)

A somewhat similar note was struck by Sir Robert Borden. "Let your policy always stand," he said, "for Canada's place as a fully autonomous nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations." With Premier Baxter, he warned the Convention of the need of keeping abreast of new issues, and declared:

> There are some great fundamental principles, of course, to which the Liberal-Conservative Party has always been committed, and to which I hope it always will be committed. But when you come into detail and define a policy very much in detail, remember, pray, that this country is rapidly developing, that conditions are changing from time to time, and that you must not forestall too much a leader who will be responsible to you and to Parliament and to the country for the policy to be put before the people. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.)

At the opening of the afternoon session on the same day took place the most sensational incident of the whole Convention. This was a defence of his Hamilton speech by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and a reply to him by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of

Ontario. The Convention gave Mr. Meighen a very enthusiastic reception and Mr. Ferguson had difficulty in getting a hearing for his criticisms. In making his statement Mr. Meighen emphasized that he spoke as a private citizen and that he intended to remain a private citizen. He did not wish to appear as one harbouring a grievance, but, he said, he had suffered from a grievous misunderstanding, both as to the scope and meaning of the Hamilton speech. As to the meaning of his Hamilton speech, he emphasized two points:

> First, that the proposal does not deal with or affect in the least the question of the proper relation of Canada to the Mother Country, or as to what Canada should do in the event of another war. It does not modify in the faintest manner the historic fidelity of the Conservative Party to British connection. It does, on the contrary, most clearly embody an affirmation of unalterable and unswerving devotion not only to British connection, but to all that British connection honourably involves. In the next place (and this is a feature that is new, and a feature affecting procedure alone) it declares that the Conservative Party would undertake, in the event of finding it its duty to participate Overseas in another war, first of all to carry the country on its programme, and to stake its governmental life on its success. That and that alone is the commitment to which the Conservative Party under my leadership was bound and from which that Party is now free. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.)

With this premise he went on to give the reasons which led him to make the Hamilton speech. In the first place, he pointed out that it had never been a part of Canadian policy to maintain a military organization capable of immediate participation in a foreign war. Consequently, this country could not send troops to participate abroad except after many long weeks of training and organization. "In the last war," he said, "close to six months were required before we had troops ready to take part. Five or six weeks are ample for a general election." Second, he stated that an appeal to the people did not mean any weakening or delay of executive action. Third, there existed in Canada an apprehension, although it was altogether unwarranted, that a Parliament with a Conservative majority was likely to plunge the country into war. Fourth, he recited that after the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Conservative Government very seriously considered the submission of its course for the ratification of the people of Canada.

> It is not divulging any secret (said Mr. Meighen) to say that the Conservative Government of that time never were nearer to any step which was not taken than to a decision to get a vote of the people for the approval of its course, and their mandate to carry on. In the long journey through the vicissitudes of the next four years there were many hundreds, if not thousands, of Conservatives who told me that it would have been better for Canada if that appeal had been made and the people had spoken in the very early days of the War. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.)

Coming to the concrete proposal which he had made, Mr. Meighen based it upon the immense importance of giving assurance to the great masses of the Canadian people "that democratic control in Canada is not a farce and that their immediate responsibility is real and vital." In view of this consideration, he declared that it would be possible to justify the refusal to the people of the right to express their will only "by showing that there would be an impairment of preparatory effort; that there would be an

imperilling by delay of the national defence; and to show that," he added, "is, in my judgment, after the experience of the last war, an utter impossibility. It could not be shown because it is not true." The public, said Mr. Meighen, had got a misconception of his speech and were under the impression "that what I had proposed was a submission of the whole question to a plebiscite, the intimation being that a Conservative Government would be satisfied no matter what the result." On the contrary, he continued:

> What I said at Hamilton was not that any Conservative Government would invite Canada to separate, but that as soon as we felt it our duty to participate we would invite Canada—the whole of Canada—not to separate but to seal the bonds again with blood for the sake of our own security and the life of the Empire itself. What I said at Hamilton was that if the forces of separation were to succeed, it could only be done by defeating the massed strength, the last phalanx, of the Conservative Party; that if the forces of separation were to succeed, they could only do so over its prostrate form. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.)

Far from being a cause of division in the country Mr. Meighen claimed that the policy he proposed would assure unity:

> In the actual event of war, which I think very unlikely in our time (he put this argument), what would almost certainly happen would be this—that an Opposition would be compelled to join hands at once and unite with the Government at the penalty of political extinction. In the presence of that overwhelming demand which must exist before a war commitment can be made, an Opposition, knowing that the Prime Minister of the time is bound by his word, after pledging his country to the conflict, to submit his Government to the people—an Opposition under such circumstances would find it the part not only of duty but of wisdom to join hands at once and we would have an end of politics for the world war, and not for part alone. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.)

As soon as Mr. Meighen had finished Mr. Ferguson came to the front of the platform. He said that he had listened to Mr. Meighen's speech "with profound regret;" that he felt it necessary to make his position clear. Some two years before, said Premier Ferguson, Mr. Meighen had conferred with him in Toronto with regard to the proposed speech at Hamilton. A By-election was then impending in Bagot, Quebec, "I ventured to suggest to Mr. Meighen that the opportunity for his proposed remarks at Hamilton was inappropriate and that his action was mostly inadvisable." He had ventured to suggest that the electorate in Bagot "would not be beclouded by any such attempt to catch their vote" and he had told Mr. Meighen that his speech would be "the grossest kind of violation of unity in Canada." From time to time Premier Ferguson's remarks were interrupted by cries of "Sit down." "If Mr. Meighen," said Premier Ferguson, "can unnecessarily get on this platform and unnecessarily throw a wrench into the peace of this Convention, I propose to make my position clear." He said that he had felt so strongly over Mr. Meighen's proposed speech at Hamilton that he had declined to attend the meeting. "I am not here," said Mr. Ferguson, after a number of other interruptions had died down, "to make an attack on anyone. I am here to justify a position I took two years ago in respect to a speech afterwards delivered at Hamilton." He concluded with the declaration that "if the Convention chooses to endorse Mr. Meighen,

I would dissociate myself entirely from the activities of this Convention." (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 11.) No action was taken by the Convention with regard to Mr. Meighen's speech.

After the excitement caused by this incident had diminished Premier E. N. Rhodes of Nova Scotia and Senator C. P. Beaubien of Montreal were elected permanent English and French Chairman respectively. Deputy Chairmen for the other seven Provinces and the Yukon were also selected as follows: Ontario, J. R. MacNicol, Toronto; Manitoba, John T. Haig, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, N. R. Craig, Moose Jaw; British Columbia, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver; Alberta, A. A. McGillivray, Calgary; Prince Edward Island, Hon. John A. MacDonald, Cardigan; Yukon, Mrs. George Black; New Brunswick, Hon. C. D. Richards. Maurice Dupré, Quebec, and C. B. Lindsay, Winnipeg, were appointed permanent secretaries of the Convention.

The second day of the Convention opened with addresses by Sir Thomas White and Mrs. Howard Fallis of Peterboro. Mrs. Fallis was the first woman to appear on the programme of a national convention of the Conservative Party and she dealt specially with the part that might be played in the political life of the country by women. The women, she said, approached the consideration of politics from a distinctly national viewpoint. Their belief was that the solution of the country's problems lay to a large extent in a careful study of the country's resources and of its sectional conditions. By such a study the problems of each Province would be understood by the rest and it would be possible for them all to meet in a bond of confederation and for each to give way on a problem which was minor to itself and major to another and at the same time to secure a concession which was major to itself and minor to another.

Sir Thomas White as former Minister of Finance was listened to with special interest when he dealt with the fiscal issue:

> Sir John A. Macdonald's National Policy (he said) was established fifty years ago to meet the situation that existed at that time. Modifications have since taken place in its details, but the principle persists to-day. I want to say that the fiscal policy of the Conservative Party is not a matter of fixed tariff; rather it is a sound, flexible policy that can adapt itself to the needs of every section and class in the entire country, with a view to the welfare of Canada as a whole. Let us keep firmly in our minds that the principle of the fiscal policy of the Conservative Party is that it shall be capable of meeting the changed conditions of the times as they arise and serve the needs of Canada in the best possible way. Its aim is to develop the resources of every industry within the country so as to furnish the greatest possible amount of employment for our workers and to develop inter-provincial trade so as to help our railways. The fiscal policy is designed to retain within the borders of Canada its sons and daughters. We would far rather have them here than in the Republic to the south, but we can't have them here unless we provide a diversified industry. What we need more than anything in Canada is a productive population. Canada needs that depth should be given to the fringe of population across its great stretches. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 12.)

The afternoon sitting was taken up with the discussion of resolutions, and nominations for the leadership took place in the evening. In all thirteen candidates were nominated. Seven of

these declined to stand. They were Premier E. N. Rhodes of Nova Scotia, Premier J. B. M. Baxter of New Brunswick, Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen of Toronto, Sir George Perley, M.P. for Argenteuil, Quebec, Col. John A. Currie, M.L.A., of Toronto, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., of Vancouver. The six candidates whose names went up for election were:

Hon. Robert Rogers (Manitoba), proposed by W. J. Tupper, K.C., Winnipeg; seconded by Louis Cousineau, Hull, Quebec.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Ontario), proposed by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Saskatoon; seconded by C. W. Bell, Hamilton, Ont.

C. H. Cahan (Quebec), proposed by Leslie G. Bell, Montreal; seconded by Hon. Andrew Fauteux, Montreal, Quebec.

Sir Henry Drayton (Ontario), proposed by Charles Duquette, ex-Mayor of Montreal; seconded by F. W. Turnbull, Regina.

Hon. R. B. Bennett (Alberta), proposed by L. P. de W. Tilley, St. John, N.B., seconded by A. A. McGillivray, K.C., Calgary.

Hon. R. J. Manion (Ontario), proposed by Dr. K. M. Robb, Algoma, Ont.; seconded by Wilfred S. Haney, Sarnia, Ont.

The election took place on the afternoon of the third day of the Convention, Oct. 13, when Hon. R. B. Bennett was elected on the second ballot. The return of the poll on the two ballots was as follows:

First Ballot

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Alberta	594
Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ontario	345
C. H. Cahan, K.C., Quebec	310
Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario	170
Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba	114
Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario	31
Total vote polled	1,564

To win the first ballot it was necessary for a candidate to secure at least 783 votes, or 188 more than was secured by Mr. Bennett.

Second Ballot

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Alberta	780
Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ontario	320
C. H. Cahan, K.C., Quebec	266
Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario	148
Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba	37
Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario	3
Total vote polled	1,554

Mr. Bennett secured 2 more votes than was necessary to elect. On the second ballot Mr. Bennett received an additional 196 votes. He drew from the forces of each of the other candidates as follows: Mr. Guthrie, 25 votes; Mr. Cahan, 44 votes; Dr. Manion, 22 votes; Mr. Rogers, 77 votes; Sir Henry Drayton, 28 votes.

After the result of the second ballot was announced the election of Mr. Bennett was made unanimous on the motion of Hon. Hugh Guthrie supported by C. H. Cahan and Hon. R. J. Manion.

In his speech of acceptance the new Leader said that he felt that he had been set aside for service to the country through the Conservative Party.

No longer can the claims of my profession or my business be upon me (he said). These I must put behind me. You have determined for me that henceforth, so long as I have health and strength, I must dedicate my talents and my time, such qualities as I may have, the fortune that God has been good enough to give me, to the interests of my country through the great Party to which I am privileged to belong. As has been said, and not improperly said, I am a man of some wealth. It is true. It is absolutely true, but I got it by my own untiring efforts in this great Western land to which I owe so much; and, what is more, I look upon it as a solemn trust in my hands to enable me to serve my country without fear or regard for the future so far as that is concerned; and I thought myself most fortunate that the good Lord had been good enough to permit me to be in that happy state, for no man may serve you as he should if he has over his shoulder always the shadow of pecuniary obligations and liabilities. Therefore, you may meet that story by saying that such as I have I consecrate with myself to this service in which I am. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 13.)

The Convention adopted resolutions dealing with a score of public problems. Of special importance were those dealing with the tariff, with Imperial relations, and with immigration. The text of the main part of these resolutions was as follows:

The Tariff. — This Convention desires to record its feeling of pride in the growth, progress and prosperity of Canada, under the historic fiscal policy of the Liberal-Conservative Party. It affirms its adherence to the principles of that policy in its declared objects of stimulating the development of the natural resources of the Dominion; preserving and enlarging the market for Canadian farm products; building up the industries of Canada, and thus creating employment for our workmen; promoting inter-provincial trade, and generally providing a diversified economic life which will be effectual in retaining Canada's sons and daughters within our own boundaries. This Convention affirms the principle that from time to time, as changing conditions require, the customs tariff should be revised and its rates adjusted and brought into conformity with such conditions. In such revisions, regard should be had not only to the objects of fiscal policy herein enumerated, but to the welfare of the consumer, and it is desirable in the national interest that in such revisions the cost of living and the cost of the implements used in production of whatever nature should be given special and attentive study, with a view to the reduction of such costs to the extent practicable. This Convention affirms the policy first introduced by the Liberal-Conservative Government in 1912, that with a view of having tariff rates under scientific investigation, a permanent tariff commission should be appointed, representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry—agriculture, labour and manufacturing—entrusted with the duty of studying tariff problems, and making such recommendations to the Government as it deems in the public interest with reasons therefor. Should it find that unfair advantage is being taken of tariff duties it shall make recommendations to be given effect to by the Government for reducing or removing tariff schedules or imposing special duties of excise upon products in respect of which such advantage has been taken, and its reports, findings and reasons therefor shall be laid before Parliament and made known to the public. And this Convention expresses the view that while strong effort should be directed towards the establishment of a system of preferential tariffs throughout the Empire no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian farmer or workman, and all such preference should be conditional upon the use of Canadian ports.

Imperial Relations. — This Convention re-affirms the traditional adherence of the Liberal-Conservative Party to the principle of loyalty to the Crown and to the maintenance of that integral connection of Canada with the British Empire, which is based upon full concurrence of the Canadian people. This Convention further expresses its satisfaction at the position attained by Canada as a nation within the British Empire, which was acknowledged at the

close of the Great War by our participation in the Imperial Conference and Canada's signature affixed to the Treaty of Versailles, and also by Canada's admission with full status to the League of Nations. The Convention emphasizes the fact that the attainment of this position, which has been the result of the practical applications made by the leaders of the Conservative Party of the principles laid down by that Party, which was founded in the struggle for Confederation, and has continuously stood for the unity and equality of all Canadians and for the material, moral and spiritual development of Canada. This Convention rejoices in the powers and freedom of action which Canada as a nation has attained largely through the efforts and sacrifices of our soldiers, and pledges itself anew to the ideal of a united Canada. This Convention emphasizes the fact that the Conservative Convention cherishes the traditions and purposes of the British family of nations, and believes that in the co-operation of the British nations will be found good for Canada and for the world.

Immigration. — That Canada adopt an aggressive system of immigration based upon the selective principle and with that end in view efforts be directed to: (1) Repatriation of Canadians. (2) Securing a larger percentage of British settlers. (3) Taking full advantage of the assistance tendered by the British Government to promote Empire settlement. (4) Making arrangements between the two Governments to ensure proper training of the youth of the British Isles as agriculturists to better qualify them as Canadian settlers. (5) That in the selection and settlement of immigrants a sane classification and distribution should be made, taking into consideration the immigrant's previous occupation and adaptability and that in such distribution the needs of all Provinces should be given fullest consideration. (6) That in selecting new immigrants, relatives of present citizens of Canada should receive favourable consideration. (7) That special concessions be granted to Canadians to enable them to settle our vacant lands. (8) Oriental exclusion.

Dealing with the St. Lawrence Waterway the Convention declared "this Convention is of the opinion that the St. Lawrence Canal system as an all-Canadian project should be developed in the national interest and when conditions warrant." A national fuel policy was the subject of another resolution and the Convention affirmed that Parliament should "instruct the Railway Commission to fix a fair rate as between the carriers on the one part and the industry and the consumer on the other part; and to determine in addition a rate which will enable the coal industry to compete with imported coal; and that the deficit, if any, be recognized as a national burden and borne by the Dominion as a whole." With regard to the Natural Resources of the Prairie Provinces the Convention declared:

> In the best interests of Confederation and the economic development of Western Canada the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta should be granted their Natural Resources free from restrictions within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada, but with provision for the maintenance and administration of the school lands and school lands endowment for educational purposes according to the laws of the respective Provinces. (*Mail and Empire*, Oct. 13, 1927.)

It was further declared that there should be an investigation of the claims of these Provinces for loss of lands and resources alienated and also of the claims of any other Provinces in that connection. On freight rates the Party was pledged "to maintain the existing freight rates as maxima on grain and grain products." In connection with the Canadian National Railways it was resolved "that the Conservative Party pledges itself to maintain the Canadian National Railways as a publicly-owned and operated utility and to make the Directorate of that Railway non-partisan and free

from political interference." In connection with ex-service men's problems the Convention urged the amendment of existing legislation to allow appeals from the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Civil Service Re-establishment on the matter of assessment to the Federal Appeal Board as a competent tribunal with full power to act; the Convention further declared for the rigid enforcement of the preference to ex-service men and women in the Civil Service and for the reduction of the minimum age to sixty years in the matter of pensions to the needy and aged among ex-service persons. With regard to Maritime rights the Party pledged itself to the enactment of "all such legislation as may be necessary to fully implement each and every recommendation" of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. The Convention also declared for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, for the construction "as soon as possible" of a Pacific coast outlet from the Peace River district, for the encouragement of traffic through Dominion ports, for forest conservation and research, for Federal aid for the construction of inter-provincial highways, for co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces with regard to mineral development, and for the development of the fisheries industry to its fullest capacity. In addition special resolutions were adopted recognizing agriculture "as the basic industry of Canada" and setting forth the labour policy of the Party. Besides endorsing the labour principles set out in the Treaty of Peace, 1919, the labour resolution of the Convention declared for the following:

(1) Encouragement of the production of goods within Canada by Canadian labour. (2) Conversion of our raw materials into finished goods at home rather than exporting them for manufacture abroad. (3) Encourage specially industries that afford reasonable continuity of employment. (4) That all possible aid be given capital and labour by encouraging both to promote co-operation, conciliation and arbitration methods in adjusting controversies between these two important factors in the country's industrial life. (5) By co-operation between Government, capital and labour extend scope and use of public employment service, thereby reducing labour turnover and giving unemployed workmen access to wider employment opportunities. (6) Encourage the prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age. (7) Make available to Canadian citizens and especially to returned soldiers any offers of assistance for land settlement as extended to prospective immigrants from other countries. (8) Consultation with representatives of both employers and employees on matters affecting them, and representation for both on Federal boards or commissions dealing with matters directly affecting their interests. (9) So far as is practicable, to support social legislation designed to conserve human life, health and temperance, to relieve distress during periods of unemployment, sickness and old age. (10) To encourage uniformity in labour laws throughout Canada and the wider spread of technical education both in industry and agriculture.

With one exception all the resolutions were adopted by the Convention in the same terms in which they were reported by the Committee on Resolutions. The single exception was that dealing with the transfer of the Natural Resources to the three Prairie Provinces. In that particular case the original resolution brought forward by the Committee lacked the declaration later inserted that the restoration of the Resources should be accompanied by "provision for the maintenance and administration of the school

lands and school lands endowment for educational purposes according to the laws of the respective Provinces." There was considerable discussion also of the resolution with regard to immigration. Sir George Foster objected particularly to the phrase "oriental exclusion" as used in the resolution and urged the adoption of more courteous terminology. J. T. Haig, of Winnipeg moved an amendment declaring for "the exclusion of such races as were not capable of ready assimilation," but later withdrew this amendment. On the motion of Sir George Foster the resolution was then referred back to the Committee, but was later again reported by the Committee in its original form and in that form was adopted by the Convention.

Between the Convention and the opening of Parliament the new Leader visited the chief cities of Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, receiving enthusiastic welcomes and delivering addresses non-partisan in character. He also went to Great Britain and to the United States in connection with his private affairs, making arrangements for relieving himself of some of his business commitments in order to free his hands for his new duties. The chief speech which he delivered before the House met was made at Ottawa on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1928. In that speech he did not discuss policies in detail, but dealt with some general principles, particularly the population and fuel problems and the relation of Canada to the British Empire. "It is true," he said when disclaiming an intention to announce policies in detail, "that at the Winnipeg Convention we laid down certain policies in resolutions to determine what should be the general course and attitude of our Party, but the shaping and moulding of our policies in detail are matters in which consultation must take place between the Leader of the Party and his lieutenants in caucus, in small groups and otherwise, in order that the attitude of mind of every section in this country may be determined." (*Ottawa Journal*, Jan. 25, 1928).

On Nov. 12, 1927, a banquet was tendered by his political friends to Mr. C. H. Cahan, M.P., in Montreal at which Mr. Cahan made reference to the representation of Quebec at the Winnipeg Convention. "The Conservative Party since it was formed," he said in this connection, "has never carried forward a great political work, has never made a great political achievement from the days of Cartier down to to-day except by the co-operation and support of the great body of Conservative opinion in this Province (Quebec)." Mr. Cahan also referred to the amendment at the Conservative Convention of the resolution with regard to the Natural Resources of the Western Provinces. "At the Convention there was introduced," he said, "a resolution which, if it had passed, in my opinion would have rendered it impossible for the Conservative Party in Quebec for years to come to gain another single French-speaking constituency in this Province. Therefore we met, and we secured amendments to that resolution which, I believe and trust, for all time will allay that special grievance of this Province." (*The Montreal Star*, Nov. 14, 1927.)

Session of 1928; Debate on the Address

Parliament* was opened on Jan. 26, 1928, by His Excellency, Lord Willingdon. The Speech from the Throne, after referring to the memorable character of the Diamond Jubilee celebration, called attention to the provision being made for the appointment to Canada of a representative of His Majesty's Goverment in Great Britain, and announced agreements with France and Japan for the exchange of Ministers Plenipotentiary. These announcements played a large part in the Debate on the Address, which was devoted chiefly to the discussion of status and immigration. The Address was moved on Jan. 27, by J. L. Ilsley (Lib., Hants-Kings) and was seconded by Arthur L. Beaubien (Lib.-Prog., Provencher). In the course of his speech Mr. Ilsley criticized certain utterances regarding the Canadian National Railways made by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick.

> In that regard, (said Mr. Ilsley) I would say that we, in the Maritime Provinces, feel that if we were to be judged by the speeches which have been made by the Premier of New Brunswick our legitimate requests would meet with scant recognition or notice. Moreover, we know, just as people in other parts of Canada know, that we owe a duty to the management of the National system. Our duty in the first place is to refrain from petulant abuse when we do not get everything we want. A further and a positive duty devolves upon us, and that is to lend our support in every way possible to the management of the National system in their efforts to make the system what it ought to be, namely, a self-sustaining asset of this Dominion.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, discussed a wide range of subjects. He urged that the Duncan Report should be "implemented in its entirety." He criticized the action of the Minister of Justice (Hon. Ernest Lapointe) in taking to the Privy Council the question of the constitutionality of the Alberta Act in spite of the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada had been unanimous in its favour; and in this connection he chaffed Mr. Lapointe with inconsistency in view of his declaration in favour of abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. He suggested that the Government should return its natural resources to Alberta "without further delay." He criticized the Government for having changed the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway from Nelson to Churchill without consulting Parliament. He charged the Government with having flouted the will of Parliament in reorganizing the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise.

Mr. Bennett devoted special attention to the problem of immigration. "I find," he said in opening his discussion of the subject, "that in every part of the Dominion there is a state of unrest in the public mind—suspicion with respect to the manner in which the Department is being conducted, suspicion of its administrative power, belief that political considerations have influence in connection with getting permits for the admission of settlers. You will find these things in every newspaper you take up,

* NOTE.—Prorogation, June 11, 1928.

in the despatches from its correspondents and in the editorials, and they are discussed in synods and other church meetings." "There are two problems to be dealt with at the same time," he said further on; "one is to conserve the present population, a big problem in itself, and the other is to secure additional settlers. On the one hand we have to maintain the population we have, and on the other we must induce additional settlers to come here. These two problems are allied and connected; the one is the complement of the other, and unless the Government take such measures as will secure the safety and employment of those men who come to our country in the first instance, and thus conserve our present population, they certainly will not succeed in meeting the second problem, which is the movement of people to this country." He asserted that these problems could not be solved in any niggardly way, but must be done in a large way; and he asked the Prime Minister for an investigation of the whole subject of immigration by the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization or by a special committee of the House. He added that he would prefer a special committee.

Upon the subject of status he called attention to the Nadan case, in which the Privy Council held that the Colonial Laws Validity Act overrode a statute of the Canadian Parliament prohibiting appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases. The existence of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, he maintained, implied that Canada did not enjoy equal status with the United Kingdom. "We may as well face these things," he said. "Nothing could be worse for this country than to tell the young men of Canada that we have equality of status when we have not." He was asked by Mr. Lapointe if he would join in an effort to secure the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, but replied, in the language of Mr. Gladstone, "I will prescribe when I am called in." He added: "But I will tell my hon. friend what I am prepared to do: I will use every endeavour in my power, so long as I occupy this position, to see to it that this country shall maintain a status of partnership within the British Empire on an equality with other partners in the Commonwealth."

He referred to Canada's election to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations as having been foreseen when Canada joined the League. He went on to express the view that there was too little knowledge on the part of Parliament as to what transpired in the League of Nations affecting Canada, and urged that every communication that takes place between Canada and the League of Nations should be laid on the table of the House of Commons. "What I fear," he said, "is that we shall be charged with bad faith in the years to come because we have become a party to these recommendations without knowing what they are."

The Conservative Leader made little comment upon the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Washington or Paris, but he expressed grave fears with regard to the setting up of a Canadian

legation at Tokio. He declared that the Japanese people are highly specialized in international law and that they would treat Canada "with all the implications relating to property, protection, navy and army, and all these other matters that are involved" in statehood. "I desire to make it perfectly clear," he said, "that we on this side of the House are opposed to setting up these legations as long as our present status continues in respect to trade commissions. We do not desire that the implications that are attached to our position shall be misunderstood in the world at large. It is going to bring about disaster, as certain as anything can be. About that there can be no doubt."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King dealt first with the Conservative Leader's challenge with regard to prosperity and quoted many statistics to show that the Dominion was in a prosperous condition. He defended the action of the Government in choosing Churchill as the Hudson Bay port without reference to Parliament on the ground of urgency. In reference to the Natural Resources of the Western Provinces, he stated generally that "the Federal Government believes that the Natural Resources of the Western Provinces should be returned to them, but there are questions in relation to the transfer which require to be carefully considered;" and he added that the Government policy was the same for all the Western Provinces. As to the Duncan Report, he said that "the Government at the present time has implemented a very considerable part of the Report, and we intend to continue to carry out its recommendations."

Turning to immigration, the Prime Minister accepted the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition for an enquiry and suggested that the investigation should be carried on by the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Further, he defined the policy of the Government as being "to bring into the country just as many people of proper physique and general qualifications as the country is capable of assimilating with satisfaction to itself as well as to those who are brought in."

Dealing with status, Mr. Mackenzie King asked whether Mr. Bennett was prepared to join in having amended the present procedure in regard to the amendment of the Canadian constitution. Mr. Bennett replied that "the responsibility rests at the moment with my right honourable friend." A few moments later he asked whether Mr. Bennett "wishes this country to be a nation or not." "Nationhood," replied Mr. Bennett, "technically used in international law involves, as I said yesterday, complete independence. I am not prepared for the complete independence of Canada." "My honourable friend," returned the Premier, "is putting his own construction on the word 'nationhood'. May I say to him that the reason that I welcome the equality of status as between the different Dominions of the Empire and Great Britain is that I believe it is the only basis on which the British Empire can continue and endure, and for that reason and not from any desire of independence in the sense to which my honourable friend

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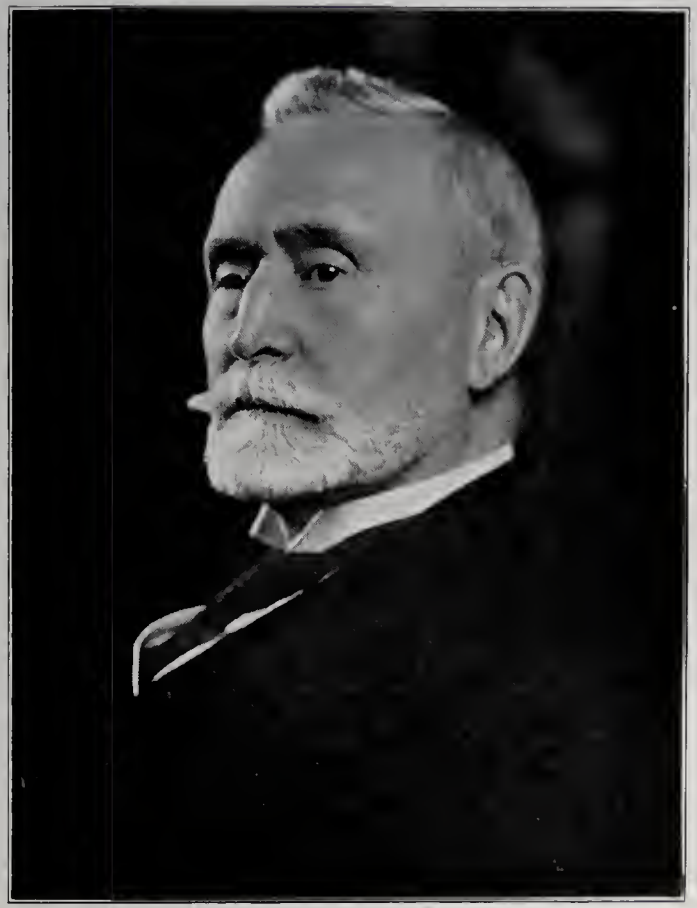
Appointed President, The National Research Council of Canada, 1928



Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., P.C., LL.D.
Government Leader of the Senate of Canada

refers, I am a strong supporter of the present position of the British Empire as laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1926."

Mr. Mackenzie King went on to analyze the Report of the last Imperial Conference and, after referring to the question of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, cited the declaration of the Conference that "the issues involved were so complex that there would be grave danger in attempting any immediate pronouncement other than a statement of certain principles which, in our opinion, underlie the whole question of the operation of Dominion legislation." At this point *Hansard* continues as follows:

Mr. Cahan: Is not that an ideal to be attained rather than a realization at the present time?

Mr. Mackenzie King: My hon. friend is quite correct in saying, it is an ideal to be attained, and I hope he will join me in the endeavour to bring about its attainment.

Mr. Cahan: There is no pretence of our having attained it.

Mr. Mackenzie King: There is no pretence; this statement sets the situation forth in black and white.

On the question of Canadian representation in London and in foreign capitals Mr. Mackenzie King said that the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, made it clear that it was the intention of the British Government to appoint a representative who would reside at Ottawa, but that the designation of the office was a matter for the British Government to decide. "I believe," he stated, "that so long as there is a British Empire the contacts within the Empire will be to each Dominion more important, more numerous, in every particular more essential, than will be the relation between that dominion and any foreign country; and for that reason I shall always feel that, so far as this country is concerned, the highest post in a representative capacity that may be given beyond the confines of Canada will be the post occupied by the official, whoever he may be, representing this Dominion in London. Whether he be called a High Commissioner, or by whatever other title he may be designated, he should be regarded as the head of that representative service which has to deal with the affairs of Canada abroad." In reference to the Canadian Legation at Paris he expressed the view that conditions in Europe were now entirely different from what they were at the time the Commissioner-General to Paris was appointed. The present Canadian Commissioner-General at Paris, Hon. Phillippe Roy, had established a position more nearly that of a Minister than of a Commissioner-General. "By that I mean," said Mr. King, "a minister has the right, as representing his government, of immediate approach to the ministers of the government to which he is accredited. He has the authority to speak in the name of his government. Mr. Roy has time and again been accorded that right as a matter of courtesy by the French Government and by the British Ambassador in Paris. It has, however, been as a matter of courtesy that the right has been conceded. Now we have come to the time where we feel that if there is to be equality of status and co-operation between the different self-governing communities

of the British Empire there should also be an increased measure of responsibility on the part of each with respect to its own affairs."

He defended the appointment of a Minister to Tokio on the ground that it was necessary to maintain good relations between Canada and the Empire of Japan. "We have appointed one representative to the United States," he said, "We intend to appoint a Minister to France, who will be the sole representative on the continent of Europe, and one to Tokio who will be the sole representative on the continent of Asia. Honourable members surely will not therefore feel that this is proceeding with undue haste in such an important matter. . . . May I make this perfectly clear," he continued, "that as regards desiring a white Canada and a white British Columbia, as regards desiring to maintain the standards of our labour in British Columbia, I will yield place to no one in the belief that we must not permit competition of the Oriental races with our own people in that Province. I think the numbers that have come into this country from the Orient are excessive already and there is abundant reason why every possible measure compatible with good relations and good will between the different nations of the world should be adopted in order that we may prevent what I believe would be a very serious consequence were labourers, for example, from the Orient to be permitted to come to this country in any numbers. But what I do say is this, that in dealing with foreign countries a government and a people, as large as the population of Canada is, as important as this country is, cannot afford to fail to take cognizance of the susceptibilities of the nations with which they are doing business and with which they wish to deal not only this year but for years to come. . . . If to the unrest in India and the unrest in China you give the Japanese nation cause to feel indignation and resentment at the British Empire, I do not know what the consequences are going to be."

Robert Gardiner (Acadia), Chairman of the U.F.A. group, declared that in his judgment increased subsidies to the Provinces had become almost a necessity because of the demand for social services. He had no objection to the increase in the subsidies to the Maritime Provinces, but he did object to some Provinces being treated differently from others. With regard to immigration he stated that a land settlement policy was essential. "Not only do we need such a policy," he said, "but we must take care that no greater number of immigrants are to be admitted to Canada than the country is in a position at the time to absorb." With regard to the provision of capital for the development of Canadian industries he said: "I maintain that it is quite possible for us, if we so desire and if we organize properly, to produce our own capital without importing it, and without at the same time having to pay interest for the use of it."

J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North-Centre), Leader of the Labour group, maintained that Canadian prosperity was not equally distributed as between classes. "According to the latest statistics," he said, "which are available in the *Canada Year Book*

of 1926, the capital invested in manufactures amounts to $3,538,-813,460, the net value of the products to $1,256,643,901, and the wages to $420,469,496. The percentage of wages to the value added by the manufacture is 33.4 per cent. When the labourer receives only one-third of the added value which his labour produces I do not much wonder that the other classes who receive the remaining two-thirds rejoice in the great prosperity." He asked for legislation to prevent the "cutting of melons in public utility corporations." He criticized the King Government for breaking off relations with the Soviet and asserted that there were "no charges of improper activities on the part of the Soviet representatives in Canada." He concluded by pressing on the Government the necessity of carrying out Canada's obligations under the Labour section of the Peace Treaty.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, (Cons., South Wellington) announced that his Party would "insist and demand" that the Government should "formulate some definite scheme whereby the Debt of the Dominion of Canada may be retired within a reasonable number of years." He expressed "amazement" at the claim of the Government that it had reduced taxation. "Why," he asked, "is this Government not candid enough to say: 'The taxes we have taken off are the taxes we have put on?' " In regard to the amendment of the Canadian constitution he said that he held no strong opinion, but thought it might be well if that power were given to this country. "I do not mean," he said, "that I would agree that the power to amend our constitution should be given to this Parliament alone. I would not agree to that, but the power to amend that constitution should be given to this Parliament and to the nine Provincial legislatures." He added, however, that as the matter stood Canada suffers from no disadvantages in that respect. "I am absolutely satisfied in my own mind," he averred, "and my opinion has been confirmed by conversations with such men as Baldwin and others, that at any time when this Parliament and the Legislatures of the Provinces can agree and ask for an amendment to our constitutional Act, the British Parliament will not hesitate to amend it. First we must agree on what we want, and the moment we do agree and properly present our request to the Parliament of Great Britain, it will be granted; so that we suffer to-day from no disadvantage in that respect. Our difficulty is to agree among ourselves." Constitutional questions were discussed also by Sir George Perley and by Mr. C. H. Cahan. The former expressed doubt whether the various parts of the King's Dominions could present a united front to the rest of the world if any considerable portion of the British Commonwealth was going to send independent ministers to all foreign countries, and he asked the question whether it would not be possible to administer the foreign office of the Empire through a committee with a British representative as chairman. Mr. Cahan urged that if the method of amending the British North America Act was to be changed, we should "at least first formulate some new *entente*, some new

agreement, that will be binding and that may not be lightly modified, as the basis for the new statutory constitution which this country is to adopt." The motion for the adoption of the Address was carried on Feb. 9 without a division.

The 1928 Budget; Other Dominion Finances

The main interest in the Budget Speech, which was delivered by Hon. J. A. Robb on Feb. 16, 1928, lay in the tariff schedules. During the previous year the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation had concluded its hearings in respect of the textile group, except in silk and artificial silk, and most of the changes made in the tariff related to these schedules, which were re-drafted. In addition there were reductions in the Income tax and in the Sales tax. In 1927 a reduction of ten per cent. in all rates of the Income tax was made, and in 1928 an additional ten per cent. reduction was announced. The list of exemptions was increased by allowing an exemption of five hundred dollars to those supporting dependents over twenty-one years of age who are incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity. In the case of corporations and joint stock companies, the rate of Income taxation was reduced from nine to eight per cent. A general reduction of twenty-five per cent. was made in the Sales tax. The bounty on copper was extended to June 30, 1931. A large number of tariff changes were announced; and it was stated that the percentage of Empire materials required to bring goods within the terms of the preferential rates would be raised from twenty-five to fifty, similar increases being required under treaty rates and under the intermediate tariff.

The revision of the Customs duties was very complicated. The official explanation given by the Minister of Finance read as follows:

Cottons

Considering first the items comprising the cotton schedule, it is proposed that the maximum under the general tariff be reduced from thirty-seven and a half per cent. to thirty per cent. with a single exception. On a large range of household cottons, and also on cotton socks and stockings, cotton underwear and cotton clothing, the rates will be materially reduced. Coupled with the general lowering of rates on finished products is a lowering of rates on yarns and other materials used by the manufacturers for further processes. In the proposed changes the needs of the Canadian consumer and manufacturer have been carefully considered, while incidentally the scope of the British preference has been materially widened.

Woollens

In revising the woollen schedules two main considerations have been kept in mind, the vital necessity for warm clothing in a climate such as ours, and the position of the Canadian mills which weave woollen and worsted cloths. It is proposed to aid the Canadian weaving industry by granting free yarns for weaving purposes. The importations of woollen and worsted yarns are large, and the concession proposed should be of material assistance to the industry. The drawback of duty on dry spun yarns will be abolished on Oct. 1, 1928. Material decreases in duty will be made in the preferential rate on woollen goods imported in the gray for dyeing and finishing in Canada. There will be a

reduction in the duty on all mitts and on all but the more expensive lines of woollen underwear, socks and stockings. A reduction is also proposed on certain woollen fabrics.

Linen, Flax and Jute Products

The classification of linens and of flax and jute products will be separated from that of cottons. The linen schedules now proposed will conform in structure to those relating to cottons and woollens. In respect to the finer grades of linens, which are not produced in Canada, there will be reductions in the British preferential rates.

Silk and Artificial Silk

Practically no changes in rates are made in the silk or artificial silk items, as hearings on these groups have not been completed; but the wording of the schedules has been revised to conform to that of the cotton, woollen and linen schedules.

Textile Machinery

As a further assistance to the textile industry, the duty on machinery incidental to the working-up of fibrous materials will be adjusted. This machinery is now entered under items 467 and 468. The Department of National Revenue find difficulty in administering these items, as one overlaps the other. It is considered advisable to merge the two items into one. The new item may result in an increase in the duty on a small portion of the imports if such imports enter under the general tariff, but the reduction under the British preferential and the intermediate tariffs will more than offset that increase. On a small part of the machinery imported under the first item there will be no change, but on a large part of the importations a reduction is proposed from ten per cent. to free under the British preferential tariff and from ten per cent. to five per cent. under the intermediate tariff.

Other Tariff Changes

The duty on machinery for mining and concentration of ores will be reduced. This reduction applies to locomotives for underground haulage in mining, to mine hoists of a class or kind not made in Canada, and to parts of certain mining machinery. It is proposed to make the duty on press blankets of a class or kind not made in Canada free under the British preferential tariff, five per cent. under the intermediate tariff, and ten per cent. under the general tariff. At present the imports of these blankets come in under the general tariff, the rates ranging from twenty to thirty-five per cent. under different items. It is proposed to reduce certain paper mill wrappings from fifteen to five per cent. British preferential tariff, and from twenty-five to ten per cent. under the general tariff. Flake calcium chloride, for road-treating purposes only, is placed on the free list. It is proposed to make free under all tariffs non-alcoholic preparations or chemicals for disinfecting, dipping or spraying. Crude petroleum, not in its natural state, imported for refining purposes, is made free under all tariffs until July 1, 1931. The tariff rate on engines for fishing boats is now fifteen per cent. under the general tariff. It is proposed that the parts therefor shall enter at the same rate. This is a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. The present rates covering engines, and complete parts, for equipment of aircraft, are to be extended until July 1, 1930. It is proposed to place on the free list under all tariffs nickel chromium, in bars or rods, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of electric resistance wire.

Drawbacks

Assistance is given the publishing industry by granting a drawback of eighty per cent. on certain papers used in the production of magazines. A drawback of ninety-nine per cent. is granted on bituminous coal used in melting or evaporating salt produced in Canada. A drawback of sixty per cent. is to be allowed on materials used in the manufacture of various tools when at least fifty per cent. of the production cost has been incurred in Canada. A drawback of fifty per cent. is given on materials used in the manufacture of engines for the equipment of aircraft. After July 1, 1930, no drawback shall be paid unless at least forty per cent. of the cost of producing the finished engine has been incurred in

Canada. The Department of National Revenue have difficulty in administering the present tariff item 531 covering cloth for bookbinding. This item is repealed; a drawback of ninety-nine per cent. is granted instead. This will give the bookbinders practically the same concession.

The following statement classifies the proposed changes according to the industries affected:

	PREFERENTIAL TARIFF		GENERAL TARIFF	
	Old Rate	Proposed Rate	Old Rate	Proposed Rate
Mining Industry				
Xanthates and cresylic acid for concentrating ores and minerals....	15 p.c.	Free	17½ p.c.	Free
Locomotives and motor cars for underground haulage.....	22½ p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	20 p.c.
Mining hoists of a class or kind not made in Canada	15 p.c.	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	20 p.c.
Machinery for concentration of ores and minerals.....	15 p.c.	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	20 p.c.
Printing and Publishing Industry				
Press Blankets.....	22½ p.c.	Free	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Drawback on paper used in the production of magazines.....	80 p.c.	.....	.....	.....
Fruit and Horticultural Industries				
Small onion plants for transplanting or propagation purposes.....	15 p.c.	Free	17½ p.c.	Free
Preparations or chemicals for disinfecting, dipping or spraying....	10 p.c.	Free	20 p.c.	Free
Fishing				
Aluminum floats of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	15 p.c.	Free	25 p.c.	Free
Parts of engines for fishermen's boats.	15 p.c.	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	15 p.c.
Road-Making				
Flake calcium chloride for road-treating. Per 100 pounds.....	10 cents	Free	15 cents	Free
Aviation				
Engines and complete parts thereof for the equipment of aircraft—Present rates continued until July 1, 1930.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A drawback of 50 p.c. will be allowed on materials used in the manufacture of aircraft engines. After July 1, 1930, no drawback will be paid unless at least 40 p.c. of the cost of production has been incurred in Canada.

Mechanics' Tools

A drawback of 60 p.c. will be allowed on materials used in the manufacture of certain tools, when at least 50 p.c. of the cost of producing the finished article has been incurred in Canada.

Salt Industry

A drawback of 99 p.c. will be allowed on coal used in producing salt.

When dealing with finances during the Budget Speech on Feb. 16 the Finance Minister stated that during the fiscal year 1927-28 maturities of Dominion bonds were retired amounting to $100,505,650. On the first of November a five and a half per cent. renewal loan of 1922 amounting to $29,068,400 and on Nov. 15 three year four per cent. notes amounting to eight million dollars were redeemed in cash. On Dec. 1 a portion of the five and a half per cent. 1917 tax free Victory loan amounting to $63,437,250 matured. Of this $18,437,250 was redeemed in cash. To meet the balance three year four per cent. treasury notes to the amount

of forty-five million dollars were sold direct to the chartered banks of Canada at par. The sale of these notes, Mr. Robb stated, was the first time since 1912 on which the Dominion Government was able to borrow at a net cost as low as four per cent. He estimated the saving in interest from these retirements at $3,607,000 annually.

In this connection the Minister dealt with the policy of the Government as to debt reduction. He commented on a proposal for the setting up of a sinking fund to retire the debt within a limited number of years by saying that there were opinions both for and against such a plan. "In recent years," he added, "we Canadians have succeeded in reducing annually both debt and taxation; each reduction of interest-bearing debt has enabled us to reduce taxation further, and while welcoming any workable plan that will ensure the retirement of our National Debt, I submit that until Canada is nearer the pre-war rate of taxation, annual reduction of taxes is as important as reduction of debt. Our policy is to reduce both."

During his Budget Speech Mr. Robb presented an analysis of estimated Dominion expenditures during the fiscal year 1927-28. According to this analysis 45.11 per cent. of the expenditures were accounted for by "Principal Expenditure attributable to the Great War;" 7.72 per cent. by "Other Fixed and Public Debt Charges;" and 45.40 per cent. by "General Expenditures;" the balance of 1.77 per cent. being due to expenditures under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, the Home Bank Depositors Relief Act, loans to the Quebec Harbour Commission, and loans to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence—St. George), financial critic of the official Opposition, took exception to Mr. Robb's statement of the Dominion debt. He dissented from the Minister's estimate of the debt reduction and contended that it was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the funded debt of the Canadian National Railways. In this connection Mr. Cahan criticized Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, for having "obtruded himself" into political discussion in a speech in the city of Montreal to the officers and employees of the Company on Feb. 16. Mr. Cahan refused to give the Government credit for reducing taxes and cited figures to show that in the fiscal year 1927 the Government obtained from taxation sixty-one million dollars more than in 1922, their first year in office. He asserted that by some of the tariff changes proposed "the Minister of Finance is giving foreign goods coming in under the intermediate tariff a better rate than they ever had before, while the general rate against the Americans is reduced by two and a half per cent. Between the British manufacturer and his American competitor in the Canadian market," he added, "the American manufacturer, I repeat, in respect of three of the four items which cover the whole bulk of the imports of cotton fabrics into this country

is placed on a more advantageous basis by either five per cent. or two and a half per cent. in competition with the British manufacturer."

Mr. Cahan put on record a formal analysis of what he understood to be the tariff policy of the Conservative Party. He enumerated the principles of this policy as follows:

(1) The stimulating and developing of our vast and varied natural resources.

(2) The preservation and enlargement of the markets at home and abroad for Canadian farm products.

(3) The establishment, extension and development of Canadian industries on stable and remunerative bases, so as to induce investments in Canada, of Canadian as well as foreign funds, and particularly so as to create and furnish such ever-extending and diversified employment to the Canadian people as will preclude any considerable emigration of Canadians to the United States of America for the purpose of seeking more remunerative employment in that country.

(4) The stabilization in Canada of the costs of living and the costs of implements of production on such comparatively low bases as will enable our people in producing and selling our surplus of national products abroad, to compete advantageously with the products of foreign countries in our common markets abroad.

(5) The reduction of the customs tariff or the imposition of higher excise taxes, whenever and wherever necessary, to prevent the immoral use or abuse of the existing tariff, or any unfair advantage being taken of the tariff, as for example by those who would resort to profiteering by exacting unduly high prices for their products from domestic consumers, under the protecting elements of the existing tariff.

(6) The adjustment from time to time of our preferential treatment of the products of the British countries comprised within the British Commonwealth of Nations, so as to modify preferences which are given at the expense of the Canadian farmer, dairyman or other industrial worker, and which tend to restrict domestic employment and decrease the general standards of living in this country; and

(7) The promotion of the export and import trade of Canadian ports wherever possible.

At the end of his speech Mr. Cahan moved the following amendment to the Budget motion:

This House regrets that the measures proposed by the Government do not tend to provide increased employment in Canada, nor to induce the return of Canadians to their native land, nor to prevent the continued emigration of our people to the United States; and that they make no provisions for the preservation of our domestic markets for Canadian farm and dairy products, nor for the effective development of the natural resources of the country, nor for the abolition of the Sales tax by the 1st of January, 1929.

Alfred Speakman, (U.F.A., Red Deer) and A. A. Heaps (Labour, Winnipeg North) were the financial critics from the Independent group to the left of the Speaker. Mr. Speakman agreed with Mr. Cahan in contending that the Canadian National bonded indebtedness should be included in the Dominion accounts. He commended the reduction in the Sales tax, but in regard to the tariff changes he asserted that the Finance Minister was "shirking the responsibility of putting into effect the platform of the Liberal Party", and that he was "shifting the burden of taxation from direct to indirect methods and the weight of taxation from the shoulders of those who can best bear it to those who are least able

to afford it." Mr. Heaps condemned the reduction in the Income tax as giving an advantage to corporations to which they were not entitled. He further proposed that the debt of the Dominion should be "deflated" to put it on the same basis as commodity prices. He suggested that this should be done by an issue of Dominion currency to the amount of $404,796,352 over a period of three years to be used to retire bonded indebtedness. Mr. Heaps chose this figure as being eighteen per cent. of the net debt of 1920, eighteen per cent. being his estimate of the decrease in the retail cost of commodities which had taken place since that year. He admitted that his proposal would mean a policy of limited inflation; but claimed that this would do no harm but would accomplish a saving in interest charge of $20,239,800 and would thus stimulate business. J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre) advocated an increase in the Income tax and still higher taxes on higher income. On behalf of the Independent group to the left of the Speaker a sub-amendment was moved by W. B. Fansher (Prog., Lambton East). This amendment struck out all the words after "regrets" in the Conservative amendment and substituted therefor the following: "That the Government proposes further reductions in the Income tax, thus making a serious departure from the principle of direct taxation; that the proposed revision of the customs tariff is inadequate to bring effective relief to the consuming public; and that the Sales tax on the necessaries of life has not been eliminated."

Miss Agnes Macphail (U. F. O., South-east Grey) devoted her speech largely to criticism of the party system and defence of groups. She declared that:

> The history of the whole attitude of the Liberal Party to the new groups since 1921 has been one of protestations of friendship which, if accepted, have proven to the honest the graveyard of their hopes and to the others fulfilment of their treacherous plans. I should hate to bear upon my shoulders (she continued) the responsibility which rests to-day upon the shoulders of the Liberal-Progressive group in this House. They have done much to discourage progressive thought in Canada; they have, to my mind, a great deal to answer for. Indeed, I should not care to be the Liberal Party. I should not care to bear the responsibility—I am not sure whether it is parliamentary—of false friendship such as they have shown towards the new groups in this House from 1921 to this day. But speaking personally, I say it is better for them to realize that we are not people who will one day be Liberals; we have no such ambition. We represent agriculture. We are not Conservatives; we are agricultural representatives, and the sooner this House knows that, the sooner they quit wondering whether we are Tories or Liberals, the better it will be for everyone concerned.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, replied to the criticisms of Canadian National finance made by Mr. Cahan. He defended the method by which the Canadian National finances were presented to Parliament separate from Dominion finances. "That portion of the debt of the Canadian National Railways," he said, "which is owed to the Government of Canada, and upon which the tax-payers of Canada as such are paying interest, is a part of the net Public Debt. That portion of the debt of the Canadian National Railways which is owed to the public and on which

the railway is earning the interest, is not a part of the net Debt of Canada, but is a charge against the Railway." Mr. Dunning also replied to Miss Macphail's remarks on the party system:

I say that group government is the negation of democracy. Then I know my hon. friend will say that she means co-operative government. That is a very good phrase, but we have an example of co-operative government in this House to-day, and the men who are co-operating receive nothing but abuse from hon. members in the far corner. There are some men in this House, who, while holding strong views with respect to fiscal policy and other matters of principle, believe they can best accomplish their duty to this country by co-operating with others who are substantially like-minded, to move the wheel of progress forward even a little. They do not sit up on the fence and howl like my hon. friends in the opposite corner.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, made special reference to the situation in the Maritimes and particularly with regard to the steel industry.

It seems to me (he said) that it is in the interest of this industry and in the interest of the Dominion that— first, there should be unity between the coal and the steel businesses. Secondly, there should be a shrinkage of the capital so that the industry will have an opportunity of earning a dividend on some reasonable investment. Thirdly, the unwieldy organization should be simplified. It now consists of some fourteen companies. Fourthly, there ought to be co-operation by the provincial and municipal authorities in the work of building up this great industry. With the litigation ended and these conditions met, the way will be open for serious consideration by the Federal Government of the presentation of the real and legitimate needs of the industry.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, (Cons., South Wellington) replied to the Minister of Railways on Canadian National finance. He asserted that during the last five years the bonded indebtedness of the National Railways "has been climbing at an alarming pace. On Dec. 31, 1923," he continued, "the bonded indebtedness of the National Railways to the public was $823,000,000; on Dec. 31 last the bonded indebtedness to the public was $981,000,000; in other words, the bonded indebtedness of the Railway has been increased in that five year period by $158,000,000, for which this country has granted its guarantee of payment both as to principal and interest in every instance." Mr. Guthrie stated that the Government was compelled to guarantee Canadian National bonds "because the Canadian National Railway system is an insolvent system." Mr. Guthrie then analyzed the relation between Canadian National finance and Dominion finance and affirmed that:

If credit be due to anyone in respect to the reduction of the net debt of the Dominion that credit is directly due to the management of the Canadian National Railways for the improved showing which they have been able to make and for the relief which for the last four years they have been able to afford to the treasury of Canada. Without one move of the hand or one stroke of the pen by the Finance Minister or any of his colleagues, Sir Henry Thornton and his Board have accomplished that feat, and to them credit is due, and to them the thanks of the country should be returned.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, dealt at length with the financial situation of the country. He expressed the view that the proper method of judging the Debt of the country was by means of the "funded debt" which he described as "the mortgage on the farm." That debt, he stated, had been reduced during the

six years the Liberals had been in office by only $39,853,573, while at the same time the Government had taken $69,156,933 from the tax-payers of Canada more than was taken during the six years before the Liberals came into office. He urged the necessity of a determined effort to reduce the National Debt and advocated the creation of a sinking fund. As an example of what could be done along this line he stated that if the entire Debt was to be retired in forty-five years it would be necessary to set aside $19,829,904 annually; or if only one billion and a half was to be retired in that period it would be necessary to set aside only $12,518,700 annually. In this connection Mr. Bennett referred to the suggestion he had made in the Session of 1927 for the issue of four per cent. Dominion bonds to be taken up by the banks and insurance companies.

> It may well be (he said) that on analysis it is found that the application of the principle that I mentioned to a long-term obligation might not be satisfactory, but I will say this: the Minister of Finance adopted and utilized the suggestion I made in order to secure $45,000,000 from the banks at four per cent. at par. That is all. I do not claim undue credit to myself when I say that it was in consequence of the suggestion made in this House last year that my hon. friend was able to do that. He got $45,000,000—and the Minister of Finance would not be the man to deny the fact—at four per cent. at par as against the $20,000,000 he borrowed in the open market at four and a half per cent. at slightly better than ninety-seven.

Mr. Bennett here referred to the redemption of the 1917 Victory loan on Dec. 1, 1927, for which forty-five million dollars was secured in four per cent. three year treasury notes sold direct to the chartered banks of Canada at par. Mr. Bennett criticized the practice of "double taxation" through the taxation of corporation dividends and the subsequent taxation of those dividends after they reached the owner of the stock. He advocated the gradual reduction of the Income tax and the imposition in its place of "a turnover tax collected every month. A turnover tax," he added, "is the most equitable means of securing revenue in this regard. With such a tax one is always in a position to know what he has to pay, inasmuch as the tax is a part of the charge on the business and is payable monthly, as any other tax should be." Dealing with the tariff he protested against the practice of Liberal partisans who denounce the Conservative Party "as the party of high and ever higher protection. I defy them," he continued, "now to point to anything which the Conservative Party have endeavoured to place on the statute books of this country during the last fifteen years to justify the position they have taken." He criticized the Chairman of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, W. H. Moore, on the ground that he was the defeated Liberal candidate in South Ontario and that he was still "exercising the patronage of South Ontario." Mr. Bennett declared that the policy of the Conservative Party was "by every legislative means within our power. . . . and with the tools that are in our hands, whether they be tariffs, regulations, bonuses, drawbacks, or bounties, to bend our efforts to one purpose and one purpose only, namely, to make the Canadian people a strong and virile nation, developing their own resources to the limit of their ability, and thus

being entirely economically independent of foreigners, whoever they may be or wherever they may be found."

Premier King opened his reply by pointing out that the Conservative amendment and the Independent sub-amendment condemned the Government on principles "diametrically opposed to one another." He answered Mr. Bennett's criticisms of the financial policy of the Government by declaring that the Governments in office during the War and immediately after its close had not imposed taxes "to the extent of a single dollar for the purpose of carrying on the War" and had "left to their successors the payment as well of every dollar of the cost of demobilization." Consequently, after coming into office, Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Finance Minister, found it necessary to impose new taxes. Mr. King argued, however, that the Governments of which he had been head had reduced taxation in addition to reducing the Debt, and he put on *Hansard* extensive calculations to support his statement. He also put on *Hansard* tables showing increases and reductions in the Sales tax and increase of exemptions from that tax; further a table giving the reductions in Income tax and extensive tables of reductions made in Customs duties. In his discussion of the Income tax he referred to the many requests made by the Provinces at the Dominion-Provincial Conference for increased subsidies and increased grants and expressed the view that the Government "had better hold on to what we have in any form of taxation before we reach our final reckoning with the Provinces." He defended the appointment of Mr. Moore as Chairman of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation "because of his well-known and exceptional qualifications as an economist" and also because of his business experience. With regard to the increase in the percentage of British labour and materials required under the proposed amendment to the tariff he declared that if the Government discovered "that the consumers of this country are in any particular losing the benefits which the British preference was intended to give them we shall not hesitate speedily to make such changes as the circumstances may demand." After analyzing immigration and trade figures as evidence of the prosperity of the country the Premier closed with a reference to Miss Macphail's speech on groups. He denied that the Liberal Party represented any particular class, but stated that they represented the people as a whole. "In the ranks of our Party," he said, "we have men who come from farming communities and others who come from the business world; we also have those whose lives have been given up to particular professions, but they are all united not by a class tie or bond which separates them from those belonging to the other classes in this House but by a tie which binds them in the advocacy of certain principles and policies which they hope to make prevail in legislation. It is quite true that no one can have his own way; no one can go the full length he might wish to go, but the advantage of a party is that it brings together men and women with like sympathies, like aims and like purposes in the

advocacy of measures that they believe to be in the public interest." Of the Liberal-Progressives he declared "they are pretty closely in touch with opinion on this side of the House, and I think we, on our part, endeavour to give full regard to what the Liberal-Progressives have to say."

The first divisions on the Budget took place on Mar. 13 immediately after Mr. King concluded his speech. The sub-amendment of Mr. Fansher was defeated by 191 to 20. For it voted only the independent Progressives to the left of the Speaker and Henri Bourassa, Independent-Liberal on the right of the Speaker. Against it voted Conservatives, Liberals, and Liberal-Progressives. Mr. Cahan's amendment was negatived by 136 to 76. In this case the Conservatives alone voted for the amendment, the Independent groups voting with the Government against it. At this point the divisions were interrupted by the rule which required the House to adjourn at eleven o'clock. Unanimous consent was necessary to set aside this rule and this consent was refused by Mr. Bourassa. On the next day when the vote was called on the main motion Mr. Bourassa claimed the right to speak. He was upheld by the Speaker, who ruled that the only member of the House who was debarred from speaking was Mr. Cahan, who had spoken on the main motion. Mr. Bennett appealed against the Speaker's ruling, but the House sustained the Speaker by 125 to 84. In this vote party lines were disregarded. After Mr. Bourassa had concluded his speech the main motion was carried by 116 to 92. In this division Liberals and Liberal-Progressives voted together, and with them voted Mr. Bourassa and A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni). With the Conservatives in the negative voted the Independents to the left of the Speaker.

There was only one division in the latter stages of the Budget legislation. This took place on Mar. 29 on the motion of the Finance Minister for the third reading of the Bill containing the amendments to the Income War Tax Act. A division was called for by the Independents to the left of the Speaker. The vote resulted in an adoption of the Bill by 85 to 21. In addition to the Independents the minority included two Conservatives, D. J. Cowan (Port Arthur-Thunder Bay) and W. K. Esling (Kootenay West) and one Liberal-Progressive, John Millar (Qu'Appelle). Discussion on the tariff resolutions occupied most of six days in Committee. The chief Conservative criticism was made in the discussion of the woollen schedules on Mar. 22, when Mr. Bennett protested "against these measures which threaten the economic independence of the country and spell ruin to millions of capital invested in the manufacture of yarns in Canada." The amendment to the Copper Bounties Act, providing for the payment of bounties at the rate of one-half of one cent, per pound of copper bars or rods up to June 30, 1931, was carried on March 30 "on division," though no vote was taken. The request that a division be recorded was made by E. J. Garland (U. F. A., Bow River).

Dominion Finances. The main Estimates for the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1929, were tabled by the Minister of Finance on Feb. 9, 1928. The comparison between these Estimates and the total voted in the Session of 1926-27 for the fiscal year ending in 1928 is shown in the following table:

Service	Main Estimates 1928–29	Total Estimates 1927–28
Interest on Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	$128,537,126.36	$131,597,810.56
Charges of Management	914,290.00	924,790.00
Civil Government	12,608,561.16	12,357,466.51
Administration of Justice	2,188,000.00	2,166,700.00
Penitentiaries	1,811,072.00	1,763,069.10
Legislation	2,374,611.10	2,403,474.23
Agriculture	7,247,500.00	6,633,250.33
Immigration and Colonization	3,283,000.00	2,982,400.00
Health	927,000.00	784,800.00
Pensions	40,426,353.63	38,383,123.45
Superannuation	1,503,500.00	1,598,600.00
National Defence	18,726,946.42	15,932,812.42
Railways and Canals—Income	938,900.00	1,156,797.60
Public Works—Income	17,630,698.08	16,777,592.08
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	862,675.00	867,675.00
Ocean and River Service	3,613,365.00	3,701,840.00
Lighthouse and Coast Service	3,022,600.00	3,151,120.00
Scientific Institutions	1,116,995.00	1,034,590.00
Steamboat Inspection	142,980.00	134,610.00
Fisheries	1,901,500.00	1,775,500.00
Subsidies to Provinces	12,516,740.50	12,516,740.50
Mines and Geological Survey	666,540.00	692,550.00
Labour	1,451,000.00	1,409,000.00
Public Printing and Stationery	183,650.00	354,550.00
Indians	4,489,393.00	4,122,514.00
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2,465,375.38	2,365,436.09
Government of the Northwest Territories	464,480.00	417,640.00
Government of the Yukon Territory	181,080.00	181,080.00
Dominion Lands and Parks	4,513,320.00	4,253,777.00
Soldier Land Settlement	3,115,000.00	3,375,000.00
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	7,073,000.00	7,180,500.00
Miscellaneous	4,137,457.21	5,653,954.88
National Revenue	13,473,506.00	12,470,432.66
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue	2,666,540.00	2,703,487.00
Public Works—Collection of Revenue	1,061,060.00	1,063,830.00
Post Office	33,312,109.40	32,458,169.40
Trade and Commerce	4,690,931.00	4,373,420.00
Total Consolidated Revenue	$346,238,856.24	$341,720,102.81
Railways and Canals—Capital	20,263,500.00	19,719,431.41
Public Works—Capital	3,730,000.00	2,690,000,00
Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	3,397,500.00	1,721,780.00
Total Capital	$ 27,391,000.00	$ 24,131,211.41
Total Consolidated Revenue and Capital	373,629,856.24	365,851,314.22
Adjustment of War Claims	167,000.00	220,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$373,796,856.24	$366,071,314.22

In addition to the above Estimates for the fiscal year 1927-28 there were tabled on Mar. 22, 1928, further supplementary Estimates for general purposes of $3,306,347 and for the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Government Merchant Marine of $4,471,400. For the fiscal year 1928-29, in addition to the main Estimates given above, there were tabled on Mar. 27, 1928, $47,-156,644 for the Canadian National, for the C. G. M. M., and for the purposes of the Maritime Freight Rates Act. On May 26, 1928, there were tabled supplementaries of $10,583,611 and on June 6 further supplementaries of $1,000,200, both for general purposes.

A comparison of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years ending in 1927 and 1928 was given in the (unrevised)

statement of the Department of Finance as follows (*The Canada Gazette*, Apr. 14, 1928):

Ordinary Revenue	Total April 1 to March 31, 1927	Total April 1 to March 31, 1928
TAXATION REVENUE—		
Customs Duties	$140,883,890.42	$155,571,770.99
Excise Duties	48,108,474.02	56,935,511.30
WAR TAX REVENUE—		
Excise Taxes (Sales, Stamps, etc.)	97,046,220.71	82,851,256.12
Income Tax	47,287,300.06	56,547,570.50
Business Profits Tax	677,412.41	743,620.95
Miscellaneous Taxes	1,908,924.91	1,989,313.86
TOTAL TAXES	$335,912,222.53	$354,639,043.72
Interest on Investments	7,443,617.73	10,039,308.57
Post Office	27,314,235.79	31,306,471.02
Dominion Lands	3,264,381.38	3,564,136.26
Canada Grain Act	2,359,766.50	2,394,134.71
Miscellaneous	7,616,999.55	8,201,464.86
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	$383,911,223.48	$410,144,559.14
Special Receipts and Credits on Consolidated Fund	1,757,701.83	6,982,940.90
TOTAL	$385,668,925.31	$417,127,500.04

Ordinary Expenditure	Total April 1 to Mar. 31, 1927	Total April 1 to Mar. 31, 1928
Interest on Public Debt	$121,970,189.23	$120,780,973.43
Pensions	34,533,661.54	36,195,858.32
Subsidies to Provinces	12,516,740.50	12,516,740.50
Soldier Land Settlement	1,188,696.33	1,381,150.85
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	6,173,292.11	6,122,050.96
Customs and Excise	9,338,455.65	10,878,066.53
Post Office	26,404,572.74	26,716,560.93
National Defence	10,927,901.33	13,165,314.48
Agriculture	5,387,884.98	6,004,410.86
Public Works, chargeable to Income	9,890,917.68	12,832,946.47
Dominion Lands and Parks	3,899,282.35	3,799,982.37
Trade and Commerce	4,127,333.71	3,816,186.69
Civil Government	10,696,235.03	11,532,252.44
All other Expenditure	34,245,913.56	40,966,246.48
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	$291,301,076.74	$306,708,741.31
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—		
Adjustment of War Claims	60,805.28	1,637,347.04
Discount and expenses of Loan Flotations	3,278,137.99	9,152.70
Miscellaneous charges to Consolidated Fund	516,661.08	284,066.23
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		
Public Works	2,664,963.91	3,046,565.39
Railways and Canals	15,310,962.83	15,822,843.00
LOANS AND ADVANCES NON-ACTIVE		
Loans to Canadian National Railways	10,000,000.00	.....
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine	426,817.14	1,000,000.00
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commission	680,000.00	1,458,000.00
Miscellaneous Non-active accounts	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$324,239,424.97	$329,966,715.67

On June 9, in the debate on Mr. Bennett's amendment to supply charging "extravagance," the Prime Minister announced, in reply to William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin) that at the next Session, if still in office, "one of the first matters to which we will ask the House to give its attention and consideration will be. . . . that of arranging some method by which the Estimates may, to a greater or less extent, be considered by a special committee or by the Standing Committees of the House."

During the Session was passed an Act authorizing the Government to borrow up to $500,000,000 for refunding purposes.

Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization

The immigration policy of the Dominion was the subject of a special investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons during the Session of 1928 and various phases of the matter were discussed on a number of occasions by the members. The appointment of the Committee was proposed in the Debate on the Address by the Leader of the Opposition and the proposal was accepted at once by the Prime Minister. (See Sub-section: Debate on the Address). In the same Debate Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, made a statement of Government policy. Speaking on Feb. 6, Mr. Forke defined the policy of the Department of Immigration as being broadly:

"1. To recognize that while Canada requires increased population, quality rather than quantity is of first importance—in other words, that our immigrants must be selected with a view to their mental, physical, moral, industrial and racial fitness for settlement in Canada. 2. That limitation of numbers must be determined by the available supply of suitable classes and Canada's power of absorption. 3. That British immigration must always hold first place in importance and every legitimate effort used to increase the flow of people from the Mother Country. 4. Next after British immigration encouragement should be offered to a movement of settlers from the United States and from north-western Europe—of those healthy, hardy people desirous of establishing themselves on land in Canada and becoming absorbed in our national life."

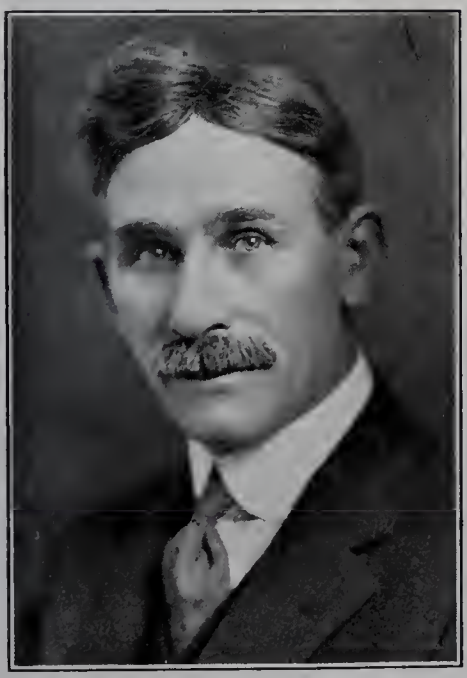
In the same Debate (Feb. 7) Henri Bourassa urged that "instead of offering such abnormal inducements to foreign immigrants, whether they come from the British Isles or from continental Europe, we should offer advantages, at least equal if not superior to those extended to outsiders, to the farmers of Quebec and Ontario as well as of the Maritime Provinces." Mr. Bourassa also warned the country against opening "our doors to anyone who may come from England with a heart full of hatred against all British institutions, with a heart full of rancour against everything connected with the British system of government." "Of course," he added, "if you wish to hasten the day of secession, if you want to precipitate Canada into a crisis with Great Britain, bring as many as you can of that kind of people to this country."

In the Debate on the Budget A. D. McRae (Cons., North Vancouver) advocated the inauguration of a programme which would bring about the settlement of the scrub and lightly timbered land on the Prairies. There was, he estimated, in the Prairie Provinces (not including the Peace River country) at least thirty million acres of such land which would support 175,000 families or three-quarters of a million population. He proposed the offering of this land in "homesteads" of 160 acres, half of which would be cleared. "I suggest," he said, "that these lands be given as homesteads to new settlers free from all taxes for the first five years, and subject only to the cost of clearing and the erection of modest farm buildings." He estimated the cost of clearing the land at $12.50 per acre and the total cost, with buildings, at $1,500 per homestead. On a ten-year plan he calculated that the proposal would cost the Government $30,000,000 a year or a total of $300,000,000. For repayment he advised a plan similar to the Irish Land Act, covering a period of thirty years with interest at four and a half per cent. He placed the annual payment necessary at $114.75.

The enquiry into immigration affairs before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization was ordered by the House of Commons on Feb. 16 and the investigation opened on Mar. 8. The Report was approved by the Committee on June 6 and was presented in the House of Commons on the same day. The Committee devoted the first part of its Report to an endeavour to remove misapprehensions and lack of information regarding conditions on which persons from different parts of the world are admitted to Canada. They pointed out that all British subjects from the United Kingdom or from any of the British Dominions were eligible to enter Canada provided they were sound mentally and physically and in a position to maintain themselves until employment could be

Hon. Charles Stewart, p.c.
Minister of Interior, Mines and Indian Affairs, Canada

Hon. W. D. Euler, c.p., m.p.
Minister of National Revenue, Canada



Hon. Peter Heenan
Minister of Labour,
Representative of Canada at the International Labour Conference, at Geneva, May, 1928

Henry Hillman Champ, esq.
Representative of
Employers of Canada at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, May, 1928

secured. No passport was required. The passage rate for immigrants from the British Isles generally, the Committee stated, was $91.25, while agricultural workers, domestic workers, and families of British agricultural workers who had already immigrated to Canada obtained a special rate of $9.73, while children of agricultural workers already in Canada who were under seventeen years of age received free passage. Moreover, British children from fourteen to seventeen had their passages paid. From northern European countries citizens, it was reported, were admitted providing they were sound mentally and physically and in a position to maintain themselves until employment could be secured; they needed no passports; the average minimum ocean rate was approximately $120; no special assistance was given by the Canadian Government. From certain central and southern European countries only agricultural workers, domestic servants, or those within a prescribed degree of relationship to residents already legally admitted to Canada were, it was pointed out, permitted to come, though special exceptions might be made in cases where the Minister of Immigration was satisfied that their labour was required in Canada. Immigrants from these countries were required to have passports, the average ocean rate was approximately $135, and there was no special assistance. Citizens from the United States, the Report added, were eligible provided they were sound mentally and physically and in a position to maintain themselves until employment could be secured; no passport was required.

The Committee further called attention to steps taken to encourage British immigration. These included the 3,000-Family Scheme, the British-Dominion-Provincial Land Settlement Scheme, the training and placement of British boys in farm homes, and land settlement for British boys. As evidence of the effort made to get British immigration the Committee also cited testimony that the Canadian Department of Immigration spent $16.67 for each British immigrant as compared with an average cost of eleven cents for each immigrant from Continental countries. The Committee expressed the view that the responsibility and control of the selection of immigrants must rest solely and exclusively with the Federal Government, but recommended that special efforts be made to extend the field of activity of the provincial authorities and that the Federal Government should consider contributing to defray the cost of provincial co-operation.

During the investigation there was considerable criticism of the system of medical inspection by Canadian doctors in the United Kingdom, which came into force on Feb. 14, 1928. Under this system twenty-one Canadian doctors and forty-five roster doctors conducted medical inspection in the British Isles and there were 332 centres where medical examinations were conducted, while on the Continent the examination was conducted by seven Canadian doctors at Continental ports of embarkation. Dealing with this subject the Committee recalled that the Canadian medical officers dealing with immigration had a serious responsibility to Canada, and quoted a resolution of the Social Service Council of Canada urging "a continued and strict adherence to the provisions of the Immigration Act in order that the door may not be open for the entrance of. . . . prohibited undesirables." "Owing to the present arrangements," the Committee added, "a considerable amount of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction has arisen during the transition period. Certain objections were mentioned by witnesses, some of which have already been remedied. The present system of medical examination in the British Isles was inaugurated primarily for the benefit and protection of the British immigrant. The Department of Immigration and the Department of Health should, it is considered, make the most exhaustive efforts to see that the new system is perfected so as to eliminate, as far as possible, inconvenience, delay and expense to the prospective immigrant, and to dispel the idea that there is any intention, on the part of the Canadian Government, to restrict or hinder the coming to Canada of British subjects. For this purpose the Committee recommends that the present system would be improved and that it would obviate delay and inconvenience to the prospective emigrant, especially those who reside in the rural districts of the British Isles if the examinations were made by British local doctors paid by, and under the supervision and control of the Canadian medical authorities, who should be located at convenient centres of population."

Before the system of examination by Canadian doctors on the other side of the Ocean was introduced the examination of British emigrants for Canada was

made by a "roster" of English doctors who were chosen by representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada in Great Britain. These doctors numbered 1,750 and were local doctors resident in various parts of the British Isles. The Committee then made the following specific recommendations:

"1. **'Teen Age.** The Committee approves of all previous efforts to promote and encourage 'teen age immigration from Great Britain and recommends that the age limit for boy immigrants be extended to boys fourteen to nineteen years of age, both inclusive.

"2. **Domestics.** That the arrangements now in effect for the movement of domestics from the United Kingdom to Canada be continued.

"3. **Family Reunion.** That measures be taken to extend the assisted passage privileges to the families of immigrants from Great Britain who are now in Canada and who have so far established themselves as to have a reasonable prospect of being able to support their families in this country.

"4. **Reduction in Ocean Rates for all British Immigrants.** That measures be taken at an early date to arrange a conference between the Federal and British Governments and the Atlantic Steamship Companies with the object of obtaining a reduction in ocean rates to British immigrants to approximately £10.

"5. **Railway Rates for Canadian Landseekers.** The Committee also recommends that measures be taken to ascertain whether the railways will restore the Home Seekers rates in effect prior to the War, making such rates effective Eastbound as well as Westbound.

"6. **Land Settlement.** 1. The Committee, having heard the evidence in connection with the experiment of the 3,000-Family Settlement Scheme, now almost completed, recommends that time be given to test this form of land settlement before embarking upon extended schemes of this character. 2. The Committee approves of the extension to other Provinces of the tripartite agreement with the British, Federal and Provincial Governments for the encouragement of Land Settlement by the British immigrant. 3. The Committee recommends, subject to the completion of satisfactory arrangements with Governments of the Provinces, that assistance equal to that given by the British Government to British emigrant boys be extended by the Government of Canada to the Canadian youth who are trained in agriculture."

During the investigation a good deal was heard of the issue of "permits" by the Department to members of Parliament for the admission of immigrants from Continental countries. These "permits", so-called, were in reality letters of assurance of employment which were required in order to enable the European immigrant to enter the country. On this subject the Committee made no finding of fact, but recommended "that letters of assurance of employment shall state the names, addresses, occupations and nationality of the persons to be admitted and that an annual return be made by the Minister of Immigration to Parliament within thirty days of its meeting, giving particulars of all such letters, showing the names of persons so admitted, their addresses, occupations, and nationality, the names and addresses of the persons who made the application for each such admission and of any other person who endorsed or made favourable representations in support of such application." Dealing with the agreement between the Department of Immigration and the two large railway companies the Committee reported that it had "some doubt as to the desirability of giving to the Railways special authority to recruit immigrants, but as certain restrictions were imposed in connection with the renewal of the Agreement in October, 1927, the Committee is of the opinion that, in order to ascertain the results of its operation under the new conditions, the present Agreement might be continued according to its terms, but with this exception—that the system of nominations of immigrants from non-preferred countries under the Railways' Agreement should be confined forthwith to the following degrees of relationship: father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, brother or sister—of any individual who is now engaged in farming

in Canada, and further, that the existing Railways' Agreement should not be renewed in its present form." In conclusion the Committee recommended "that the Government make an intensive and comprehensive study of the possibilities of increasing industrial and agricultural development in Canada with a view to attracting capital and providing wider and increased opportunities for employment not only for our own people, but for prospective immigrants."

With regard to "permits," so-called, it came out in evidence that there were three classes of documents which were included in this popular description. There were, first, permits issued by the Minister under Section 4 of the Immigration Act, of which a return was required to be made to Parliament. There were, second, letters of assurance of employment necessary under the Act for immigrants from certain European countries; and there were, in the third place, forgeries of these letters of assurance. It was the letters of assurance concerning which most of the talk of "scandals" took place. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, testified that the Department had evidence of forgery of these permits and that steps had been taken to prosecute those concerned. With regard to legal letters of assurance he read on May 18 a memorandum which was given to him on Oct. 19, 1926, signed by Hon. Mr. Forke, directing that these letters of assurance or permits, as they were called in the memorandum, should be issued "to members of Parliament only for cases within their respective constituencies and only when the members accept responsibility for the genuine character of the same." On the same day, Mr. Egan gave evidence that from June, 1926 to June, 1927 there had been issued 2,184 of these letters of assurance; from July to September, 1927, 430; from October to December, 1927, 290; and from January to March, 1928, 157; a total of 3,061. On May 29 the Deputy Minister gave the Committee a list of the members of Parliament and others to whom these letters of assurance had been given with the number given to each. The following day the Committee adopted a motion that the Department of Immigration should prepare a similar list, dating back to the beginning of the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920.

The chief unofficial witness with regard to so-called permits was Alderman M. J. Coldwell of Regina, who had, in a speech at Regina as reported in *The Leader* of Regina, Nov. 24, 1927, made charges that "permits" had been "sold" and that he knew the names of some members who sold these permits. When questioned before the Committee Mr. Coldwell stated that he had obtained his information from Mr. Forke and that the name of Hon. E. J. McMurray, formerly Solicitor-General in the King Administration, had been mentioned to him by Mr. Forke in that connection. Mr. Forke went on the witness stand and denied having made such a statement to Mr. Coldwell. Mr. McMurray was called as a witness and denied that he had sold "permits," though he admitted frankly that he had charged a legal fee of fifty dollars in one case and twenty-five in others to clients for whom he obtained permission for their relatives to enter the country.

A motion for the adoption of the Report of the Immigration Committee was made on June 7, by W. F. Kay, Chairman of the Committee. An amendment was moved by C. H. Cahan, (Cons., St. Lawrence—St. George).

This amendment declared that no effective measures were being taken to secure active and efficient co-operation between the Department of Colonization and Immigration and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and that it was evident that, as at present constituted and administered, the Department was "incompetent to procure the effective co-ordination and co-operation of all these various organizations in the work of immigration, colonization, and land settlement." Consequently, the amendment recommended that "a Department of Immigration, Colonization and Industrial Development be organized forthwith, which shall be under the administration of a responsible minister of the Crown and which shall consist of two branches, each under the direction of a superintendent of intellectual strength and considerable business experience."

One branch of the proposed department, the amendment declared, should have charge of co-operating and co-ordinating the work of the Provinces and associations engaged in immigration work; to ensure obtaining settlers such as might be readily assimilated; to make adequate financial provision for settlement upon vacant lands; and "to provide facilities for the settlement in the more

recently organized Provinces of Canada of settlers from the older Provinces, who, as were thousands of the earlier settlers in the West, are intent upon leaving their homes in the East in search of wider opportunities for self-improvement in the new agricultural and mining districts which are now, from time to time, being opened up for settlement and development in the West." The duty of the industrial development branch of the proposed department, it was declared, should be "to make a complete economic survey and study of the industrial resources of Canada; to advise in regard to the future economic development of the several Provinces of Canada and of the Northwest Territories, with a view to the more rapid extension of industrial employment; and to direct its attention particularly to the establishment of suitable industries in our smaller towns and villages not only in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, but particularly in the three Prairie Provinces, whence a constantly increasing number of young men and young women who have no special aptitude or liking for agricultural pursuits, will inevitably emigrate from Canada to seek other industrial employment in the neighbouring republic, if similarly attractive opportunities are not afforded to them in Canada."

The amendment also recommended that "the industrial development branch by a detailed survey of industrial conditions in Canada, would be able to recommend what new industries for the production in Canada of commodities, which are now imported in considerable quantities into Canada, could advantageously be created in Canada or be transplanted from other countries to Canada, without unduly increasing the prices for such commodities in our more limited markets, and so afford constantly increasing and remunerative employment within Canada for all classes of our population, and thus provide the strongest incentive to suitable settlers to make their permanent homes in Canada."

In a brief speech on this amendment Mr. Cahan expressed the view that as a result of the investigation by the Committee he "came to the clear conclusion that whatever the Department may lack in efficiency as it is at present constituted, there can be no reflection upon the honour or honesty of the officials who are administering that Department. "I also came," he added, "to the conclusion that the suspicion created throughout the country with regard to members of Parliament trafficking in permits or letters of admission to immigrants from the Continental countries of Europe is entirely without foundation so far as any evidence was brought before the Committee, and so far as I was able to ascertain by personal investigation of some rumours which were brought to my notice."

In the debate which followed, Hon. C. A. Dunning stated that it would be "a mistake on the part of Canada to say that because we cannot get all the British immigration we may desire we should, therefore, limit immigration from countries whose population is of a type which experience has shown can be readily assimilated into our Canadian citizenship and can become good Canadian citizens if given an opportunity to do so." Miss Macphail declared in favour of "stopping state-aided immigration." J. S. Woodsworth urged that immigration work should be taken out of the hands of all private organizations. Hon. R. B. Bennett, after dealing with the terms of the amendment, made a critical reference to the Minister of Immigration. "Now," he said, "I regret to say this—you will say it is very unkind of me to say it. But the fact is that we have not at this time, in charge of this Department, a gentleman who by natural aptitude or training is calculated to properly develop policies in connection with the Immigration Department. I have as profound a respect as any man in this House for my hon. friend the member for Brandon (Mr. Forke). But in England they have long since, in their Parliament, made it a rule, under conditions such as these, to express fearlessly their opinions with respect to ministers of the Crown who direct policies. And in this instance I regret to say that it is so painfully apparent to anyone, whoever he may be, whether Liberal or Conservative, whether he sits to the right or to the left of the Speaker, that the hon. gentleman, the member for Brandon, a man of integrity and character, is unfitted temperamentally or by training to discharge the varied and onerous duties of Minister of Immigration and Colonization in this country."

The Prime Minister replied vigorously to Mr. Bennett's criticism of Mr. Forke. He reviewed the career of Mr. Forke, recalled how he had come to Canada as an immigrant and how he had made his career in the public life of this

country. "I say, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "I can think of no career more calculated to be of service to one in the position of Minister of Immigration and Colonization than a career such as I have described, and no example more inspiring to others. . . . What, may I ask," he continued, "is required in the way of temperament on the part of a minister of the Crown to enable him adequately to fill a position which has to do very largely, in fact almost entirely, with human relations and human life? The first quality I should say is broad human sympathy, the second, a great desire to be of service to one's fellow men. I venture to say that hon. members, irrespective of party, will agree with me that no member of this House possesses those two qualities to a finer or larger degree than does the present Minister of Immigration and Colonization." The Cahan amendment was defeated and the Report of the Committee was carried "on division."

The following day during the discussion of the extension of the Immigration Department Mr. Forke replied to Mr. Bennett's criticism and stated that he would reply to him in the same tone. "I say," replied Mr. Forke, "that both from experience and temperamentally he is not suited to be the Leader of a great party. I tell the hon. member that what he has said is very cheap stuff. If I have made mistakes, if I am unable to conduct the business of this Department, I want him to tell me in specific terms what are my failures. He has made general statements about a broad vision; great schemes; millions of dollars might be lost; there might be failures—all these general statements he made and then recited them over again. That is the kind of stuff that has been handed out to this House and lauded as broadness of vision, as big ideas that will amount to something. What have I got from that side of the House this Session?. . . . At the close of this Session, Mr. Chairman, I am without one constructive idea; I have not one thought that will help me in any way to carry on the Department to better advantage."

In reference to the decline of immigration from the British Isles much evidence was heard. On Mar. 14, W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, testified that there were more people coming from the Old Country to settle in Canada than went to South Africa, New Zealand and Australia combined. An exhibit filed before the Committee gave the following figures from a British Government publication as to the calendar year 1926 and the first three-quarters of 1927:

	Calendar Year 1926	Jan. to Sept. 1927
British North America	49,632	47,607
Australia	44,513	29,571
New Zealand	16,565	5,921
British South Africa	8,295	5,423
Other British Territory	13,301	8,568

After the House rose there was made public at Ottawa an official bulletin ssued by the Overseas Settlement Department in London showing that during the calendar year 1927 British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence outside of Europe numbered 153,505, of whom 52,916 came to British North America; 40,991 went to Australia; 7,841 to New Zealand; 7,572 to British South Africa; 6,476 to India and Ceylon; 6,937 to other parts of the British Empire; 25,662 to the United States; and 5,110 to all other foreign countries. (Canadian Press, *The Gazette*, Montreal, June 16, 1928).

A large number of suggestions with regard to immigration policy were submitted to the Committee by witnesses. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while deprecating criticism of the Immigration Department, expressed the opinion that "perhaps more executive efficiency and greater administrative latitude would be secured by a form of organization modelled a little more closely on those of our great corporations in order that authority should be vested in one or more commissioners, men of experience in executive work and who would command substantial salaries." J. N. K. Macalister, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, put forward a proposal for the construction of ten thousand cottages on farms

in well-developed districts where an immigrant family could live while engaging in farm work and getting accustomed to Canadian ways of farming in preparation for taking up land themselves. He proposed that three thousand of these cottages should be built each year and that the annual cost would be three million dollars, of which he was confident the British Government would pay half. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, emphasized that "the whole of our immigration movement ought to be led, consolidated, and brought into co-operation by the Department of Immigration." In reply to a question by Mr. C. H. Cahan as to what his view would be of a national commission formed to deal with immigration, he stated that "presumably the national government is in the best position, because of its legislative authority, to administer national affairs and it would make small difference to those of us who are interested in the problem of immigration, how it is accomplished, provided there is some central body armed with sufficient authority to take charge of the movement in the larger sense."

Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Colonization, Canadian National Railways, put forward a plan for loans by the Federal Government to farmers to encourage them to build workers' cottages, and suggested a fund of $4,500,000 to be available, $1,500,000 annually. He recommended also reduced passage rates for single men at £10 or £12, the placing of all public lands under the control of the Department of Immigration, seventy-five per cent. of these lands to be reserved for Canadians and immigrants from the British Isles, and negotiations being undertaken with the British Government to secure loans for such settlers. With regard to lands privately owned, he proposed that they should be listed by the Department of Immigration and sold at easy terms to settlers, and with respect to continental immigration he advised that the nomination system be confined to the following degrees: father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, of persons now engaged in farming in Canada. Hon. C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, proposed the selection of "one of our younger generation of leading financial men" to study the whole problem and report to the next Session of Parliament.

Sir Joseph Flavelle urged the importance of getting the proper viewpoint for the whole problem, remarking that "more work for more people, and more people at work, with more business and more shoulders to bear taxation, and more tonnage for railways, will automatically stop the drain now experienced in annual railway deficits to formidable proportions." G. S. H. Barton, Professor of Agriculture, Macdonald College, advocated financial aid to enable young Canadian farmers to remain on the land. Representatives of various organizations were also heard. Canon C. W. Vernon, General Secretary of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, presented, among other considerations a resolution adopted by the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada advocating "a quota policy to limit the number of certain classes of foreign-born immigrants admitted during any year to not more than fifty per cent. of the British-born admitted during the preceding year."

Canon Walter Burd, representing the diocese of Saskatchewan, gave warning, among other things, against the danger of reducing the proportion of the British element in the population of the Dominion. Canon Burd also protested against the employment of Roman Catholic priests as immigration agents. In reply to questions from Canon Burd, Mr. Forke stated that the employment of these agents had been discontinued. Canon Burd replied that it had been replaced by a grant of fifty thousand dollars to the Province of Quebec and, in turn, Mr. Forke stated that the offer accepted by the Province of Quebec had been made to all the Provinces, but had so far been accepted by none except Quebec. Col. T. R. Tudge and Staff Captain Owen Culshaw presented the viewpoint of the Salvation Army. Hugh Farthing, on behalf of the Dominion Command of the British Empire Service League in Canada, brought before the Committee a resolution of the Canadian Legion urging "that every endeavour should be made to negotiate with the British Government under the Empire Settlement Act, such agreements as will bring to Canada as large a volume of British settlers, and as large an amount of British capital for development purposes, as is possible."

Reparations. Ever since 1921 an investigation had been going on into claims made by members of the Canadian civil population for reimbursement of war losses. These claims were first collected under an Order-in-Council dated Nov. 15, 1918, for the purpose of assisting in arriving at Canada's share of the British claim to be presented to Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. They were never used for that purpose because the amount to be paid by Germany to Great Britain in which Canada would share was fixed otherwise. Investigation into the claims was, however, continued, three Commissioners having been appointed for the purpose. Sir John Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G., was appointed on Oct. 31, 1921. He resigned and was succeeded on Mar. 13, 1923, by Hon. William Pugsley. Mr. Pugsley died on Mar. 3, 1925, and James Friel of Moncton was appointed under an Order-in-Council on June 19 of the same year to continue the hearings. Mr. Friel presented his Report to the Government under date of Dec. 14, 1927.

After the House met several requests were made for the production of the Friel Report. Up to May 19 the Report had not been laid on the table—although some information had been given regarding it in answer to questions—nor had any legislation dealing with it been introduced. Consequently, on that date W. S. Ernst (Cons., Queens-Lunenburg) moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply declaring that: "This House regrets the refusal of the Government to introduce legislation at the present Session of Parliament providing for the payment in full or in part of the various sums fixed by James Friel, Esquire, K.C., a Commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act, as losses sustained by the civilian population of Canada during the Great War." Mr. Ernst recited that under the Dawes plan together with some previous payments Canada had received from Germany a total of $10,800,992 in reparation payments. He also gave as a special reason for his activity in the matter that of 1,613 claims reported on by Mr. Friel, 752 were from the Province of Nova Scotia and 350 from his own constituency of Queens-Lunenburg. Replying to Mr. Ernst, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, emphasized that the civilian claimants for restitution of war losses had no legal claim upon the Government under the Treaty of Peace. That Treaty, he said, gave a legal claim to those whose property was seized in Germany or to those who had debts owing them from German subjects, but not to civilians suffering war losses otherwise. On the question as to why the investigation had been carried on if the claimants were not to be paid Mr. Rinfret said that "this Government has never indicated that it was not willing to make any payment, but has indicated that it has not sufficient evidence before it to warrant a further declaration of policy." Hon. R. B. Bennett, on behalf of the Opposition, admitted that the civilian sufferers by the War had no claim enforceable in the courts, but he argued that it was in other regards a legal claim. He reminded the House that in June, 1925, Hon. A. B. Copp, then Secretary of State in the King administration, had introduced a resolution providing for the payment of these claims, though that resolution was later withdrawn. Mr. Bennett demanded the tabling of the Friel Report. Mr. Rinfret demurred on the ground that such a course would give the claimants the idea that they were going to be paid specific amounts, but offered to show the Report to the Opposition. This offer was rejected by Mr. Bennett. Just before the division came on the amendment William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysborough) who formerly represented Queens-Lunenburg, stated that he would vote against the amendment because it was a motion of want of confidence, but that he favoured the payment of the claims. The division resulted in the rejection of the amendment by 92 to 37, the Conservatives standing alone and other groups supporting the Government. The Report was tabled just before the House adjourned the following night, May 22.

The Friel Report covered 1,613 claims. The total amount claimed was $55,989,893, and the total amount allowed and assessed was $4,246,868. This amount assessed covered 1,315 claims for which the total asked by the claimants had been $23,990,276. The claims made included $2,175,431 growing out of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and $26,402,433 for steamship losses. On the *Lusitania* claims $840,861 was allowed and on the steamship losses, $1,769,140. Claims of aliens were excluded but all Canadian claimants were recognized, regardless of domicile. Claims of military and naval subjects including nurses on torpedoed hospital ships, except claims for maltreatment of prisoners of war

and in some cases of loss of effects of civilian character, were excluded. Claims for the Halifax explosion were excluded, as no participation of the enemy in any way in this disaster was ever shown. Indirect and consequential damages were excluded, particularly losses which arose only from the existence of a state of war where the liability to loss was common to all Canadian subjects. Where claimants had already received compensation by way of insurance or under any scheme of War Risks Compensation or from any public fund the amounts received were taken into consideration.

Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The subject of "Maritime Rights" and the Report of the Duncan Commission again came up for discussion during the 1928 Session. In the Debate on the Address the Conservative Leader declared that the Duncan Report should be "implemented in its entirety," and the Prime Minister replied that the "Government at the present time has implemented a very considerable part of the Report and we intend to continue to carry out its recommendations." Robert Gardiner (Chairman, U.F.A. group) said that he had no objection to the increase in the subsidies to the Maritime Provinces, but he did "object to some Provinces being treated differently from others." J. L. Ilsley (Lib., Hants-Kings) who moved the adoption of the Address, expressed "appreciation for the loyal, honourable and generous way in which the Government of Canada has carried out and is carrying out the recommendations made by the Duncan Commission." R. K. Smith (Cons., Cumberland) advocated (Feb. 3) "a national fuel and steel policy," and set out these four elements in such a policy: "first, the establishment of coking plants; second, a subvention granting assistance in the carrying of coal west of Montreal; third, real tariff consideration against importations of coke, anthracite screenings and bituminous coal; fourth, more favourable transportation rates; and fifth, the abolition of the Customs drawback on foreign coals used in coking." Dr. Murray MacLaren (Cons., St. John-Albert) urged the reopening of "the St. John gateway" under the Maritime Rates Act, (Feb. 6). Thomas Cantley (Cons., Pictou) criticized (Feb. 7) the Bill passed in the Session of 1926-27 for the purpose of encouraging the use of Canadian coal in the coking industry and declared that what was needed was "an adequate duty on coke and on all forms of coal. If we are given that," he added, "no bounty will be desired or required and none ought to be paid." Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, put on *Hansard* (Feb. 8) an analysis of the rate reductions made under the Maritime Freight Rates Act and affirmed that it showed reductions ranging from 19.71 to 20.49 per cent. R. B. Hanson (Cons., York-Sunbury) replying immediately, denied that the Duncan Report had been implemented with regard to transportation and declared that the New Brunswick shippers of forest products would never be satisfied until "we receive the twenty per cent. reduction on international freight rates." Hon. C. A. Dunning (Feb. 9) asked whether the Conservative Party stood "for the creation of open gateways of the description of the Saint John and Ste. Rosalie gateways from one end of Canada to the other," and asserted that "nowhere on the North American continent does the

principle prevail that a shipper can direct a railway company to hand over a carload of freight to another railway company to haul to a destination which the first railway conveniently serves." In the Debate on the Budget on Feb. 23 Finlay MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton South) suggested the appointment of a commission of five men, one representing the companies, one representing the Traffic Department of the Canadian National, one representing the coal industry, one leading business man, and a representative of the miners, to investigate the problem of marketing coal. H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River) called attention (Feb. 29) to the increase in the cost of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, remarking that it had grown as the Independent group had expected. Like his Leader, he did not object to the extra subsidy to the Maritimes, but he added, "I think that every Province in the Dominion, whether old or new, which is struggling to make both ends meet, with a thin population and with huge expenditures brought about very often through no fault of their own, should be given similar consideration."

Of special interest to the Maritime Provinces was the Report of the Royal Commission on Fisheries which was tabled in the House of Commons on May 9. This Commission had opened its sittings at Campbellton, New Brunswick, on Oct. 13, 1927, and had concluded them at Toronto on Feb. 10, 1928. Mr. Justice A. K. Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, was Chairman of the Commission. Associated with him as Commissioners were Cyrus MacMillan, Ph.D., of McGill University, Montreal; H. R. L. Bill, of Lockeport, N.S.; Hon. Joseph Mombouquette, of L'Ardoise, N.S., and J. G. Robichaud, of Shippegan, N.B. G. Fred Pearson, of Halifax, was Chief Counsel for the Commission, and E. S. Carter, of Saint John, N.B., Secretary. W. P. Potter, of Lunenburg, N.S., was Assistant Counsel.

In their Report the Commissioners recommended the creation of a separate Department of Fisheries. They divided on the question of prohibition of steam trawlers. The majority Report, signed by all but the Chairman, favoured legislation to prohibit trawlers operating in Canadian ports after June, 1929. Adequate assistance for fisheries education in the Maritime Provinces was recommended. No modification of the present policy with respect to *modus vivendi* privileges of United States fishermen was proposed. Other recommendations included rigorous enforcement of existing regulations to stamp out illegal lobster fishing; protection to the "berried" or spawn-carrying lobster; suspension of canners' licences when caught trafficking in illegally caught or "berried" lobsters; proper equipment of lobster canneries; exploratory surveys to locate new scallop beds; efforts to insure cleanliness and sanitary conditions in fish plants and all places where fish is handled; no extension of the smelt fishing season; repeal of the prohibition of purse seines for mackerel within territorial waters; compulsory grading and inspection of dried fish for export; investigation of the possibilities of further markets for dried fish with departmental aid

in the securing of new markets under certain circumstances; creation of an intelligence branch of the Fisheries Department and the appointment of a "director of fisheries, Atlantic division;" careful consideration before putting on a duty against Newfoundland fish; improved steamship service for the Gaspé coast; instruction in curing of pickled and dried fish for the Magdalen Islands; investigation with regard to requests for harbours and break-waters; steps for the revival of oyster fisheries; no bounty on dog fish. The Commission laid great emphasis on the need of co-operation among fishermen and advised departmental aid to co-operative organizations in the establishment of bait freezers. The Commission did not recommend granting money to carry on systematic advertising of fish.

On May 31, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated in the House of Commons that the total cost of the Fisheries Commission was $85,427.

On May 28 the Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment that Sections 7a and 18 of the Dominion Fisheries Act of 1914 were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Sections declared *ultra vires* required the obtaining of an annual licence for the operation of fish canneries for commercial purposes and for the operation of salmon canneries or salmon curing establishments in British Columbia for commercial purposes. The Court divided on the question of the discretionary power of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to grant or refuse a licence to fish in British Columbia. A majority of the Court decided that any British resident in British Columbia who is not otherwise legally disqualified has the right to receive a licence if he submit a proper application and tender the prescribed fee. On June 1, it was announced that the Dominion would appeal to the Privy Council.

In the House of Commons on June 2, A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) urged that British Columbia fishermen had a right to share in the bounty growing out of the Halifax Fisheries Award but the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reply expressed the view that that award was limited to fishermen of the Maritime Provinces.

A Report of the International Fisheries Commission appointed under the Northern Pacific Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, tabled in the House of Commons on June 8, recommended more stringent regulation of the halibut industry, the establishment of large "closed nursery areas" for immature fish off British Columbia and Southern Alaska, and further limitation of the fishing season.

Coal Policy. Further progress was made during the year in the encouragement of the use of Canadian coal. On Sept. 9, 1927, the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners reported to the Government in response to Order-in-Council, P.C. 225, of Feb. 13, 1926, on the cost of carrying Alberta coal to Ontario. The majority of the Board found that the out-of-pocket cost was

$7.22 per ton, the inclusive cost (that is inclusive of overhead and superintendence), $10.07, and inclusive cost plus the element of profit, $12.20. Commissioner Oliver, in a dissenting opinion, placed the out-of-pocket cost at $6.50 per ton and declared himself unable to draw definite conclusions with regard to the other costs.

The finding of the Railway Board as to out-of-pocket cost was the subject of much criticism which was voiced in the House of Commons by E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) during the Debate on the Address. Speaking on Feb. 2, 1928, he urged on the Government the fixing of the rate on coal from Alberta to Ontario at $6.50 the figure chosen by Commissioner Oliver as out-of-pocket cost.

On Mar. 16, 1928, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, announced that a trial rate of $6.75 per ton had been fixed by Order-in-Council. The rate was to be effective for not less than three months in each of the next three years. In the interval an investigation was to be made by the Board of Railway Commissioners of the working of the rate to ascertain the actual cost to the railway of moving Alberta coal. The Board of Railway Commissioners was authorized to report at the end of each seasonal movement what amount, if any, over the rate of $6.75 per ton the movement cost the railways, this amount to be refunded to the railways by the Government. Doubts were raised as to whether this rate of $6.75 per ton covered inter-switching charges by the railways, and a dispute over this point held up movement for some time. However, on June 20 it was announced that the railways had agreed to accept the inter-line movement at the $6.75 rate. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which is not under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, agreed to join in the coal movement.

During the year the Federal Government also took action to encourage the shipment of Nova Scotia coal into Ontario, although the investigation into cost had not been reported upon by the Dominion Railway Board. On June 18, 1928, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, announced that the test movement of Nova Scotia coal from St. Lawrence ports by rail to points inland was well under way. To that date, he stated, the Dominion Fuel Board had dealt with nearly forty applications under the Order-in-Council providing for assistance to this movement and had approved shipments amounting to nearly four hundred thousand tons to markets in fifteen localities where American coal had for many years been free from competition. Parliament voted $150,000 during the 1928 Session to provide assistance for this coal movement.

Other Debates in the House. On Mar. 26, 1928, Miss Agnes Macphail (U.F.O., Southeast Gray) moved that "in the opinion of this House the time has come for the establishment of a Government department for the promotion of peace and international understanding." The resolution led to an extended debate covering parts of two days, in the course of which the Prime Minister declared that "every department, bar none, should have as its aim the promotion of peace and international understanding." In this debate also the Prime Minister, as evidence of the desire of his Government to promote

peace, recited the attitude taken by him in the Chanak affair of 1922, in the Lausanne Treaty, and in the negotiations within the last few months then previous for a treaty between Great Britain and Egypt. In the last-named connection Mr. King said that his Government had informed the British Government "that if Great Britain and Egypt could work out a treaty as between themselves along the lines proposed, well and good; but that so far as Canada was concerned, we did not feel that it was in the interests of the British Empire itself or in the interests of the larger peace which it was hoped the treaty would serve, that this country should be asked to become a party to it; and the British Government immediately accepted our view in reference thereto." This statement by Mr. King led to a subsequent statement in the British House of Lords by a representative of the British Foreign Office which in return was replied to by Mr. King. (See Section on Relations with the Empire). The debate on Miss Macphail's motion was continued on Mar. 28 and on its conclusion the motion was withdrawn.

On Mar. 29, E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) moved that the *interim* and final Reports of Hon. Mr. Justice Clarke with regard to the election in the electoral district of Athabaska, Alberta, on Oct. 29, 1925, should be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was carried. Some delays took place in the proceedings before the Committee; but on June 1, the Committee reported, among other things, that the Auditor-General should submit to the Justice Department a full statement of payments made to certain officials who acted in the Athabaska election of 1925 with a view to instituting proceedings for the recovery of the amounts paid to such officials; that the deposit of Charles Henry Gauvreau, Conservative candidate at that election, should be refunded to him; and that a special committee of the House should be set up in the next Session to consider amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, 1920, and to the Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act. This Report was adopted; and the payment recommended was provided in the Supply Bill.

On Apr. 11, T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto Northwest) moved a resolution declaring that "immediate action should be taken, without further unnecessary delays, to enter into a treaty with the Government of the United States for the immediate development and generation of water-power on the St. Lawrence River and its deepening and development in the interests of navigation" and further that "the Government should undertake the construction and operation of this canal as a public undertaking." This motion was moved before the Report of the Advisory Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterway and the correspondence with the United States on the same subject were tabled, and the debate on it was adjourned after the Prime Minister had promised to table these documents, and was not subsequently resumed.* (See Section on The St. Lawrence Development).

On Feb. 13, J. S. Woodsworth (Labour, Winnipeg North Centre) moved a resolution declaring that "the time has come for the establishment of a national system of banking." On motion by William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin) the motion was amended to state that the time has come "for the consideration of the improvement of our banking system and that the Banking and Commerce Committee be instructed to study possible means and report thereon." As amended the resolution was carried. The Committee heard a number of witnesses and reported on May 3 that it was "desirable that a careful study be made by competent experts of the facilities available under the Finance Act and to determine if such are capable of ready expansion to meet possible requirements of credit; and further to determine if under the present scope of the Finance Act it is possible for the Treasury Board to deal effectively with unusual variations in the rates of interest; and, lastly, to consider (in case it should be decided that present legislation is too restrictive) what measures should be taken to adapt our present system to the growing needs of the country." This Report was adopted by the House on May 9.

On Feb. 13, E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) proposed a resolution for the establishment of a National Research Institute by the Dominion Government. The motion was adopted. Later in the Session, at the instance of Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the House passed an estimate of

* NOTE.—See also Sub-section on The Senate in this Section.

$750,000 for the commencement of research laboratories and increased the administrative vote of the Research Council from $170,000 to $300,000. On Apr. 11 the Minister of Mines put on *Hansard* a list of metallurgical achievements by the Research Bureau of that Department during the ten years previous.

On the same day T. E. Kaiser (Cons., Ontario) proposed a resolution favouring the development of Canadian deposits of lignite and bituminous coal by their conversion into crude oil and other commodities. The debate was adjourned and on Feb. 15 on the motion of Hon. Ernest Lapointe the House adopted an amendment substituting consideration of the question by the Government in the place of a direct declaration for action.

On Feb. 15, John Millar (Lib.-Prog., Qu'Appelle) asked the House to accept a declaration for the grading of wheat in such a manner as to provide for including protein as a factor. As a result of this motion an investigation of the problem was made by the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which reported on June 6 recommending a further investigation by the National Research Council and the Board of Grain Commissioners.

On Feb. 16, A. A. Heaps (Lab., North Winnipeg) proposed an investigation by the Committee on Industrial and International Relations of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. This was carried on Mar. 21 and, on June 1, the Committee reported, accepting the principle of such insurance but not declaring for immediate action.

On Mar. 14, O. L. Boulanger, (Lib., Bellechasse) moved a resolution in favour of giving to Canadian citizens desirous of settling on Western lands the same assistance as to citizens of Europe. The debate on this motion was adjourned and was not resumed.

On Mar. 20, Hon. Ernest Lapointe moved for the appointment of a special committee of fifteen members to consider the adequacy of the remuneration paid to the judges of the various courts in Canada. This motion was opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, on the grounds that it was matter upon which the Government should declare its policy and that a public investigation would be derogatory to the standing of the judiciary. The motion carried and the Committee reported on May 18 in favour of increasing the salaries of the judges of the district or county courts by two thousand dollars *per annum*, the salaries in the superior courts and in the Exchequer Court of Canada by the same amount, and the salaries in the Supreme Court of Canada by three thousand dollars *per annum*. No action was taken on this Report during the Session. On Feb. 10, 1928, a delegation representing the Canadian Bar Association had waited upon the Government and urged an increase in judicial salaries.

On Mar. 21, A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) asked the House to direct that in order to test the possibilities of pulverized coal the Government should adapt one of their steamers on the Pacific coast and the furnace of one of the Government Buildings in British Columbia to the use of such coal from Vancouver Island mines. The resolution was adopted.

On the same day William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin) brought forward a resolution declaring "that in the opinion of this House it is advisable that legislation be enacted providing that on the declaration of war involving Canada, all natural resources and essential services, including transportation facilities, industrial plants and commercial and financial agencies, should automatically be conscripted for national service for the duration of the war." The debate was adjourned and was not resumed.

On Mar. 26, Hon J. W. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac-Addington) raised the question of the Natural Resources of the Western Provinces. He moved that these Provinces "should be granted their natural resources free from restrictions within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada with provisions for the maintenance and administration of school lands and school land endowment funds for educational purposes according to the laws of the respective Provinces, but in compliance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and that the claims of these Provinces to compensation for loss of lands and resources alienated, and the claims of any other Provinces in connection with this subject should be investigated with a view to satisfactory and equitable adjustment." A technical objection against the form of the resolution was raised by Hon.

Ernest Lapointe. The Speaker declared the motion out of order and it was withdrawn by Dr. Edwards.

On Mar. 28, J. L. Brown (Lib.-Prog., Lisgar) proposed by resolution that the penalty of the lash when added to a term of imprisonment should be inflicted in full at the beginning of the term. The debate on this resolution was also adjourned without reaching a conclusion.

On Apr. 11, H. B. Adshead (Lab., East Calgary) asked the House to declare that Canada "should discuss with the Government of Great Britain the desirability of Canada accepting Article 36 of the Statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice providing for compulsory arbitration in international disputes." Again in this instance the debate was not concluded.

Divisions in the House of Commons

During the Session of 1928 the official Opposition challenged the Government to divisions on a number of occasions. Some of these took place in connection with Government legislation; others were formal motions of want of confidence proposed on motion to go into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means. The first of the amendments to supply was moved on May 8 by Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Cons., Victoria, B.C.). The amendment declared that "in the opinion of this House the necessary action should be taken by the Government forthwith to effectively control the importation into Canada, either on sale, or on consignment, of natural products of a class or kind produced in Canada under conditions which prejudicially or injuriously affect, or threaten to prejudicially or injuriously affect, the interests of Canadian producers." The debate on this motion was twice interrupted by the rules and the division did not take place until May 16 when the amendment was defeated by 110 to 59. Those voting for the amendment were all Conservatives except A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni). The interruption in the debate took place under the rule which provided that on Thursdays and Fridays the Speaker should leave the chair without putting any question when the order of the day was called for the House to go into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means. The debate on this point of order took place on May 10 when the Speaker held that the rule requiring the Speaker to leave the chair without question put overrode the circumstance that there was on the order paper an amendment to the motion for Supply. In this debate it developed that the Governor-in-Council had on Mar. 19, 1928, rescinded Order-in-Council No. 1088, which had authorized the Minister of Customs to fix value for duty on certain natural products; the section of the Act authorizing such an Order-in-Council remained in the statute.

On May 19 W. S. Ernst (Cons., Queens-Lunenburg) moved an amendment to supply on the subject of reparations. This amendment declared that "this House regrets the refusal of the Government to introduce legislation at the present Session of Parliament providing for the payment in full or in part of the various sums fixed by James Friel, Esquire, K.C., a commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act, as losses sustained by the civilian population of Canada during the Great War." The division took place

on May 21 when the amendment was defeated by 92 to 37, Conservatives alone voting for the amendment.

On May 22 on motion to go into Committee of Supply, Finlay MacDonald (Cons., Cape Breton South) moved an amendment that "this House regrets the refusal of the Government to implement in full the recommendations contained in the Report of the Duncan Commission, particularly the recommendation relating to the steel industry." Division was taken on May 23 and the amendment was rejected by 109 to 51, the Conservatives again voting alone for the amendment.

On June 9 on motion to go into Supply Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment declaring that "this House is of opinion that the expenditures for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, and the proposed expenditures for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, are excessive and extravagant, and that the country has not received, and cannot expect to receive, any adequate returns therefrom." In the division which took place the same day the Conservative amendment was defeated by 79 to 38, B. W. Fansher (Ind.-Prog., Lambton East) being the only non-Conservative to vote in the minority.

On Monday, June 11, the last day of the Session, the Conservatives moved two amendments but neither was carried to a division. On the motion for third reading of the Supply Bill Mr. Bennett moved to refer the Bill back to Committee of the Whole "with instructions to the said Committee that it have power to reduce vote No. 309 by the sum of ten thousand dollars, being the salary of the Chairman of the Tariff Board." The amendment was negatived "on division" but without a vote being taken. Immediately following the disposal of this amendment Sir George Perley moved to refer the Bill back to Committee with instructions to reduce the vote for the Canadian Legation at Tokio by forty-nine thousand dollars. This amendment was also rejected "on division."

On May 9 on the motion for third reading of the Bill to amend the Naturalization Act Mr. Bennett moved the six months hoist. This was defeated by 104 to 74. On this occasion fifteen members of the Independent group voted with the Conservatives.

On May 16 on the motion for third reading of the Bill to amend the Department of National Revenue Act Mr. Bennett moved an amendment to provide for the appointment of appraisers and other officers by the Civil Service Commission instead of by the Governor-in-Council. This amendment was rejected by 92 to 78. In this division nineteen members of the Independent group voted with the official Opposition.

On Apr. 26 there were two divisions on the Bill regarding the Federal District Commission. This measure was first introduced on Mar. 30. On Apr. 17 the Prime Minister got leave to withdraw the original resolution and on Apr. 20 he introduced an amended resolution on the same subject. The first resolution provided for

continuing the annual grant of $250,000 for thirty years and for the issue of securities by the Federal District Commission for additional expenditures. The amended resolution reduced the annual grant to $200,000 and placed a limit of three million dollars on the issue of other securities which were, according to the amendment, to be issued by the Minister of Finance. During the discussion of the resolution and the Bill based upon it, the Leader of the Opposition urged the limitation of the annual grant to a period of five years. On Apr. 25 the Prime Minister proposed to place a limit of sixteen years on the annual grant in place of thirty as originally provided. Mr. Bennett moved his proposal as an amendment to the amendment of the Prime Minister. In Committee the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition was rejected and the amendment of the Prime Minister was accepted. On Apr. 26 on motion for third reading of the Bill Mr. Bennett again moved his five-year amendment which was rejected by 93 to 69, sixteen members of the Independent group voting with the Conservatives. On the same day Miss Macphail moved to reduce the authority for bond issues from three million dollars to $1,750,000. This was rejected by 91 to 64, the Macphail amendment being supported by sixteen of the Independent group and by the Conservatives.

New Rules in the House of Commons. The revised rules of the House of Commons adopted during the Session of 1927 came into force with the opening of the Session of 1928. Special interest was felt in the working of the rule limiting speeches generally to forty minutes. The exceptions to this rule were the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, or a minister moving a Government order and the member speaking in reply immediately, or a member making a motion of "no confidence" and the minister replying thereto. The first test of this rule came in the Debate on the Address and a number of members, including ministers and members of all Parties, had their speeches interrupted by the rule. A study of the effect of the rule in that Debate and a comparison of the same Debate in three previous Sessions was made by the staff correspondent of *The Manitoba Free Press* at Ottawa. According to this analysis (*Manitoba Free Press*, Mar. 3, 1928) the Debate on the Address in 1925 occupied seven days, included twenty-three speakers who, on the average, used 6,930 words each, and there were three speakers per day. In 1926 the Debate occupied nine days, twenty-five members speaking and using on the average 11,550 words apiece, while there were two speakers per day. In 1927 the Debate lasted only two days, there were eleven speakers who, on the average, used 5,390 words, and there were five speakers per day. In 1928 the Debate lasted eight days, there were sixty-five speakers who used, on the average, 3,850 words apiece, and there were eight speakers a day. It will be observed that the duration of the Debate had not been curtailed, but that there had been many more speakers under the new rule than under the old.

An unforeseen effect of the new rule was to limit the number of interruptions and so tend to reduce the liveliness of debate. This was due to the circumstance that it was found impracticable to make allowance to a member speaking for the time taken up in interruptions. Consequently he was less ready to allow other members to break in upon his speech. The subject was discussed in the House on Mar. 1st when the Speaker appealed to the House not to defeat the forty-minute rule. "For my part," he said, "I do not object to an interruption, but when the hon. member addressing the House has to meet so many interruptions that he does not know where to begin or where to end, I think it is time for the Speaker to intervene."

Another of the new rules which showed its effect in the Session was that which provided that no member should have more than one notice of motion at a

time on the order paper. This limited the number of resolutions materially. Another part of the same rule provided for the dropping of resolutions which were not debated after being called twice from the chair and this had the effect of speeding up the debate on these resolutions.

A curious result of another change in the rules made it much easier to obstruct private legislation. This change declared that after a private Bill—or a public Bill introduced by a private member—had been considered on Tuesday or Friday evening and debate on it had been adjourned or interrupted at nine o'clock it should be placed at the foot of the list of such Bills on the order paper. This rule came into force repeatedly in the struggle over the Bell Telephone Bill, the Sun Life Bill, and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Bill. The matter was discussed in the House on June 9 and the Premier and the Conservative Leader agreed that a change in the rules was desirable. The proposal was made by Mr. Bennett and Mr. King expressed the view that the rules should be amended so that "when a private Bill has been fully discussed and hon. members have had ample opportunity of knowing the arguments *pro* and *con* there should at least be a speedy decision one way or the other." Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. Leader, agreed that some amendment of the rules was required and added that personally he would "like to see all the Bills come to a vote and members of this House supporting legislation that is not in the interests of the people made responsible for their vote."

The Senate

There was no serious clash between the Senate and the House of Commons during the Session of 1928. The Upper House killed two Government Bills and one piece of public legislation introduced by a private member; it amended others and there was a conference on one measure which ended in a compromise. On the other hand, the House of Commons failed to take action on two Bills sent to them by the Senate. One Government Bill that was rejected by the Senate consisted of amendments to the Naturalization Act, the main purpose of which was to do away with the reference of applications for naturalization to the courts. This measure was opposed strongly by the Conservatives and by some other members in the Lower House, and in the Senate it met its end in Committee by a vote of 38 to 20 on a motion that "the Chairman do now leave the chair." The other Government measure which was defeated in the Upper House was a Bill to amend the Criminal Code with regard to sedition. This legislation had already been rejected by the Upper House in previous Sessions. A companion Bill amending the Immigration Act—these two measures being designed to repeal legislation which was passed at the time of the Winnipeg strike in 1919—was this year accepted by the Senate in an amended form. The amendment adopted by the Senate substituted for the change proposed in the Commons the corresponding section which stood in the law before 1919. This amendment was accepted in the Commons. The privately sponsored Bill which was killed in the Upper Chamber proposed to require newspapers to publish the names of the publishers, editors, business managers, and owners, including stock holders in a corporation. The vote against the Bill in the Senate took place on a motion for a six months' hoist which was carried by a vote of 41 to 18. The two Senate Bills on which the Commons failed to act proposed to set up a divorce court in Ontario and to restrict the possession of weapons. Both were private measures and neither got past first reading in the House of Commons. (Further particulars regarding the Divorce Bill will be found in the Sub-section on Divorce). The measure on which a conference took place between the two Houses consisted of amendments to the Soldiers' Pension Law (which are dealt with in the Sub-section on Soldiers' Pensions and Re-establishment.)

The Senate also amended a Government Bill respecting Inter-provincial and International Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, but in view of protests from the Provinces concerned, later withdrew the amendment. The Bill declared that it should be unlawful to import liquors into Provinces where the traffic was controlled by the Government except through the governmental agency which controlled the sale of liquor. The amendment adopted by the Senate exempted from this prohibition quantities less than one imperial gallon imported by persons who had lawfully purchased the same in any Province. Protests against this

amendment were received from Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General for Ontario; Sir H. L. Drayton, Chief Commissioner of the Ontario Liquor Control Board; Premier Taschereau of Quebec; Premier Baxter of New Brunswick; Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General for British Columbia; Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General for Manitoba; and Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General for Saskatchewan. After the presentation of these protests in the Senate the amendment was deleted from the Bill. Another Government Bill which was amended in the Senate took the appointment of certain officers of the Department of National Revenue out of the control of the Civil Service Commission. In the House of Commons this proposal had been made the occasion of a division by the Conservatives and the Conservative amendment had been defeated only by 92 to 78, Independent members voting with the official Opposition. In the Upper House an amendment was inserted to require the tabling in the House each Session of a list of the officers appointed under this provision. This amendment was accepted by the Government. In dealing with the Budget legislation the Upper House debated the tariff proposals at some length and a motion was made by Hon. C. P. Beaubien that the Bill be referred to a committee. This motion, however, was dropped at a later sitting and the Budget proposals were adopted without a vote. Another mooted assertion of its rights to review finance was made in the Upper House by Hon. J. J. Hughes, who moved to amend the rules by providing for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Public Accounts. In the discussion it was pointed out that there was already in existence a Finance Committee which, it was stated, had the power to send for persons and papers. In view of this consideration Mr. Hughes dropped his motion, but Hon. W. B. Ross suggested to him that next year he should see that he got a place on the Finance Committee and also that the Committee functioned.

The main debates of the Session in the Senate took place on various phases of the St. Lawrence Waterway* project. In the Debate on the Address Rt. Hon. George P. Graham advised the Government not to "rush too rapidly at this thing." He urged that the Government should obtain the advice of the leading shippers upon the economic prospects of the navigation side of the proposal. Hon. N. A. Belcourt cited Canada's experience with the United States over the Chicago drainage canal as a warning. Hon. W. L. McDougald called attention to the advantages Canada would obtain from the proposal and gave it as his considered opinion as Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and as the opinion of the Technical Staff of the Harbour Commission "that the business of that Port will not be diminished, but on the contrary will steadily increase from year to year and the proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways will greatly accelerate the rate of increase in the volume of business handled by Canada's national port of Montreal."

Hon. J. D. Reid in the Debate on the Address merely expressed himself doubtful but later moved two special motions on the subject. His first motion, May 14, was an enquiry as to whether the Government intended to lay on the table the Report of the Advisory Committee on the scheme. In discussing that motion he expressed fears that the Port of Montreal might be damaged and that the United States would obtain control of the navigation of the channel and also of the power obtained from it. Hon. F. L. Beique, May 21, urged that the cost of the work should be divided between power and navigation; that the power cost should be divided between Ontario and Quebec; and that the navigation cost should be shared between the United States and Canada in proportion to the traffic of the two countries through the canals. This, he claimed, would result in four-fifths of the cost being borne by the United States, which he believed would be quite willing to undertake it.

Hon. G. Lynch-Staunton, Mar. 28, asked whether the waterway would be worth what it cost. He warned the Government against giving control of the Canadian channels to the United States and put forward the view that under the United States constitution the Federal Government of that country had no ownership of the American side of the waterway. Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Apr. 19 and Apr. 25, called attention to evidence that the levels of the lakes had already been lowered and expressed the view that rather than deepen the channel from Prescott to Montreal it would be cheaper to carry the grain by rail. The

* NOTE.—See Section: St. Lawrence Development.

debate on Mr. Reid's motion was not closed until May 14; but in the meantime other phases of the matter had been introduced by other resolutions. On May 1, Mr. Reid discussed an enquiry as to whether an application had been made to the International Joint Commission by the Beauharnois Power Company for the purpose of getting authority to proceed with the construction of works authorized in its charter; whether that Commission had jurisdiction in Canadian waters between Cornwall and the Atlantic Ocean; and, if not, whether the Government would take steps to prevent the Commission functioning in those waters. In his speech on this occasion Dr. Reid expressed fear that the International Commission had this power and that Canadian control over its own waters might be prejudiced thereby. On May 22, Mr. Casgrain called attention to and asked information regarding the use of Canadian canals by foreign vessels other than those of the United States, and in this debate Dr. Reid suggested that tolls should be charged such vessels for the use of the Canadian canals.

On May 29, Mr. Casgrain raised the question as to whether the Government was getting the advice of ship captains, mariners and navigators with regard to the control of traffic in the Welland Canal. Meanwhile, on Apr. 20, Hon. C. E. Tanner moved for the appointment of a special committee on the St. Lawrence development. This Committee heard a number of witnesses and reported on June 7 recommending that the enquiry should be continued at the next Session. This Report was adopted by the Senate the same day. On Apr. 19 Mr. McDougald made an emphatic denial of newspaper reports that he was interested in the Beauharnois Power Company.

The subject of immigration was discussed at considerable length by the Upper House in the Debate on the Address. Hon. W. B. Ross, Conservative Leader, urged that "before spending money on immigration from Europe or any foreign country we ought to know decisively that we have exhausted our resources for retaining our own population on the land." Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader, agreed with the desirability of Senator Ross's proposal and said that the Government had been making efforts in that direction. He added, however, that the United States acted as a powerful magnet and that probably there would be always a movement from Canada to that country. Hon. Rufus H. Pope urged the encouragement of manufactures to keep Canadians at home. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham felt that our laws were framed to keep people out rather than to induce them to come in. He believed that the sound immigration policy for Canada was "under certain fair restrictions, to admit all people of robust health and good character who have a little cash and more willingness to work." Sir George Foster stated that the fundamental question was how we could best conserve and increase the population of Canada. He urged the adoption of a policy, independent of considerations of free trade or protection, which would develop the resources of the country and provide employment for our own people. Hon. John G. Turriff, speaking as a member from the West, said that in his judgment the way to retain the immigrants who settle on the land or in the towns was to make the cost of living such that people would find life in Canada attractive. Hon. C. P. Beaubien advocated giving special encouragement to Canadians to settle the Western lands.

A number of other subjects were discussed in the Debate on the Address. The Conservative Leader criticized the establishment of embassies in Tokio, France and the United States, and suggested that what was needed in these places was a first-class business man and his staff, who would set to work to develop trade. He also expressed fear that Canada might become entangled in obligations through the League of Nations. Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Leader of the Government, replied that the presence of a Canadian delegate at the League of Nations should give Canada a sense of security because any decision of importance, except on questions of procedure, must be unanimous. He had no uneasiness regarding the appointment of Canadian representatives abroad by reason of the fact that Canada had no army or navy because the position of two-thirds of the nations of the world with relation to the Great Powers was similar to our own. Mr. Pope called attention to the danger of Communistic propaganda in Canada. Sir George Foster issued a warning against the exhaustion of our natural resources by exports of agricultural products, minerals and forest products. He also feared the multiplication of points of possible misunderstanding through the appointment

of Canadian diplomats. Hon. N. A. Belcourt defended the policy of the Government in appointing representatives to foreign governments. Hon. G. D. Robertson argued that the trade treaties recently made by the Government had not resulted in great benefit to Canada. Hon. G. G. Foster favoured Canada's having a representative at Washington, but thought none was needed either at Paris or Tokio. Hon. W. B. Willoughby discussed the return of its natural resources to Alberta and the related school question.

Special debates took place on a number of subjects ranging from our relations with Newfoundland to radio. On Mar. 22, Hon. C. E. Tanner brought forward a resolution declaring that "Canada should favourably consider any proposal that may be made by Newfoundland for union." At the suggestion of Mr. Dandurand the resolution was amended to provide that "Canada should consider in a friendly spirit any proposal for union with Newfoundland." In this form the resolution was adopted.

On Mar. 27, Hon. C. P. Beaubien initiated a discussion on Communistic activities and this was debated further on Mar. 28 and on Apr. 26. The same subject was also discussed in connection with the Bills to amend the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act. On motion of Hon. J. S. McLennan the organization of the diplomatic service of Canada was considered on Apr. 18. On May 29 Hon. John Lewis called the attention of the Senate to the possibility of enlarging the usefulness of radio for educational purposes. On May. 21, Hon. N. A. Belcourt gave a Report of the Twenty-fourth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Paris in Aug. 1927. The Senate discussed plans for the improvement of accommodation in the Senate Chamber by the erection of four galleries on each side. The cost was estimated at between $100,000 and $110,000. After some debate the proposal was rejected on May 28 by 35 to 13. On Mar. 27, Hon. L. McMeans called attention to a decision of the Court of Appeal in the Province of Manitoba declaring that the prohibition of judges acting as arbitrators was not mandatory but only directory, and the Leader of the Government stated that the matter was being studied by the Department of Justice.

The grant of a *fiat* to the Isenberg estate in connection with the Hoppe coal leases was brought up on Mar. 27 by Hon. Rufus H. Pope. This affair was the occasion of much discussion in Parliament in 1923 and a *fiat* previously granted was then withdrawn. Mr. Dandurand explained that in the present instance the *fiat* was granted merely for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damages due to the Isenberg estate owing to the cancellation of the leases. On Jan. 31, the Conservative Leader asked for the production of a return showing the earnings and expenditures on Canadian National branch lines. This was debated on Mar. 30 and on May 21 a return upon the subject was made by Sir Henry Thornton. On Feb. 1, a Bill was introduced by Hon. E. L. Girroir to make venereal disease an impediment to marriage. This Bill was referred to a Committee which reported that the Bill be not proceeded with until fuller information was secured. This Report was adopted on June 7.

In honour of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth a portrait was presented on Feb. 1, 1928, to Hon. George C. Dessaulles, Senator for the Rougemont electoral division of the Province of Quebec. The presentation was made by Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate, and speeches were made on the occasion by the Prime Minister, by the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and by the Government Leader and the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House.

At the end of June, 1928, there were three vacancies in the Senate due to the deaths of Hon. G. Boyer (Dec. 2, 1927); Hon. H. J. Cloran (Feb. 8, 1928); and Hon. G. G. King (Apr. 28, 1928), the first two being from Quebec and the last from New Brunswick.

Legislation and other Incidents

A number of Bills amending railway laws were passed during the Session of 1928. One validated the agreement with the holders of Canadian Northern five per cent. Income bonds. A second provided for bringing the Canadian National Railways more completely under the control of the Railway Commission. A third approved an agreement between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific for the construction of the Rosedale-Bullpound branch in Alberta. A fourth

authorized additional financing for the Canadian National share of the Toronto railway terminals. A fifth extended the time for the completion of the Saint John and Quebec Railway. A sixth extended the limits within which the grade crossing fund could be used for the protection of crossings.

Eight measures relating to agriculture were introduced and five received assent. The Experimental Farms Stations Act was amended by removing the restrictions on acreage and in some other regards. The Seeds Act was amended to provide for revision of the seed grades and regarding the licensing of new varieties of seed grain. Amendments to the Dairy Act provided for the strengthening of boxes used for export. A system of voluntary grading of beef for domestic consumption was introduced by amendments to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. Amendments to the Fertilizer Act dealt with description of brands and other matters. The three Bills which did not pass related to the grading of root vegetables, of hay and straw, and of spring wheat, oats and barley.

Six treaties and trade agreements were approved. They included the Geneva Convention of 1926 for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, and the Paris International Sanitary Convention of 1926. One trade agreement was with Czecho-Slovakia, and replaced a temporary agreement made in 1926. Another Bill confirmed Canadian adherence to a series of trade treaties between Great Britain on the one hand and on the other Esthonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania, and the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom. Still another measure approved Canada's adherence to a treaty between the United Kingdom and Spain regulating the treatment of companies.

Loans were authorized of $8,500,000 to the Quebec Harbour Commission, of $5,000,000 to the Harbour Commission of Saint John, and of $500,000 to the Harbour Commission of Halifax. These three Bills were the occasion of extended discussion.

Four Acts passed dealt with lands and problems connected with natural resources. The Dominion Lands Act was amended to permit the extension of the second homestead privilege to those who have proven up prior to Jan. 1, 1928. Amendments to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act provided for the collection of royalties on similar principles to those in force in Ontario. The Railway Belt Water Act was amended to bring it into conformity with the British Columbia law. An agreement between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba regarding a water-power at the outlet from Lac Seul was approved.

The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act was amended to provide for the withdrawal in Manitoba and Saskatchewan of certain areas that had been examined by government soil surveyors and approved of as fit for agricultural purposes. The reserves affected were the Riding Mountain reserve in Manitoba; and the Big River, the Fort à la Corne, the Pasquia, the Porcupine No. 2, the Pines, the Keppel and the Nisbet reserves in Saskatchewan. The total area involved was approximately thirty-two square miles.

The Electricity Inspection Act was revised and provision was made for the setting of standards under the Research Council.

Annual advances of $75,000 were authorized for the National Battlefields Commission.

The Patent Act and the Trade Mark and Design Act were amended to bring them into conformity with the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property which was agreed to at the Hague in 1925.

Amendments to the Gold and Silver Marking Act provided for the inclusion of platinum as a precious metal and that the trade mark of a manufacturer must be stamped on all his goods.

Private members were prolific of Bills to add to the public law of the Dominion, but not a single measure reached the statute book. The Bill of T. L. Church (Cons., Northwest Toronto) to require publicity of the ownership of newspapers passed the Commons but was killed in the Senate. A proposal by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre) to set up Whitley Councils in the Civil Service was referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which reported the principle favourably but recommended that the object be secured by negotiation between the Service and the Government. Among the new proposals introduced were: one by E. R. E. Chevrier (Lib.,

Ottawa) to allow greyhound racing on the same terms as horse racing; one by E. G. Odette (Lib., East Essex) to provide for joint hearings of the Canadian Railway Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, similar legislation having been introduced at Washington; and one by G. R. Geary (Cons., South Toronto) to authorize the Railway Board to investigate subsidiaries of telephone or telegraph companies.

This last-mentioned Bill became linked up with a measure to increase the authorized capital of the Bell Telephone Company from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000, which was the centre of one of the most determined battles of the Session. In the end the Bill did not get third reading. Another private Bill which was strongly opposed was a proposal to increase the capital of the Sun Life Assurance Company, which was likewise prevented from passing. Among the private Bills there were two clashes over bridge building. At Sarnia rival propositions were put forward by the Port Huron and Sarnia Bridge Company and by the St. Clair Transit Company; the former was dropped and the latter passed. At Niagara Falls there was opposition between the Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge and the Canadian-American Bridge; neither became Law. Bills were passed, however, for the Detroit River Canadian Bridge at the Border Cities and the St. Lawrence River Bridge above Brockville. A Bill respecting the Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Company, which would have provided authority for a waterway from near Cornwall to a point in Beauharnois County, was opposed as being part of the St. Lawrence Waterway and failed to get second reading. A Bill to incorporate the London and Port Burwell Railway was opposed by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National and was still awaiting third reading at prorogation. A Bill to authorize extensions to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, which was owned by the Province of Alberta, met much opposition but was passed in the last days of the Session. Control of water-powers on the border between Quebec and New Brunswick was involved in a Bill respecting the St. John River Storage Company, which sought to remove doubts as to the validity of two Acts of the Quebec Legislature conferring certain powers on the Province of New Brunswick; the measure was opposed by some members on constitutional grounds, but was eventually passed.

On Feb. 16 the Postmaster-General stated in the House that the cost of carrying newspapers in the mail was approximately $8,500,000 *per annum*, and that the revenue derived from that source in 1927 was $1,572,201.

Interesting figures as to the estimated *per capita* consumption in Canada of certain articles of food were given in the House on Mar. 12, by the Minister of Trade and Commerce as follows: Butter, 28.54 pounds; Cheese, 3.92 pounds; Eggs, 28.2 dozen; Meats, 162.27 pounds; Potatoes, 5.0 bushels; Wheat, 4.7 bushels.

In view of certain reports in the press that the International Joint Commission was to be reorganized because of the change in Canada's status the Prime Minister denied that there was any intention to make any change or any need for doing so on the ground mentioned. "Some time before the last Imperial Conference," he said, "a communication was sent to the British Government asking their opinion as to whether, in the event of an appointment being recommended by His Majesty-in-Council in Canada, the wording of the treaty which nominally places the appointment in the hands of His Majesty's Govenment in Great Britain, would be construed as in any sense giving that appointment to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain rather than to His Majesty's Government in Canada. The reply which was received was to the effect that most certainly the King would be advised in these matters by his Canadian Ministers and not by his Ministers in Great Britain."

During the discussion of public works estimates on June 6 Hon. J. C. Elliott announced that following the recommendation of a Departmental committee it had been decided to locate the St. Lawrence terminal at Prescott or in that vicinity. He added that the vote then in the Estimates, $1,500,000, was only a progress appropriation and that the ultimate cost would be four million dollars.

When the House met there was on the order paper in the name of Hon. Charles Marcil (Lib., Bonaventure) a resolution protesting against certain statements made by the Mexican Consul at Toronto and against the trip of Sir Henry Thornton to Mexico. There was a good deal of anxiety as to what effect the resolution

might have in the House, but on Feb. 13, Mr. Marcil withdrew it, stating that new facts had come to light and he thought it wise to take the question out of the arena of Parliamentary discussion. T. L. Church (Cons., Northwest Toronto) at this time also had on the order paper a motion for the production of papers concerning the utterances of Consul-General Barron of Mexico and with regard to Sir Henry Thornton's visit to that country. His motion for the papers relating to Sir Henry Thornton's visit was passed, but the Prime Minister expressed the view that it was undesirable to publish the correspondence with regard to the Mexican Consul-General, offering to show it to Mr. Church or any other member. The Conservative Leader agreed with Mr. King, but Mr. Church insisted on pressing the motion to a vote, when it was defeated. Mr. Church stood alone in asking for a recorded division on the subject.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the reference regarding the right of women to sit in the Senate was given on Apr. 24, 1928, when the Court expressed the unanimous opinion that the words "qualified persons" in the British North America Act did not include women. Chief Justice Anglin in giving judgment made it clear that the Court was not expressing any opinion upon the political question as to whether women should be members of the Senate. The question the Court had to decide, he said, was this: "Has the Imperial Parliament made clear its intent so far as the *personnel* of the Senate is concerned to make the striking departure from the common laws for which the petitioners contend which would have rendered women eligible for appointment to the Senate at a time when they were neither qualified to sit in the House of Commons nor to vote for candidates for membership in that House?" In the House of Commons on Apr. 24, in response to a question by A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni), the Minister of Justice stated that "in view of this judgment, and in view of the fact that women in this country now have an equal franchise with men, and in view of the further fact that one of the seats in this House is occupied by a woman, the Government have decided that they should have the equal right to sit in the other chamber, and means will be taken to secure an amendment to the British North America Act in that respect."

For several years in letters to the press, in advertisements, and in an open letter to the Prime Minister dated Oct. 16, 1925, R. A. McClymont, a former accountant in the Department of the Interior, had made allegations of enormous waste of public money running up to one hundred million dollars. The charges were ignored by the Government until in the Parliamentary recess of 1927 Alexander Smith, barrister, of Ottawa was appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate them. Mr. Smith's Report, which was tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 19, 1928, found that only one case had been established. The Commissioner added that all of Mr. McClymont's allegations, except the one exception referred to, "clearly showed that he has but one thing in view, namely, the securing of a permanent position for himself at an increased salary." The Commissioner, however, recommended with a view to affording a check on extravagance that a greater responsibility should be placed upon the Secretary of the Department in the matter of supplies requisitioned by the various branches, and that the advice of the financial comptroller should be sought by branch heads before any expenditure was recommended. The matter was the subject of comment by the Conservative Leader during the discussion of the Interior Department estimates on June 6. Mr. Bennett agreed with the Minister of the Interior (Hon. Charles Stewart) that Mr. McClymont's charges were vague and general, but he stated that he had satisfied himself from personal observation that the purchasing system of the Department of the Interior did not secure supplies at the lowest prices for which they could be purchased. During the Session of 1928 Mr. McClymont had continued to publish charges by advertisements in the Ottawa newspapers which, said Mr. Bennett, reflected upon the Civil Service of the country, and the Conservative Leader urged that there should be a further investigation. Mr. Stewart replied that a further investigation would be welcomed at the next Session of Parliament.

Two Reports were made during the Session by Mr. Justice Martin, who, as a Royal Commissioner, conducted an investigation into the demands of British Columbia that the three and a half million acres of land in the Railway Belt and the Peace River block should be returned to Provincial control. An *interim* Report was made public on Feb. 6 and the final Report was tabled on Mar. 13.

These lands were granted by the Province of British Columbia to the Dominion for the purpose of aiding the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Justice Martin found that notwithstanding the national character of the undertaking British Columbia had borne the burden of contributing large areas of her public lands to aid in the construction of the Railway and was the only Province of Canada which had made such grants. The Commissioner recommended the restoration of the lands to British Columbia.

A return regarding titles of honour granted or offered to Canadians by foreign Governments was tabled in the House on June 7 and the following day the Prime Minister corrected an interpretation of it which appeared in the press. The list given in the return, he stated, did not contain the names of those who had been decorated by foreign Governments, but rather of those to whom it had been proposed by foreign Governments to grant honours. The Canadian Government had, however, declined to recommend that permission should be granted to accept them.

A new chartered bank was incorporated during the Session. The name first proposed was the New Brunswick Bank, but this was amended to Eastern Bank of Canada. The Head Office of the Bank, it was stated, would be at Saint John, N.B.

Salaries of technical civil servants in Canada were the subject of protest by G. G. Coote (U.F.A., Macleod) on motion to go into Supply on May 30. Mr. Coote gave instances in which United States salaries for similar positions were much higher than those in Canada. The Minister of Finance replied that the Government were sympathetic to the plea made but that they had responsibilities not only to the scientific service but to other branches of the Service as well.

There was a flurry in Supply on May 30 and the day following over the incident of the steamship *Vigilant*. It was charged by Conservatives that the *Vigilant* had been sold by the King Government in 1921 to a then Liberal member of Parliament for $18,000 and had since been chartered at a rental of $2,250 per month. Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, produced evidence that the Order-in-Council for the sale of the vessel had been passed by the Meighen Government just before they went out of office. In subsequent discussion the Conservatives criticized the Government on the ground that the charter rental was high and that the Liberal member concerned had been granted favours with regard to payment. Mr. Euler stated that the vessel had been sold to Manley Chew, who had subsequently transferred it to J. T. Payette of Penetanguishene from whom the Government chartered it. Mr. Chew was not a member of Parliament at the time the sale was made, but was successful in capturing Simcoe East for the Liberals in the subsequent election.

The establishment of a new steamship service between Eastern Canada and Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic was announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce on June 5, 1928. He added that the service would be supplied by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and that a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars *per annum* would be paid for ten trips during the year.

A proposal to increase the Sessional indemnities of members of Parliament was freely discussed in the corridors during the Session but no action was taken. On June 9, H. E. Lavigueur (Lib., Quebec-Montmorency) brought the matter up in the House and declared himself in favour of an increase. Mr. Lavigueur stated that a great majority of the members on the Liberal side of the House signed a petition for an increase and that there were also many Conservatives who signed. He added that an official delegation from the left of the Speaker waited on the Prime Minister, but this was denied by two of the Conservative members. There was no further discussion on the subject.

The Estimates laid before the House provided $115,000 for the adjustment of the salaries of former permanent Post Office employees who were dismissed from the postal service on account of their participation in the postal strike of 1919. This was strongly objected to by the Conservatives and was dropped.

The cost of the office of the Governor-General was the subject of vigorous debate and of two votes in Committee of Supply. On May 3 a vote of $150,000

for the Governor-General's quarters at Quebec Citadel was criticized by Conservative and Labour members and J. D. Chaplin (Cons., Lincoln) moved an amendment to reduce the vote by $70,000. This was negatived by 74 to 65. During the discussion the Prime Minister stated that shortly after reaching Canada Lord Willingdon had expressed a desire to take up quarters again at Quebec during the Summer and also during the Winter. The Conservative Leader took strong exception to having the wishes of the King's representative brought into the debate, but the Prime Minister claimed that there was a great difference in bringing the name of His Majesty into controversy in the House and making known the wish of His Majesty or His Majesty's representative with respect to what pertains to his own immediate household. On the following day there was another protest against expenditures at Rideau Hall. J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre) moved to reduce this item of $50,000 by $40,000. The Woodsworth amendment was defeated as was also an amendment by H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River) to cut the item by $20,000.

A statement of Government policy regarding the grants to the Provinces for technical education was made by the Prime Minister on May 4. He stated that the Government had under consideration a policy similar to that adopted with respect to grants for road and highway construction. "That is to say," he added, "in the last few years where Provinces have not made use of the opportunity which they have had the Government will be prepared to consider extending the time for them."

The radio licences of the International Bible Students' Association were not renewed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year commencing Apr. 1, 1928. The matter was the subject of question and debate in the House and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries stated that the decision was reached "as far as practicable from the viewpoint of the broadcast listeners." He added that the Department had received many complaints with regard to the I.B.S.A. stations; and later a return was tabled of the correspondence, *pro* and *con*, on the subject.

Miscellaneous. During the Autumn of 1927 Hon. James A. Robb and Hon. C. A. Dunning visited some of the Western cities and spoke at public luncheons. Before the Kiwanis Club of Winnipeg on Sept. 26 Mr. Robb devoted the main part of his speech to an historical account of the tariff and added an explanation of the working of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. "In all frankness I will admit," he said, "that I have encouraged applicants to come before the Board. I have not concerned myself with the nature of the application; it may be for an increase of duty, or it may be for a reduction. That is immaterial. What we desire is that both parties interested may come face to face and frankly and publicly criticize the pleas of each other, for the truth will thereby come out and be publicly known, and both will leave the Board Room with a better appreciation of the problems of the other and go back to their separate homes feeling that the other fellow isn't as bad as he had imagined." (*Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 27, 1927). Mr. Dunning did not speak. Before the Board of Trade at Calgary on Sept. 28 Mr. Robb dealt with the financial problem of the country and urged the necessity of economy. Mr. Dunning on this occasion spoke of the desirability of people in various parts of the Dominion paying more attention to the problems of the other sections.

According to a proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* the new revised statutes of Canada came into effect on Jan. 31, 1928. These replaced the revision of 1906.

The Old Age Pensions Act was made operative in the Yukon Territory under an agreement concluded during March, 1928. The Legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at the Sessions of 1928, enacted the necessary legislation to bring the Act into force. Pensions had been paid under the Federal Act in British Columbia since September, 1927.

National Assembly of Liberal Women. The first National Assembly of Liberal Women was held in Ottawa on April 17 and 18, 1928. It was attended by over one thousand delegates representative of almost every constituency in the Dominion. Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, Mrs. P. F.

Casgrain, Montreal, and Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, acted as Chairmen at the opening sitting. The gathering devoted itself largely to problems of organization. It was addressed during its sessions by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Peter Heenan, and Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg; and on the last evening Premier King addressed a banquet given in his honour by the Assembly. In his speech on this occasion the Prime Minister reviewed the history of Liberalism and illustrated its principles by the issues of the last General Election. The chair at the banquet was taken by Mrs. Norman F. Wilson, Ottawa; and the vote of thanks to the Premier was moved by Mrs. Mary McCallum Sutherland, Shelbrook, Sask., and seconded by Mrs. Arthur Leger, Montreal. The Assembly resulted in the organization of the National Federation of Liberal Women for Canada, for which officers were elected as follows: Hon. President, Mrs. Norman F. Wilson, Ottawa; Hon. Vice-Presidents: Alberta, Mrs. J. L. Cote; British Columbia, Mrs. Jessie Finlayson; Manitoba, Mrs. Robert Forke; New Brunswick, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Carrie Carmichael; Ontario, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. M. G. Poupore, and Mrs. A. C. Hardy; Prince Edward Island, Miss B. MacKinnon; Quebec, Mrs. F. L. Beique, Prof. Carrie Derick, and Mrs. S. W. Jacobs; Saskatchewan, Mrs. James G. Gardiner; President, Hon. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A., Vancouver; Vice-Presidents: Alberta, Mrs. Robert C. Marshall; British Columbia, Mrs. Stuart Henderson; Manitoba, Mrs. W. G. Sanburn; New Brunswick, Mrs. F. E. Holman and Mrs. W. E. Foster; Nova Scotia, Mrs. J. A. Hanway and Miss Alice M. Hatfield; Ontario, Miss Florence W. Edwards and Miss Gertrude Rankin; Prince Edward Island, Mrs. D. J. Riley; Quebec, Mrs. Philippe Paradis and Mrs. Ernest Lapointe; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Mary McCallum Sutherland; Secretaries: Mrs. A. Brodeur, Montreal, and Miss S. J. Stewart, Saskatoon; Treasurer, Mrs. Sydney Tweed, Waterloo, Ont.; Executive Secretary, Miss Helen Doherty, P.O. Box 540, Ottawa, Ont.

Delegations. The following is a list of Delegations with date, name of delegation, and a summary of the subject matter:

Oct. 24, 1927.—Ottawa City Council and Members of the Federal District Commission:—*Re*: Expropriating Russell Hotel property for Confederation Park Scheme.

Oct. 24.—Ottawa Town Planning Commission:—*Re*: Town Planning.

Oct. 26.—Canadian Alliance for Women's Vote in Quebec:—*Re*: Securing for the women of the Province of Quebec full rights and privileges of citizenship.

Nov. 15.—The Canadian Chamber of Commerce:—Resolutions *Re*: A National Highway; Immigration; Scientific and industrial research; Federal taxation; Development of natural resources; Canadian coal for Canadian people; the Duncan Report; Uniform Merchant Shipping Law for the Empire; Sea-Carriage of Goods; Diversion of Water from the Great Lakes by Chicago; Retention of Canadian University Graduates in Canada; Creation of Young Men's Sections by Boards of Trade in Canada; Message to the Governor-General of Canada; A Message to The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

Nov. 29.—The National Dairy Council of Canada:—*Re*: The alleged injury to the dairy industry of Canada resulting from the operation of the Australian Trade Agreement.

Dec. 7.—Mayor Mederic Martin and Alderman George Vandelac, Montreal City:—*Re*: Exemption of public utilities from payment of Income tax.

Dec. 9.—South and West Essex Liberal Associations:—*Re*: Appointment of Mr. J. H. Rodd, K.C., to the Senate.

Dec. 9.—Canadian Wholesale News-dealers Association:—*Re*: Exclusion of certain magazines from the free list.

Jan. 9, 1928.—Trades and Labour Congress:—*Re*: Government Fair Wage Policies, Migration, Technical Education, and Senate Reform.

Jan. 9.—The Retail Merchants Association of Canada:—*Re*: Excise Stamp Taxes, Sales Tax, Duty on Skins which are dressed and dyed, Weights and

Measures, Parcel Post Rates, Half-Cent Circular Rate, Unsolicited Merchandise, Mail Order Houses, False Advertising, Combines Act, etc., etc.

Jan. 16.—The Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce:—*Re*: Postage rates on local or drop letters. Federal taxation, St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Development.

Jan. 16.—The Montreal Board of Trade:—*Re*: The necessity for the erection of a new Customs Building in Montreal.

Jan. 24.—Canadian Legislative Board, Railway Brotherhoods:—*Re*: Immigration Act, Criminal Code, British North America Act, Dominion Elections Act, Obstruction of Highway Traffic by trains, Division of Locomotive Inspection, Accident Reports to be Accessible, Powers of Board to Enforce Orders, Appropriation for Consolidating and Printing Orders, Technical Education Act, Repeal Sales Tax.

Feb. 3.—United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section Ltd:— Representing the Agricultural Industry of Saskatchewan and applying for a reduction of duty on agricultural implements, etc.

Feb. 7.—Canadian Publishers Association:—*Re*: Alteration of Section 39 of the Copyright Act and of the regulations for registration of copyrights.

Feb. 10.—Members of Standing Committee *re* Judges Salaries, Canadian Bar Association:—*Re*: Increase in Judicial salaries.

Feb. 16.—La Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada:— Recognition of representations of National Catholic Unions *re* Committees, Commissions, Organizations, etc.

Feb. 16.—United Farmers of Alberta:—*Re*: Peace River Outlet.

Feb. 17.—The National Council of Women of Canada:—Resolutions *re*: The re-opening of the Soldiers' Insurance Scheme; The Amendment of legislation as it affects marriage laws under the Soldiers' Pension Act; Appointment of a woman lawyer on the Committee for the Codification of International Law; The appointment of women as Members of the Senate; The simplification of the application by International Agreement of laws concerning traffickers, living on the earnings of prostitutes; Raising the age of consent so that it be not lower than the legal age of marriage; The abolishment of the Sales Tax on all works of art not dutiable in Canada; The appointment of a woman to the Art Congress to be held in Prague, 1928.

Feb. 17.—Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:—*Re*: Canadian Architectural education.

Feb. 21.—The Civil Service Federation of Canada:—*Re*: The establishment of a Superannuation Board and the establishment of a National Civil Service Council.

Feb. 24.—Deputation of Door Manufacturers:—*Re*: Order-in-Council P.C. 80-2398 relative to doors.

Mar. 15.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour:— Presented a statement on the labour organizations of Canada.

Apr. 27.—Canadian Horticultural Council:— *Re*: Sections 43 and 47a of the Customs Act.

May 3.—Urban School Trustees Association of the Province of Ontario:— *Re*: Technical Education.

May 25.—Manitoba delegation (representing fourteen municipalities and organizations of Manitoba):—*Re*: Granting of a lease to the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for the development of the Seven Sisters power site.

The Customs Investigation; The Department of National Revenue

The final Report of the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise, which was appointed as the result of a resolution adopted by the House of Commons on June 29, 1926, was laid on the table of that House on Jan. 27, 1928. The Commission had also made ten *interim* Reports and these were tabled on Feb. 2. The final Report contained the main recommendations of the Commission. The *interim* Reports dealt with a number of matters, some of which were regarded by the Commission as requiring immediate action and others related to the affairs of individual corporations and other details. Report No. 4 had to do with the four Western Provinces and recommended changes in the law designed to assist the enforcement of the Liquor Control Acts in those Provinces. One of these recommendations was that the prohibitory legislation of Part Four of the Canada Temperance Act should be applied to Provinces having liquor control laws, while another was that the Minister of Inland Revenue should have authority to declare forfeit the licence of a brewer or distiller who violated the Doherty Act.

The final Report of the Commission covered a wide variety of recommendations. In connection with the reorganization of the Department it proposed the setting up of a National Revenue Board of three members to replace the existing Board of Customs, the Chairman to possess the qualifications required of a judge of the Superior Courts of any of the Provinces. The reorganization of the appraisal staff was also recommended, including the constitution of a board of appraisers to whom an appeal might be taken from the decision of any port appraiser. A number of recommendations were made with a view to keeping the staff of the Department better informed with regard to regulations. It was proposed that consular agents should be established in the various countries exporting large quantities of goods to Canada with a view to assisting in the work of appraisal as well as in the promotion of trade. It was suggested that competent counsel should be retained by the Department throughout the Dominion to act in the enforcement of Customs laws. The Commission recommended that no officer should be permitted to share, either directly or indirectly, in moieties paid for information of the infraction of Customs laws. A reduction in the number of ports of entry was proposed, as had already been proposed by the House of Commons Committee which investigated the Department of Customs in 1926.

With regard to smuggling the Commission found "that smuggling for commercial purposes was in certain sections of the country somewhat prevalent, while in others it was confined largely to individual smuggling." They suggested that the smuggling of cigarettes might be checked by a reduction in the Excise duty. A similar suggestion was made with regard to the high Tariff and high Excise duties on liquors with the remark that "as the sale of liquor in Canada is largely, if not altogether, in the hands of the various liquor boards of the Provinces, the full benefit of a reduction could not be realized unless with the co-operation of the provincial authorities." The Commission advised that both Excise duties and Sales taxes should be collected on liquors exported to a foreign country with a view to removing the inducement which the existing law offered to smugglers to smuggle back such liquors into Canada. Legislation was recommended to remove doubts regarding the powers of the Customs officers to seize vessels in territorial waters when outside the distance of one league from shore, and further to authorize the seizure outside of territorial waters of any vessels registered in Canada which were engaged or suspected of being engaged in smuggling operations into Canada. With regard to the treaty with the United States the Commissioners found that smuggling into the American Republic had been greatly facilitated by individuals, firms and corporations carrying on business in certain Provinces of Canada as exporters of liquors. "We are convinced," they stated in this connection, "that the export houses are established in practically every case for the sole purpose of selling liquor to be smuggled into the United

States and that they exist for no legitimate purpose whatever. Some of these export houses have Customs bonds, and we would recommend that all these bonds be cancelled." It was recommended further that "as all of the Provinces of Canada have either assumed control over the sale of liquor or have prohibited it altogether, the principle of the Doherty Act should, in our opinion, be extended to prohibit the export from any of these Provinces by anyone other than the Provincial Governments or the manufacturer."

Finally, it was suggested that an effective method of carrying out the intent of the treaty with the United States would be "to prohibit clearances to vessels or vehicles of all kinds carrying a cargo of liquor to the United States, contrary to the laws of that country."

On Feb. 9, 1928, Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council a Report on the reorganization of the Department of National Revenue.

Before the Commercial Protective Association at Ottawa on May 16, 1928, R. P. Sparks, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body, presented a Report (subsequently adopted) criticizing the Department of National Revenue for tardiness in carrying out recommendations of various bodies which had investigated the Department.

On May 30, 1928, the Minister of National Revenue made statements in the House, at question time and in supply, with regard to legal action taken upon the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1926, and with regard to the recommendations for the closing of ports.

Four Bills were passed in the Session of 1928 dealing with the reorganization and powers of the Department of National Revenue. The Excise Act was amended to give the Minister power to cancel brewers' and distillers' licences and to provide for the collection of Excise duties on liquor produced by a Provincial Government distillery. The Customs Act was amended to facilitate the prevention of smuggling in coastal waters, and it was enacted that Canadian vessels were subject to seizure within a twelve-mile limit instead of the general limit of three miles. An amendment to the Department of National Revenue Act regarding the appointment of Customs appraisers and some other officers roused strong opposition from the Conservatives. This Bill took the appointment of these officers away from the Civil Service Commission and vested in the Minister the power to nominate these officers for appointment by the Civil Service Commission, while giving to the Governor-in-Council the right to make these appointments in case the Civil Service Commission failed to accept the Minister's nominations. On the motion for the third reading of this Bill (May 16) the Consertive Leader submitted an amendment declaring for appointment "after public competition and examination by the Civil Service Commission in association with such representatives of the Department as may be named by the Minister and any others that he may think necessary to properly determine their qualification." This amendment was defeated by 92 to 78 and the Bill was carried on the same vote reversed. In this division the Independent group voted with the Conservatives, while the Liberal-Progressives and A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) voted with the Government. Henri Bourassa was absent. In the Senate an amendment was inserted to provide that the Minister should lay before Parliament annually a return giving the names of persons appointed under the Act by Order-in-Council. This amendment was accepted by the Government.

The Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Excise for the fiscal year ended Mar. 13, 1927, showed total Customs revenues of $158,966,367; revenues from Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, *et cetera*, $49,139,913; and revenues from Excise duties, $106,723,328. The details of the Excise taxes, chief of which is the Sales tax, though they include certain imports on cigars, wines, *et cetera*, which are in addition to the long-standing Excise duties, are as follows:

EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED DURING 1926-27

Licences	$ 37,036.00
Stamps	8,880,516.88
Automobiles	2,208,582.39
Matches	2,874,727.57
Sales	63,940,130.18
Playing Cards	286,021.72
Cigars	311,700.95
Wines	118,080.13
Ale, Beer, etc	5,198,503.49
Beverages and Carbonic Acid Gas	27,549.84
Transportation	2,452,779.52
Embossed Cheques and Receipts	444,759.30
DOMESTIC TOTAL	$86,780,387.97
Importations :	
Sales	18,365,540.42
Excise	1,577,399.68
GRAND TOTAL	$106,723,328.07

The average percentage of Customs duty on the total value of goods entered for home consumption, dutiable and free, for the same fiscal year was 13.96 per cent. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 9,121,051 proof gallons; the number of cigars manufactured was 175,433,456; and the number of cigarettes, 3,333,999,000. The annual consumption per head of the population of Canada was given as: spirits, .323 gallons; beer, 5.525 gallons; wines, .091 gallons; tobacco, 3.603 pounds. This compared with average figures since Confederation of .866 gallons of spirits, 3.997 gallons of beer, .107 gallons of wine, and 2.638 pounds of tobacco.

The Department of National Defence. During the Session of 1928 the Act regarding the Royal Military College was revised. The main purpose of the revision as stated by the Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, was to bring the law up-to-date. The salient change had to do with qualifications for admission, which under the old Act were passed on by Boards in the Provinces, but which by regulation and practice had recently been passed upon by a central board relying upon certificates held by applicants from educational institutions in the Provinces. The new Bill also removed the limitations in the old Act on the number of students and on the pay of the staff. During the discussion of Militia estimates the vote for the cadet service was again (June 5) challenged by Miss Macphail. The vote was for five hundred thousand dollars and Miss Macphail moved to reduce it to one dollar. Her amendment was negatived without a vote being taken. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the latest returns available, the total expenditure of the Department of National Defence was $15,077,573. Of this $11,212,032 was for Militia, $2,197,645 for Air Service, and $1,667,896 for the Naval Service. The large item included $799,767 for the Imperial War Graves Commission, $150,649 for Canadian Battlefields Memorial, $148,894 for adjustment of War claims, and $137,778 for radio services in the Mackenzie Basin System. The actual strength of the permanent active Militia was 329 officers and 3,189 other ranks. Of the non-permanent Militia 1,341 officers and 5,793 other ranks were trained at camps, while 3,091 officers and 20,469 other ranks were trained at local headquarters. The permanent active Air Force had its full establishment at the end of the year, namely, 95 officers and 375 airmen. In the non-permanent active Air Force were 67 officers and 130 airmen. The *personnel* of the Royal Canadian Naval Service consisted of 70 officers and 446 men in the Royal Canadian Navy, 70 officers and 430 men in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, and 70 officers and 930 men in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The ships in commission during the fiscal year were H.M.C.S. *Patriot* and H.M.C. *Minesweepers Festubert* and *Ypres* on the east coast and H.M.C.S. *Patrician* and H.M.C. *Minesweepers Armentieres* and *Thiepval* on the west coast. In May, 1928 it was announced that the Government had instructed the Canadian High Commissioner in London to call for tenders for two new destroyers at a cost of approximately three million dollars. The number of cadets enrolled in the fiscal year was 118,000. The Report stated that, owing to the scarcity of funds, applications for the formation of fifty cadet corps with an enrolled strength of over five thousand cadets

were held in abeyance. On June 12, 1928, announcement was made with regard to the Canadian Cadets' victory in the small bore rifle competitions with candidates of other parts of the Empire. The Canadians won the King's Trophy, having a lead of 3,537 points over South Africa, the next highest. The scores were: Canada, 237,633; South Africa, 234,096; Great Britain, 213,174; New Zealand, 191,793. Canadian cadets won 64 silver medals for scores of 100 or 99 points, and 175 bronze medals for scores of 98 or 97 points. Cadets of Australia won 23 silver and 67 bronze; South Africa, 9 silver and 29 bronze; Great Britain, 13 silver and 26 bronze; New Zealand, 1 silver and 5 bronze; and India, 5 bronze.

The Department of Pensions and National Health

A reorganization of the Government Departments having to do with the affairs of ex-service men and with health took place during the Session of 1928. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Health were merged in a new Department entitled "Pensions and National Health." Other legislation regarding veterans was also amended in many particulars. The Bill to combine the two Departments mentioned was introduced by resolution in the House of Commons on Apr. 10 by Hon. J. H. King. It consolidated and brought up to date legislation regarding the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Health. The reorganization was subsequent to two Reports of investigations into the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The earlier was made by Gordon W. Scott, chartered accountant, on Oct. 29, 1927. This Report stated that the Department was "over-organized" as "regards executives," and remarked that though there had been a reduction of the staff from 9,194 in 1920 to 1,967 as at July 1, 1927, "it is noticeable that there has not been a *pro rata* reduction in the Executive *personnel.*" The chief suggestions made by Mr. Scott were: the reorganization of the Department in such a manner that the Board of Pension Commissioners should function as an entirely separate body for the purpose of deciding on the eligibility of pensioners and for calculating pensions payable; that there should be transferred to the Department of Finance the activities in connection with the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act and the payment of pensions; that all other activities directed by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment should be transferred to the Department of Health. Mr. Scott further recommended the postponement indefinitely of the medical review of pensioners, in the past conducted annually, except at their request and subject to certain other exceptions. The other investigation of the Department was made by A. T. Hunter, who reported on Jan. 10, 1928. He was appointed to investigate charges of political partisanship in the Department. He reported that there were other causes of unrest and dissatisfaction that could not be said to be political, one of these being the reduction in the staff, another the absence of superannuation, and a third "the unhappy amalgamation attempted between the officials and employees of the Board of Pension Commissioners and those of the D.S.C.R." He recommended an immediate separation of pension service from treatment service.

Another measure passed during the Session made a number of changes in the Pension Act. Some of these affected departmental machinery only, but others dealt with eligibility for pensions, and in the latter connection occurred the most serious differences of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament that took place during the Session. Pensions and other ex-soldiers' problems were the subject of extended investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons and the chief amendments proposed to the Pension Act were the work of that Committee. One amendment extended the definition of "appearance of disability" to include "the reappearance of a disability which has been reduced sufficiently to permit the member of the forces to serve in a theatre of actual war." The Senate rejected this amendment and it was dropped. Another amendment, which was dropped because of the opposition of the Senate, had to do with aggravation of an injury or disease which existed before enlistment; it was proposed by the House of Commons to amend the existing law so as to pension dependents when the aggravation of the injury or disease "substantially contributed" to death. The Senate accepted an amendment to remove the limit of time within which applications for pensions might be made. The two Houses

compromised on an amendment dealing with cases outside the regular pension law. The House of Commons proposed to give authority to the Appeal Board to settle such cases, but a Senate amendment was accepted which provided for their consideration by a body composed of two representatives each of the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Appeal Board, with the right of appeal to the Exchequer Court. Another amendment of the Commons provided for the widening of appeals by permitting them from widows or children. This was rejected by the Senate and dropped. One of the most contentious changes in the law was that with regard to the eligibility for pension of the widow of a soldier, who married him after the appearance of the injury or disease which led to death. As drafted by the House of Commons this was considered ambiguous and too wide in its terms. Eventually a section which was proposed by the Senate was adopted as follows:

"No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death: (a) unless the injury in respect of which he was pensioned or entitled to pension would not shorten his expectancy of life; or (b) unless he was not chronically ill of a pensionable disease and not in receipt of pension in respect thereof."

The Militia Pension Act which applies to the permanent force was amended to include members of the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Permanent Active Air Force. A Bill was passed to provide for the distribution of canteen funds representing moneys coming from units in Canada or the West Indies or in the Siberian force. A slightly different distribution was proposed than that contained in the Bill passed in 1925 for the canteen funds of the C. E. F., but eventually the same distribution was adopted in the Act as passed. The Soldiers' Settlement Act was amended to provide for re-valuation in some cases hitherto excluded, and also to relieve soldier settlers of a lien on a subsequent homestead unless a loan had been made in connection therewith. The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was amended to allow applications to be received up to June 30, 1933.

According to the Report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, which was presented to Parliament in the Session of 1928, the number of patients on strength at the end of the year was 2,839. The admissions during the year numbered 7,243. Of the number in hospital at the end of the year 1,502 were receiving treatment in departmental institutions and the balance in other institutions in Canada and elsewhere. They represented 1,242 medical and surgical cases, 519 tuberculosis cases, and 1,078 mental cases. The reduction in the number of those who died while undergoing treatment was maintained, being 28 less than during the previous year. In addition to the regular hospital treatment, 120,141 clinical treatments were given. There was a slight increase during the year in the mortality rate among ex-members of the forces insured under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, the rate for 1926-27 being 9.33 per thousand as against 8.21 per thousand the previous year. There was, however, a slight decrease in the number of policies surrendered for cash and a very considerable decrease in the net lapses. The total expenditure of the departments for the fiscal year was $49,235,358.

The Annual Report of the Department of Health for the fiscal year ended March, 1927, reported a marked improvement in the narcotic drug situation. "The volume of narcotics being smuggled into Canada," it stated, "through the underground channels has continued to be reduced in so far as the Atlantic seaboard is concerned, but there is still much to be done in coping with smuggling from the Orient, which is so prevalent on the Pacific coast." In 1928 the Department published a report on "Maternal Mortality," which indicated that the Canadian rate was higher than that of a number of other countries. The Canadian figure was for the calendar year 1925 and included all the Provinces except Quebec. The total number of living births was 154,861, and the maternal deaths 873, or a rate per thousand living births of 5.6. The Report gave the corresponding rate for twenty-one other countries for various years as far back as 1921. For 1925 rates were: Australia, 5.6; England and Wales, 4.1.; Scotland, 6.2; Northern Ireland, 4.4; Irish Free State, 4.7; New Zealand, 4.7; France, 2.4; and for 1924: Denmark, 2.4; South Africa, 4.7; and the United

States, 6.6. The Department continued during the year its campaign for the education of the community in home sanitation and the care of families, circulating a series of texts on various home problems.

The Soldier Settlement Board. The Annual Report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada for the calendar year 1927 gave the total settlement under the Act at the end of that period as 39,363. This was made up of 24,408 soldier settlers who had received loans, 12,136 soldier settlers who had not received loans, 224 Indian soldier settlers, and 2,523 civilian purchasers. During the calendar year 1927 only 29 loans were granted to new settlers, but additional assistance was advanced to settlers already established. The amount of loans granted to soldier settlers up to the end of 1927 was $109,337,570. Of this $60,417,830 was for the purchase of land; $2,708,022 for renewal of encumbrances; $11,504,485 for permanent improvements; $28,871,875 for stock and equipment; $5,424,124 for special advances, such as seed, feed, *et cetera*; and $411,231 for Indian soldier settlement. Since the inception of the Board up to the end of 1927 there had been returned to the treasury $34,549,404, of which $18,320,360 was principal, $9,989,229 interest, $6,185,053 initial payments, and $54,760 deposits held in suspense. Settlers who had payments to make during the year numbered 16,522, of whom 7,257 paid in full and 7,498 in part. At the end of the year 1,051 settlers had discharged their debt to the Board by paying off their loan. Of these 596 had continued on their farms, while 455 repaid the loans by selling their farms. During the whole period of the operation of the Act 8,652 soldier settlers had given up the land, reverting to the Board. The number reverting during 1927 was 959.

The re-valuation of soldier lands under the statute of 1927 was in process during the year and had not been completed by the end of the Parliamentary Session of 1928. During that Session, however, further amendments were made to the Soldier Settlement Act in the direction of lessening the burden resting on the soldier settlers. One amendment removed from future homesteads that might be taken up by soldier settlers any lien for previous loans from the Board. A new homestead would, however, be subject to mortgage for a loan made in connection with it. Another amendment provided for re-valuation of soldier lands in cases which were not covered by the 1927 Act.

The Soldier Settlement Board during the year was brought into closer cooperation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for which it acted as a land settlement branch in connection with the British Family Settlement Scheme, the New Brunswick Family Settlement Plan, the Continental Family Scheme, and other settlement projects. Although the three-year period during which the British Family Settlement Scheme was to operate expired at the end of 1927, the full *quota* of three thousand families had not yet been settled. At that date 2,631 families had arrived, of whom 1,122 came out during 1927. There were 217 families who withdrew after being established, and 44 who withdrew after arriving in Canada. Of these 261 families, 36 purchased farms privately, 45 were employed as farm workers, 92 were engaged in non-agricultural employment, 45 returned to the Old Country, of 27 the whereabouts were unknown, and 16 had been deported.

Vital Statistics. The following table contains a condensed summary of births, deaths, infant and maternal mortality, and marriages in 1926 as given in a preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Vital Statistics for that year. The figures for all deaths and for infant mortality both exclude still births.

The total number of illegitimate births in the Registration Area of Canada (which for the first time included Quebec) in 1926 was 5,962 and the percentage of illegitimate to living births was 2.6. Illegitimate births were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 41; Nova Scotia, 477; New Brunswick, 267; Quebec, 2,055; Ontario, 1,812; Manitoba, 466; Saskatchewan, 374; Alberta, 309; British Columbia, 161. The total number of still births in the Registration Area was 7,091 and the percentage of still births to total births was 3.0.

Provinces	Population in Thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages	
		No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Population
P.E.I..	87	1,751	20.1	877	10.1	121	69.1	7	4.0	457	5.3
N.S....	540	10,931	20.2	6,355	11.8	881	80.6	51	4.7	2,852	5.3
N.B...	407	10,297	25.3	4,984	12.2	1,095	106.3	66	6.4	2,923	7.2
Que....	2,562	82,165	32.1	37,251	14.5	11,666	142.0	427	5.2	17,827	7.0
Ont....	3,146	67,482	21.5	35,890	11.4	5,295	78.5	381	5.6	23,632	7.5
Man...	639	14,660	22.9	5,335	8.3	1,122	76.5	87	5.9	4,537	7.1
Sask...	821	20,557	25.0	6,041	7.4	1,678	81.6	145	7.1	5,443	6.6
Alta...	608	14,456	23.8	5,159	8.5	1,233	85.3	85	5.9	4,486	7.4
B.C....	568	9,906	17.4	5,426	9.6	580	58.6	65	6.6	4,413	7.8
Total..	9,378	232,205	24.8	107,318	11.4	23,671	101.9	1,314	5.7	66,570	7.1

Among causes of death, diseases of the heart ranked first with 121.8 per one hundred thousand population, diseases of early infancy came second with 105.2; pneumonia third with 89.6; and others followed in this order: cancer, 81.1; tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 68.9; violent deaths, 62.5; diarrhoea and enteritis, 58; influenza, 55.1; nephritis, 54.9; diseases of the arteries, 53.1; cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, 32.4; senility (old age), 29.3; congenital malformations, 16.2; traffic accidents, 15.5; tuberculosis other than respiratory system, 15.4; appendicitis, 14.1; paralysis, 14.1; puerperal causes, 14; whooping cough, 13.3; diseases of the stomach, 12; diseases of the liver, 11.3; diabetes mellitus, 11.1; anaemia, chlorosis, 11; diphtheria, 9.8; measles, 9.5; hernia, intestinal obstruction, 9.5; meningitis, 8.5; bronchitis, 6.2; typhoid, 5; scarlet fever, 3.9; venereal diseases, 3.7.

The revised Report on Vital Statistics for 1925 among other special information stated that there were sixty-one deaths of reputed centenarians during the year. Twenty-six were males and thirty-five females. Two of the centenarians were reported from Prince Edward Island; 10 from Nova Scotia; 4 from New Brunswick; 28 from Ontario; 7 from Manitoba; 5 from Saskatchewan; 1 from Alberta; and 4 from British Columbia. During the year there were married 953 brides of sixteen years or under. One was thirteen, 24 were fourteen, 156 were fifteen, and 772 were sixteen. Of the total of sixteen years and under the largest number (127) married grooms of twenty-one. One hundred and six married grooms of twenty-two; 103 married grooms of twenty-three; and 72 married grooms of twenty-four. In one case the groom was sixteen years of age and in one case he was fifty-four.

According to the preliminary monthly Vital Statistics for 1927 the number of births in Canada in that year was 226,773, while marriages numbered 69,109 and deaths 103,652.

Divorces in Canada. Divorce was the subject of debate on several occasions during the Session of 1928 in both the Senate and the House of Commons. The Upper House again passed its Bill to establish a divorce court in Ontario. This Bill passed the Senate on Feb. 8, but for the third time failed to get through the House of Commons. On three days in the latter part of the Session Senators protested against the delay in the other Chamber in dealing with this Bill. On June 8, when the last of these protests was made, Hon. W. B. Ross, Chairman of the Senate Divorce Committee, intimated that if the House of Commons persisted in its attitude towards this Bill certain measures would be taken by members of the Upper House. "If the other House rejects this Bill after consideration as they have a right to do," he said, "then the members on this side of the House will ask the Commons to bear one-half of the petitions for divorce which may reach Parliament. In the event of the other Chamber not dealing with this Divorce Bill, I am in a position to state that the members on this side of the House will refuse to serve on the Divorce Committee, with this exception, that they will, as formerly, hear any petitions that come to the Senate

from the Province of Quebec." In the House of Commons there were efforts made to get a special hearing for this Bill, and on Apr. 27, J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre) moved that it should be taken up in the place of a divorce Bill then before the House. This motion was not debatable and in the division which followed it was rejected in a non-partisan vote by 53 to 21. Mr. Woodsworth also made several other protests against the manner in which divorce Bills were treated in the House of Commons. On two different divorce Bills, Apr. 27 and May 1, he moved amendments to provide alimony for the divorced wife. On one occasion the amendment contanied a *proviso* that neither of the parties should be allowed to remarry except upon a medical certificate of freedom from venereal disease and in the other it forbade the divorced husband to remarry on pain of rendering himself liable to seven years' imprisonment. None of these amendments were accepted.

According to a return prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 748 divorces were granted in Canada during the calendar year 1927 by both Parliament and the Courts as compared with 608 during 1926. The 1927 total was the largest number so far recorded in any one year. The number of divorces granted in 1927 by Provinces was 197 in British Columbia, 182 in Ontario, 148 in Alberta, 102 in Manitoba, 60 in Saskatchewan, 29 in Nova Scotia, 17 in New Brunswick, 13 in Quebec, and none in Prince Edward Island, where only one divorce has been granted since Confederation. The largest increases in divorces were in Ontario and British Columbia, where the figures were higher than the previous year by 69 and 30 respectively. Increases were also shown in all other Provinces except Alberta, Manitoba having an increase of 17, Saskatchewan of 12, Nova Scotia of 10, New Brunswick of 5 and Quebec of 3. In Alberta there was a decrease of six. Of the total number of divorces 393 were granted to wives and 355 to husbands. The distribution was as follows: Nova Scotia, 14 husbands, 15 wives; New Brunswick, 11 husbands, 6 wives; Quebec, 7 husbands, 6 wives; Ontario, 64 husbands, 118 wives; Manitoba, 46 husbands, 56 wives: Saskatchewan, 40 husbands, 20 wives; Alberta, 82 husbands, 66 wives; and British Columbia, 91 husbands, 106 wives.

The Report of the Divorce Committee of the Senate for the Session of 1928 showed that 296 notices of intention to apply to Parliament for divorce had been given in the *Canada Gazette*. Of these 268 petitions were actually presented in the Senate and dealt with by the Senate Committee as follows: unopposed cases heard and recommended, 233; opposed cases heard and recommended, 7; unopposed cases heard and rejected, 3; opposed cases heard and rejected, 6; cases not dealt with owing to delays not having expired, *et cetera*, 19. Of the petitions recommended 94 were by husbands and 146 by wives, the grounds being adultery in 237 cases and other grounds in three cases. Of the applications recommended 215 were from the Province of Ontario and 25 from Quebec.

Education. According to the Annual Survey of Education in Canada for 1926 (published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in April, 1928) the number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1926, or the latest year reported, was 2,272,415. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:— Publicly-controlled kindergarten, elementary and non-technical schools, 1,998,579; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities or colleges and which are included under preparatory, university, or college courses), 70,959; Indian schools, 14,782; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,627; technical and night schools and courses under college grade, 96,655; schools for teacher-training, including vocational teacher-training and departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 9,720; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 17,818; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 3,593; vacation courses in universities and colleges, 26,165; classical colleges in Quebec (including non-subsidized classical schools), 9,904; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 6,301; and regular courses in universities, 21,327. By regular courses are not necessarily meant degree courses of university standard. Students in the latter courses are to be found in vacation courses in the classical colleges as well as in the regular courses of other colleges and universities. Their total number was estimated at 31,000. The total of 2,272,415 in all educational institutions excluded 2,971 in business

colleges, and 1,598 in Indian schools, who might be elsewhere included under the above items; it included all the Provinces and the Indians in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted from the total on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another within the year.

The Report went on to state that the different Provinces were approaching uniformity in the percentage of the total enrolment in high school classes. A few years before it was found that this percentage varied from four or five in some Provinces to nine or ten in others; in 1926 in nearly all the Provinces this index had passed nine per cent. Another phenomenon which was commented upon by the Report was the decrease in the proportion of high school pupils taking such subjects as mathematics. As indicating the change going on in the educational status of pupils the Report stated that illiteracy among the Canadian-born in the Prairie Provinces was in 1926 almost at a vanishing point. Among the British-born it might be said to have vanished, while among the United States-born it was about the same as among the Canadian-born. "The opposite of 'illiteracy' may mean," said the Report, "little more than the mere fact of having put in an appearance at some school, but even this is highly significant when it is looked at from the point of view of progress since earlier years—indeed it might conceivably mean more than the fact that the *literate* person could actually read, since it implies a rise in status from many points of view including not only the progress made at school beyond learning to read but also the elimination of the factors which formerly kept children out of schools."

The preliminary Report of the Universities of Canada (issued in May, 1928, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) for the academic year ended June 30, 1927, covered the twenty-three Universities of Canada including six state controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western) and thirteen denominational. Of the state universities, Toronto represents Ontario, while the others represent the Provinces indicated by their names. Of the denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa represent the Roman Catholic Church; King's, Bishop's and Trinity the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster the Baptist Church; Mount Allison and Victoria the United Church of Canada. King's is in federation with Dalhousie while Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto.

The total teaching staff of the universities in 1927 consisted of 4,263, of whom 3,335 were full-time and 928 part-time. The total university registration, exclusive of duplicates between federated universities, was 42,546, including 26,569 men and 15,977 women; in universities and colleges it was 57,164 including 38,789 men and 18,375 women. This registration is exclusive of certain of the students in vacation and extension courses. An estimate of those who might be mentioned in addition to the registration was impossible to make, the Report stated, in view of duplicates between courses, but it was very close to 20,000.

Department of Justice: Penitentiaries: Criminal Statistics. The number of inmates in Canadian penitentiaries on Mar. 31, 1927, was 2,480, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, presented to Parliament at the Session of 1928. The average daily population during the year was 2,456, the *per capita* cost *per diem* was $1.38, and the net expenditure was $1,502,033. Of those in the penitentiaries at the end of the year 1,540 were born in Canada, 177, in England and Wales, 40, in Ireland, 61, in Scotland, and 29 in other British countries, making a total of 1,847 with birth places in British countries. The foreign-born numbered 633, of whom 209 were born in the United States, 94, in Austria-Hungary, 76, in Russia, 77, in Italy, 37, in China, 23, in Roumania, and 117, in other foreign countries.

There were among the inmates 147 serving a life sentence; 19 serving sentences of twenty-five years or over; 27 serving twenty or under twenty-five years; 71, fifteen years and under twenty; 43, twelve years and under fifteen; 126, ten years and under twelve; 46, eight years and under ten; 553, five years and under eight; 163, four years and under five; 526, three years and under four; 78, over two years and under three years; and 681, serving sentences of two years. Among the inmates there were 281 under twenty years of age; 1,036 from twenty to

thirty years; 634 from thirty to forty years; 364 from forty to fifty years; 120 from fifty to sixty years; and 45 over sixty years. There were 475 abstainers; 1,491 who were temperate; and 514 who were intemperate. Those who were single numbered 1,534; the married, 827; widowed, 115; and divorced, 4. There were 2,354 belonging to the white race; 42, coloured; 43, Indian; and 41, Mongolian. The classification according to creeds was as follows: Roman Catholics, 1,281; Church of England, 381; Presbyterian, 269; Methodist, 192; Baptist, 105; Lutheran, 58; Greek Catholic, 61; United Church, 3; other Christian creeds, 57; Hebrew, 44; Buddhist, 14; other non-Christian creeds, 15. The Report of the Dominion Parole Officer for the fiscal year ending in March, 1927, showed that there were 379 liberated from the penitentiaries on parole and 442 from various provincial institutions. The total number of cases in which the parole was not lived up to by the prisoner was 9.01 per cent of the number of prisoners released on parole.

The latest Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Criminal Statistics was issued in July, 1928, and related to the year ended Sept. 30, 1927. It was stated that in the year reviewed a total of 23,562 cases of indictable offences were tried, with convictions being secured in 18,835, leaving 4,727 acquittals. Of the indictable offences 1,086 were tried by jury; 2,997, by a judge without a jury; and 19,479 by police or other magistrates. There were, in addition, 193,240 cases* in which adults were convicted of non-indictable offences. The number of females convicted of indictable offences in 1926 was 2,055. In every hundred offenders in 1926 there were 82 that were convicted for the first time, 8 for the second time and 10 for the third time or oftener. (The returns with regard to juvenile delinquents in 1926 were contained in *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27).

The number of convictions for drunkenness in the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, was 28,317, divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 168; Nova Scotia, 1,898; New Brunswick, 1,234; Quebec, 5,364; Ontario, 13,752; Manitoba, 1,871; Saskatchewan, 487; Alberta, 1,413; British Columbia, 2,114; Yukon and other territories, 26. The Report also gave the number of convictions under Temperance and Prohibition Acts for the same year as 12,512, divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 53; Nova Scotia, 499; New Brunswick, 393; Quebec, 2,104; Ontario, 6,362; Manitoba, 786; Saskatchewan, 1,231; Alberta, 737; British Columbia, 1,345; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2.

The Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, stated that the strength of the force on that date was 52 officers, 855 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 97 special constables, or 1,004 of all ranks. The Report described the increase in numbers as satisfactory, but added that the volume of work had increased even more rapidly than had the force. In the Spring of 1928 an agreement was reached between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments under which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took over, on June 1, the work of law enforcement in Saskatchewan.

Three Bills passed during the 1928 Session amended the Supreme Court Act, the Exchequer Court Act and the Prisons and Reformatories Act. The first altered the terms of the Supreme Court and allowed the hearing of new evidence in certain cases. The second affected procedure in the Exchequer Court. The third extended to Nova Scotia the sections of the Act relating to the home for young women in Cloverdale, N.B.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

1927

Office	Name	Date
President, Saint John Harbour Commission	Hon. Walter Edward Foster	June 30
Member, Saint John Harbour Commission	William Edward Scully	June 30
Member, Saint John Harbour Commission	Alexander McMillan	June 30
Delegate, International Air Mail Conference	Louis Joseph Gaboury	July 15
Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada	H.R.H. Prince of Wales	Aug. 2
Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin	Aug. 2
Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Manitoba	Hon. Daniel Alexander Macdonald	Sept. 9

* NOTE.—Summary convictions.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	James Frederick Kilgour	Sept. 9
Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. David Inglis Grant	Sept. 16
Judge of the High Court Division, Supreme Court of Ontario	John Millar McEvoy	Sept. 16
Judge of the High Court Division, Supreme Court of Ontario	William Edgar Raney	Sept. 16
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General at Regina	Col. J. F. L. Embury, C.M., C.M.G.	Sept. 27
Member, Toronto Harbour Commission	James Edwin Ganoug	Sept. 16
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Stuart Dixon Jenks	Sept. 24
Chairman, Soldier Settlement Board	Col. John Grant Rattray	Sept. 24
Chairman, Royal Commission on Fisheries	Hon. Alexander Kenneth Maclean	Oct. 7
Member, Royal Commission on Fisheries	Henry Ryder Locke Bill	Oct. 7
Member, Royal Commission on Fisheries	Hon. Joseph George Mombourquette	Oct. 7
Member, Royal Commission on Fisheries	Prof. Cyrus Macmillan	Oct. 7
Member, Royal Commission on Fisheries	John George Robichaud	Oct. 7
Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec	Lawrence Arthur Dumoulin Cannon	Oct. 19
Senator	Philippe Jacques Paradis	Dec. 14
Senator	Joseph Napoléon Kemaer Laflamme	Dec. 21

1928

Office	Name	Date
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General	Capt. L. Derek Murphy, M.C.	Jan. 5
Senator	James Houston Spence	Jan. 10
Senator	Edgar Sydney Little	Jan. 10
Senator	Gustave Lacasse	Jan. 10
Member for the King's Privy Council for Canada	Thomas Ahearn	Jan. 10
Judge of the County Court of Kent	John Garner Kerr	Jan. 10
Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham	Lawrence Vincent O'Connor	Jan. 10
President, Halifax Harbour Commission	Peter Jack	Jan. 11
Member, Halifax Harbour Commission	John Murphy	Jan. 11
Member, Halifax Harbour Commission	Charles W. Ackhurst	Jan. 11
Judge of the County Court of Simcoe	Donald Ross	Feb. 27
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General	Lt.-Col. J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.	Mar. 17
Member, Board of Railway Commissioners	Tobias Crawford Norris	Mar. 30
Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	William James Donovan	Mar. 30
Judge of the County Court of Prince County, P.E.I.	George Strong Inman	Mar. 30
Member, Hamilton Harbour Commission	George P. Smith	Apr. 13
Junior Judge of the County Court of Wentworth	William Merritt Brandon	Apr. 16
President, the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Henry Marshall Tory	Apr. 18
Representative of Canada at the International Copyright Conference in Rome, Italy, May 8, 1928	Hon. Philippe Roy	Apr. 24
Technical Adviser for Canada at the International Copyright Conference in Rome, Italy, May 8, 1928	Jean Desy	Apr. 24
Judge of the County Court of District Number One, Nova Scotia	Walter Joseph O'Hearn	Apr. 26
Judge of the County Court of Renfrew	John Thomas Mulcahy	May 2
Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Harry William Lunney	May 23
Member, Montreal Harbour Commission	Alfred Lambert	June 12
Member, Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	Hector Racine	June 12

The Canadian Ministry (Liberal)

(June 1, 1928)

The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council.
The Honourable Raoul Dandurand, Minister of State.
The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.
The Honourable James Alexander Robb, Minister of Finance
The Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Mines and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
The Honourable William Richard Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.
The Honourable James Horace King, Minister of Pensions and National Health.
The Honourable Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Honourable Charles Avery Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals.
The Honourable John Campbell Elliott, Minister of Public Works.

The Canadian Ministry (Continued)

The Honourable Lucien Cannon, Solicitor General.
The Honourable Peter John Veniot, Postmaster General.
The Honourable William Daum Euler, Minister of National Revenue.
The Honourable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State.
The Honourable James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
The Honourable Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization.
The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Lahour.
The Honourable James Layton Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

Deputy Heads of Departments

Clerk of the Privy Council.....Ernest J. Lemaire.
Clerk of the Senate.....Austin E. Blount, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House of Commons.....Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C.
Governor-General's Secretary.....Eric C. Mieville.
Auditor-General.....Georges C. Gonthier.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.....W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Puhlic Works.....J. B. Hunter, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.....F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.
King's Printer.....F. A. Acland.
Under-Secretary of State.....Thomas Mulvey, K.C.
Deputy Minister of National Defence.....G. J. Desharats, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....Alexander Johnston.
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs..Duncan Camphell Scott, F.R.S.C., LITT. D.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.....Major Graham A. Bell.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....J. H. Grisdale.
Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health.Dr. J. A. Amyot.
Deputy Minister of Finance.....J. C. Saunders.
Deputy Minister of Mines.....Charles Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Deputy Postmaster General.....L. J. Gaboury, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Lahour.....H. H. Ward.
Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization..W. J. Egan.
Superintendent of Insurance.....G. D. Finlayson.
Deputy Minister of Justice.....W. Stuart Edwards.
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....O. D. Skelton, PH.D.
Registrar of the Supreme Court.....E. R. Cameron, K.C.
Deputy Minister Puhlic Archives.....A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.
General Lihrarian of Parliament.....J. B. de LaB. Taché.
Chairman Civil Service Commission.....Hon. W. J. Roche
Civil Service Commissioner.....J. E. Tremblay.
Civil Service Commissioner.....N. McF. McTavish.
Parliamentary Lihrarian.....Hon. Martin Burrell.
Chief Electoral Officer.....Jules Castonguay.

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

General Events from July 1st, 1927 to June 30th, 1928

It was a notable year in Imperial affairs, on account of events which concerned Canada directly and those fraught with future possibilities. A period which saw the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George and Mr. Stanley Baldwin in connection with the closing ceremonies of the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion; the appointment of the first British High Commissioner to Ottawa; the tour of Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, around the Empire; the task of Sir John Simon and his colleagues of the Royal Commission in India; the compromise in South Africa on the flag dispute; the unrest and subsequent pacification of the Nationalist force in Egypt; the visit of the President of the Irish Free State to Canada; the financial and commercial policies of the Mother Country with their bearing upon Empire trade and development, and other events of much significance, must always be remembered as a distinct stage in the progress of the British communities throughout the world. The general aspect of matters Imperial, as seen by the observant onlooker, is that of the self-governing Dominions going forward, without let or hindrance, to the undisturbed control of their own affairs; the peaceful evolution of the declarations made at the Imperial Conference of 1926 on the equal status of the Dominions and Great Britain; and the maintenance of cordial and harmonious relations between the States of the Empire and the Sovereign who reigns over them all. There was no acrimonious debate on the unsettled questions of Defence and Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Canada abroad acted with dignity and discharged their duties efficiently. As far as the future could be seen by living men, no sign of dislocation in Imperial unity was visible. The unsolved problems were not in any acute stage. No period since the closing of the Great War was marked by clearer signs of recovery, by more improvement in depressed trade, or by a greater devotion to social welfare.

Visit of the Princes and Mr. Baldwin. A fitting culmination of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation was made by the arrival at Quebec, July 30, 1927, on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Australia*, of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, and Mr. and

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin. It was the first time in history that a Prime Minister of Great Britain had, during his term of office, visited Canada. The official welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and the Provincial and Civic officials was given at the Quai du Roi, while a salute of twenty-one guns boomed from the Citadel. To Mayor Martin's address the Prince of Wales replied in French. Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, presided at the luncheon in the Chateau Frontenac, at which speeches were made also by the Prince and by Mr. Baldwin. Addressing his Royal Highness, Mr. Taschereau said : "Some day you will reign over the greatest Empire in the world. Canada will be, and will wish to remain, part of that Empire." In the evening, Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, gave a State dinner at "Spencerwood," followed by a reception. In a press interview, Mr. Baldwin said that he intended "to try and interpret my own country to Canada" and he hoped to "get sufficient insight into your problems to be of real use to you and the Empire when I get back."

From the Ancient Capital the party proceeded next day to Montreal by the steamer *St. Lawrence* and received, on arrival, a popular welcome. At Montreal a garden party was given for the visitors by Hon. Senator W. L. McDougald, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, entertained the party to dinner at the Mount Royal Club. Mr. Baldwin addressed the Canadian Club and his speech, commented *The Gazette*, showed his sincerity and, while professedly that of a business man speaking to business men, expressed the desires of a statesman. *The Globe*, Toronto, later pointed to the absence in his utterance of any tinge of jingoism or arrogance. In his speech was the prediction : "Nothing can stop you; you may some day be the greatest nation in the world," and the warning: "Do not be in too much of a hurry to become wealthy."

Arriving in Ottawa on Aug. 2, the official welcome was in the open air, on Parliament Hill, Mr. Mackenzie King presiding. The Prime Minister announced that the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin had been appointed members of the Canadian Privy Council. After the luncheon given at Government House, the same day, they were sworn into office in the presence of the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon. Later, the Prince of Wales and Prince George received at a garden party given at Rideau Hall. There was a State dinner in the evening when Mr. Baldwin again spoke. On the following day the Prince of Wales dedicated the altar in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower, containing the Book of Remembrance of the 60,000 Canadians who died in the War, on which occasion His Royal Highness presented a Bible to be deposited in the Memorial Chamber for the use of those entering Canada's national War sanctuary. A statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unveiled later in the day. Lord Willingdon presided at the ceremony, and the first speech was made by Premier King. Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, then handed the silken

cords to the Prince of Wales who unveiled the statue. The Centenary Choir sang "O Canada." Speeches followed—by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and Premier Baldwin. The proceedings closed with the singing of "God Save the King" by the Centenary Choir. Both Mr. King's and Mr. Lemieux's speeches were quite lengthy and were carefully prepared tributes to Sir Wilfrid. At the Canadian Club luncheon the same day Premier Baldwin spoke. While at the Capital the Prince announced that His Majesty would replace the portraits of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary, destroyed in the Parliament Buildings fire.

From Ottawa the party proceeded *via* Brockville (where they were entertained by Hon. Senator and Mrs. Hardy), Kingston and other cities to Toronto. Here, on Aug. 6, Their Royal Highnesses received at a garden party given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross at which Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were also present. In the evening the Prime Minister of Ontario and Mrs. Howard Ferguson entertained the distinguished guests at a banquet and dance. While in Toronto the British Premier addressed a joint meeting of the Canadian and Empire Clubs.

On Aug. 7 the Peace Bridge at the Niagara border was dedicated, when addresses were made by the Prince of Wales, by Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, by Premier Baldwin, by Premier King, by Governor Alfred Smith of New York State and by Premier Ferguson of Ontario. The speeches were transmitted by wireless and the Prince's remarks were heard by listeners in England.

After enthusiastic receptions at Hamilton, St. Catharines and other points in the district, the Royal party left for the West, reaching Winnipeg on Aug. 9, Calgary on Aug. 10, and Edmonton on Aug. 11. At all three points they received rapturous welcomes. Their Royal Highnesses and Premier Baldwin then separated, the Princes going to the ranch of the Prince of Wales for a rest while Premier and Mrs. Baldwin returned East. At Banff, Mr. Baldwin was given an enthusiastic reception—made a member of an Indian tribe, receiving the name of "Sitting Eagle."

The Prime Minister and his party went direct from Winnipeg to the Maritime Provinces, arriving at St. John, N.B., Aug. 16. Several visits, including one to Prince Edward Island, were made.

Meanwhile the Princes had gone to Vancouver and there, Aug. 18, before the Canadian Club, they delivered speeches, Prince George, in his first public utterance, making witty allusions to his Royal brother. A quiet visit was paid to Victoria on the 19th. From this point they resumed their journey eastward, visiting Regina and Winnipeg and reaching Toronto on Aug. 30. Two days were spent in the Queen City during which the Prince of Wales opened the eastern gate of the National Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses left for Ottawa on Aug. 31, going on the next day to

Montreal. Here they remained until Wednesday, Sept. 7, when they proceeded to Quebec, sailing thence on the *Empress of Scotland* for the United Kingdom.

Previous to this, Aug. 18, Mr. Baldwin had returned home to keep an engagement in Scotland, addressing a gathering of 25,000 people at Douglas Castle in Lanarkshire, Aug. 28. The address dealt with his experiences in Canada. Eulogizing the Dominion, he said : "Canada is a land of good wages, built up primarily by British capital, by private enterprise, British brains, British skill. How has this been accomplished? The secret is British character." The leading British newspapers praised Mr. Baldwin's tour as of practical benefit to the Empire. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling attended the dinner of the Canada Club, London, Nov. 27, the High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin, presiding. The Prince made one of his happiest speeches, referring to his latest, the fourth, visit to Canada, and saying, among other things:

> I want to urge the younger business men of this country who are blessed with imagination and opportunities to study Canada, her present needs and future possibilities, as I have tried to do. I recommend, not only the study of Canada to my contemporaries, but also that they should step right over and see Canada for themselves—whenever the opportunity happens, to step over. To me—and I am not alone in this opinion—Canada and Canadians are a real tonic. They sharpen one up, and they provide, on the serious side, a widened outlook in business ideas which will compensate for any apparent loss of time in work over here. On the other hand, we found that they do not believe in all work and no play any more than we do. They can provide the best of fishing, shooting, and even golf—their courses are not easily done in bogey—and winter sports each in their own season.

The New High Commissioner for the British Government. The appointment was announced, Apr. 25, 1928, of Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., to be High Commissioner in Canada for His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. This was the first appointment of its kind and was in consequence of the new arrangement made in 1927, that, in future, the Governor-General of Canada represents the King and not the Imperial Government. Sir William Clark, who had been Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade for ten years, was born in 1876 and entered the Civil Service in 1899. He negotiated a trade treaty with China in 1901, going on a special mission to Shanghai. During the War he served as Secretary of the Royal Commission on Food Supplies. He had been Private Secretary at different times to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. Sent to India in 1908, he remained there till 1916 as member for commerce and industry in the Viceroy's Council. For his services in this capacity he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir William was expected to arrive in Canada some time in September.

Mr. Amery's Tour. The visit of the Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada was a remarkable event in several respects. It was a striking display of the Minister's personal

interest in the British self-governing states. It illustrated the fact that distance in miles has been conquered as an adverse factor in Imperial consolidation, and it was, by reason of the mental and physical energy required, a great achievement. Mr. Amery left England for South Africa on July 22, 1927, and landed at Liverpool from Canada Feb. 12, 1928. *The Gazette*, Montreal, recorded that he had travelled 55,000 miles at a daily rate of approximately 260 miles. Everywhere he was cordially received, his investigations covering such questions as settlement, commerce, and the relations between the Dominions and the British Government. Through friendly official intercourse with the Governments of the Dominions, he acquired an intimate knowledge of the attitude and prospects of the new British nations. A former journalist, the Secretary for the Dominions recognized the value of the co-operation of the press and was everywhere accessible to newspaper representatives.

Before leaving England, Mr. Amery declared openly that he would go, "first and foremost, to learn, to refresh his knowledge and to correct or strengthen former impressions." In this way the tour was a success at every point visited. The settlement of the flag issue in South Africa is said to have been helped by his tactful and kindly intercourse with the chiefs of all parties. In Australia he conferred with both Ministers and Opposition leaders. He assured his New Zealand auditors that there should be further tours of the Empire by British Ministers who, if they could not imitate his seven months' absence from duties in London, could at least visit one Dominion at a time.

Mr. Amery landed in Canada from the motor ship *Aorangi* at Victoria on Jan. 6, and on Feb. 3 sailed on the Canadian Pacific liner S. S. *Montclare* for Liverpool. He spoke at the following centres: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Montreal. At many of these places he gave at least six and even seven addresses and on returning home referred with genial humour to his oratorical feats, declaring that in New Zealand he had delivered 87 speeches and had heard 287. In several speeches he advocated preferential tariff arrangements between all parts of the Empire,—which, *The Manitoba Free Press* reminded him, was already the policy in this country,—and at Ottawa he referred to the proposed British High Commissioner and to the desirability of the Dominions having these *liaison* officers to keep the Governments in close and constant communication. He spoke at all places in optimistic terms of Imperial unity and endorsed the principles laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1926 on the national status and equality of the Dominions and Motherland as not imperilling that unity. In Montreal, where he addressed several meetings, he attended and spoke at a reception given to him by the Chambre de Commerce.

Discussing the commercial interests of the Empire in an interview with the London press, Feb. 13, 1928, and dealing with the attitude of Canada, Mr. Amery said that living next door to the United States, she was bound to have a large trade with that

country, yet Canada did mean to have an economic life of her own. There was a general feeling that without in any way sacrificing her own economic policy or foregoing her own policy of protection, she could strengthen her economic position by getting into closer co-operation with the rest of the British Empire. The Canadian scheme of family settlement had proved quite successful, and they were now exploring the question as to how it could be extended without becoming unduly costly. He thought they would probably find ways of continuing it. Mr. Amery further expressed the view that, particularly in Australia, but also in every Dominion, there were big openings for British manufacturers to start new works, and so to create opportunities for themselves to make profits and for British emigration.

To commemorate the Canadian visit, the Geographic Board, on Feb. 25, named one of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, 10,900 feet high, "Mount Amery."

The Canadian High Commissioner. It was appropriate that the High Commissioner's Office in London should concern itself with the commemoration of Confederation. A large photograph of the tablet affixed to the old Westminster Palace Hotel, where the Fathers of Confederation met to determine the form of the British North America Act, in 1866, was placed in Canada House. On July 1, 1927, the religious services included a service in Westminster Abbey, and High Mass in Westminster Cathedral. In the evening Hon. Peter Larkin and Mrs. Larkin gave the customary Dominion Day reception at Canada House, and over 1,000 guests attended. At many official and other important functions during 1927 the presence of distinguished Canadians was arranged for through the Commission's Office, and either Mr. Larkin or his accomplished deputy, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, attended most of them, representing Canada. The High Commissioner heard, and promised to forward to Ottawa, the views of a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce regarding certain provisions of the Canadian Income War Tax Act as affecting non-residents whose agents secured business in Canada. Mr. Pacaud attended the Conference on communication and transit at Geneva during August. The financial duties of the office include the supervision of a great number of Canadian payments made in London from war service gratuities to the collecting of principal and interest on loans made to Greece, Roumania, and Belgium. During the year the amount collected on this account exceeded $1,750,000. Mr. Larkin made representations to certain publishing firms to secure that English books should be sold by Canadian representatives, and not through United States firms. Commercial interests of high importance, such as the cattle trade were served by representations made in the proper quarters. The growing usefulness of the office to Canada on all sorts of business was indicated by the 31,246 letters and communications received during 1927.

Empire Settlement. The Annual Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee was issued in May, 1928. It examined the factors and agencies concerned in the movement to people British countries with British settlers. The Committee drew attention to the restrictions upon State-aided as distinct from independent migration, in their bearing on the results obtained under the Empire Settlement Act. Government aid towards passages and settlement was available for those going to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and, to a limited extent, to Southern Rhodesia. But its effect was greatly diminished by the Dominion Governments insisting on the restriction of such aid— (a) to settlers for whom the Governments could guarantee immediate employment on arrival, and (b) to settlers nominated by people residing in the Dominions, who as nominators were responsible for the maintenance and employment of those they nominated. The Report also dealt frankly with the Dominions' policies that retard emigration from Great Britain. So far as Canada was concerned, the Government was not prepared to accept nominations other than for land or household workers, and the effect of this restriction, the Report stated, was that in 1926 only 1,038 British families (apart from those going out under the 3,000 Families Scheme) were nominated for assisted passages to Canada, as against 5,300 to Australia.

In view of these conditions, A. A. Somerville, M.P. for Windsor in the House of Commons, moved, Feb. 24, to amend the Empire Settlement Act so as to allow some of the money to be spent on short intensive courses of training for those who were to go Overseas. Furthermore, he suggested a board of administrators of practical business men. Mr. Amery, fresh from his tour of the Dominions, accepted the second reading of the Bill, but had doubts as to whether the money for training should come out of the annual £3,000,000 voted under the Act. Mr. Somerville gave his opinion of why emigration lagged, attributing poor results to bad trade, which discouraged the outflow of capital and, therefore, of labour; to the inroads on the spirit of adventure made by the elaboration of social insurances at home; to the doubling, since 1914, of the cost of unassisted passages; and to restrictions imposed by Dominion Governments out of a natural but, he thought, mistaken sensitiveness to their own economic difficulties. Commenting upon the situation *The Times* (Feb. 25, 1928) stated that "No one can regard as anything but disquieting the fact that, in spite of the multiplication of agencies and efforts to encourage emigration, the number of those who left Great Britain to settle in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the years 1923-26 was less than half the corresponding total for 1911-14. It is equally disquieting that it has been found impossible to spend on emigration the sum of £3,000,000 a year allotted for its development under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922."

The new regulations of the Canadian Government imposing medical inspection, created a fear in England that migration to

Canada might decline to a marked extent. But the various organizations continued their efforts and the Salvation Army, which had already done so much for emigration, supplied a statistical review of its labours from Apr. 1, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1928, showing the following results: number of migrants sailing, 4,110, of whom Canada got 1,638, Australia, 1,860, New Zealand and other countries, 612. The Army during the year selected 1,027 boys for training, of whom 317 went to Canada. Comparative figures for two years, covering 10,000 migrants, show that in 1926-7, 47 per cent. went to Canada and 39 per cent. to Australia, and in 1927-8, 40 per cent. went to Canada and 45 per cent. to Australia.

The Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee, already quoted, showed that the scheme of settling 3,000 families in Canada was successful. To date (Dec. 31, 1927), 2,359 families were dealt with and of these less than 10 per cent. had withdrawn. Of these, over 100 were engaged in some form of agriculture in Canada, about 60 were in other employment and 70 had left, mostly to return to England. These 70, therefore, were the only ones who needed to be regarded as failures.

Wireless Communications. Of the marvels of 1927-28 none surpassed the development of wireless communications. Persons in distant parts of the Empire can now talk to each other. On Oct. 3, 1927, a conversation took place between Mr. Baldwin in London and Mr. Mackenzie King in Ottawa. The two Prime Ministers were able to converse with comparative ease. On the same day, *The Times* called up its Toronto correspondent, London being heard clearly and in his return message the correspondent said: "I was able to get into communication with Printing House Square in a period of time no longer than is usual for making an ordinary call over the local exchange and much less time than is taken for a long-distance call." On Mar. 9, 1928, W. H. Dennis of Halifax had a telephone conversation with the editor of *The Times*, in London. On Mar. 13, 1928, Premier Baxter in St. John, New Brunswick, talked with Lord Beaverbrook in London. Sydney, Australia, broadcast addresses by prominent persons to the Empire on Aug. 4, 1927, and both the addresses and musical items were clearly heard throughout England.

The British Postmaster-General announced on Oct. 3, 1927, a regular telephone service between England and Canada, the initial service being restricted to telephone subscribers in the London area and telephone subscribers in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton. The charge was £15 for a three-minute call and £5 for each additional minute. On Apr. 11, 1928, an extension of the service to Canada was announced in the following terms:

Canadian Zone 1.—Ontario Province (Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, and Welland); Quebec Province (Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, and Three Rivers)

minimum charge covering first three minutes, £9.; per additional minute or fraction thereof, £3.

Zone 2.—Ontario (Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, London, North Bay, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Sudbury, Waterloo, and Windsor); New Brunswick (St. John); Nova Scotia (Halifax): £9. 12s., and £3. 4s.

Zone 3.—Manitoba (Winnipeg) and Ontario (Fort William): £10. 4s. and £3. 8s.

Zone 4.—Alberta (Calgary and Edmonton); Saskatchewan (Regina): £10. 16s. and £3. 12s.

Zone 5.—British Columbia (Vancouver): £11. 8s. and £3. 16s.

A successful trial experiment in television—the transmission by wireless of the faces of four persons—took place Feb. 8, 1928, between London and New York. The demonstration was made by the Baird Television Development Company of London, after months of secret preparation, the inventor being John L. Baird.

On June 15, 1928, Montreal, Melbourne, and New York were linked directly by the new short wave radio beam service set up by the Marconi Company of Canada and the Radio Corporation of America. The previous connection was through London and the rates were to be ten per cent. lower. The messages from Canada were transmitted from Yamachiche, 25 miles north of Montreal, and the receiving station was established at Drummondville, Quebec, 30 miles east of Montreal. The Governor-General and Premier King exchanged congratulatory messages with the Australian authorities.

Imperial Aviation. Aviation, both as an arm of the State and for commercial uses, progressed during 1927. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Minister of Air, speaking on his estimates in the House of Commons, Mar. 12, 1928, declared that the ten years of development passed through by the service had been marked by efficiency and economy. The estimates for 1928 totalled £19,986,400 gross. In military aviation the formation of three squadrons for Home Defence, two regular and one non-regular, was put in hand during 1927, in addition to five new flights (the equivalent of 2½ squadrons) for the Fleet Air Arm and one squadron for Army co-operation. At the end of 1927 the strength of the Royal Air Force was, approximately, equivalent to 69 squadrons, including eight on a non-regular basis. Developments during 1928 would be principally Overseas, and would result in a total addition of the equivalent of four new squadrons, so that the Royal Air Force, at the end of the year would comprise 73 squadrons in all. It was announced on Feb. 28, 1928, that the Far East Flight of the Royal Air Force had then completed 10,000 miles of its 28,000-mile cruise to Australia and the Far East. This was the most ambitious Air Service exercise ever attempted by any nation, and since the four boats left England, they had flown in formation over sea, long land stretches, and more sea, without the slightest untoward incident, arriving to schedule time everywhere. The boats reached Singapore Feb. 29, where they were to remain for some months, an air base being constructed there.

Hon. A. C. Saunders
Premier
Prince Edward Island

Hon. Sir P. T. McGrath, K.B.E.
President
Legislative Council of Newfoundland

Mrs. John A. Stewart
President
Imperial Order Daughters of the
Empire, 1928

Hon. Hector Laferté, LL.L.
Speaker of The Legislative Assembly
of Quebec
Appointed January, 1928

During 1927 a great development in Civil Aviation was apparent in Great Britain.* The total length of her airways on which services on schedule are operated is 2,226 miles. Imperial Airways Limited were operating regular services under contract with the British Government, the terms of which provided for a subsidy of 1,000,000 pounds sterling, paid over a period of ten years, which began with 186,000 pounds sterling in 1924 and was gradually decreasing each year, until at the end of the period it was hoped that the air lines would be self-supporting.

Daily services were being operated between London, Paris and Zurich; London, Brussels and Cologne; and a weekly service between Southampton and the Channel Islands. These routes cover 1,090 miles. During 1927, a total of 765,000 miles were flown, 19,266 passengers carried, and 593 tons of goods and mail conveyed.

The Middle East route of Imperial Airways from Cairo to Basra, 1,136 miles, was inaugurated by the flight of Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air, who left England on Dec. 27, 1926, for Delhi. During 1927, 91 scheduled trips between Cairo and Basra were run, with a 100 per cent. regularity, 108,000 miles were flown in 1,415 hours; 1,078 passengers and 57 tons of freight and mail were carried. The traffic records showed how much the new service was appreciated, and the total mail, up to November, 1927—all of which was required to be specially marked for despatch by air—amounted to 30,640 pounds. For the third successive year no accidents involving death or injury had occurred on British air transport lines.

In September, 1927, a Super-Marine Monoplane Seaplane, powered with the Napier Lion engine, specially built for the contest, won the Schneider Trophy and broke all world's records for speed. It was piloted by Flight Lieutenant S. N. Webster, R.A.F., at a speed of 281 miles an hour.

In the light aeroplane field, Britain is supreme, with many records made. The light plane flights to India, South Africa and Australia, the last on an Avro "Avian" were safely accomplished, while touring by light plane was becoming an every day occurrence.

The Light Aeroplane Club movement was growing in Britain and had spread to Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. The plan of the Air Ministry was to give financial assistance, dependent on the number of pilots trained, the amount of flying done and the number of qualified pilots enrolled. Thirteen clubs received assistance and others were formed without subsidy or assistance. During 1927 the subsidized clubs had a total membership of 2,190; 136 members qualified as pilots, and 6,158 hours were flown. Many women in Great Britain were taking advantage of the flying clubs to become pilots. The London terminal aerodrome at Croydon was reconstructed, and made into one of the best equipped flying fields in the world.

* NOTE.—Summary, 1927 Report on Civil Aviation, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

In Australia, the airways were extended by about 4,500 miles On the Perth-Derby route, the number of letters carried by air for the year ended June, 1927, was 255,145. In addition, 56,000 pounds of parcels were carried; 1,500 passengers travelled over this route, and in addition 750 taxi and joy-ride passengers were carried. During the year ended June 30, 1927, approximately 70,000 miles were flown.

In India there was an awakening of interest in aviation. A Director of Civil Aviation was appointed, and surveys of air routes were well advanced. In March, the Aero Club of India was formed at Delhi, its chief aims being to encourage and develop the study of aeronautics in all its branches, to assist in the formation of light aeroplane clubs, and to control competitions, sporting events, and trials, in connection with aeronautics in India.

In South Africa, the Government awarded a contract for commercial aviation services within the Union to a British firm, granting a subsidy of 8,000 pounds sterling. With Durban as headquarters, and a service running in each direction, to Johannesburg, three times a week, the distance of 480 miles, taking twenty-two hours by train, could be covered in four and one-half hours. The machines used were De Havilland D. H. 50's. Light aeroplane clubs were being formed in the principal cities and aircraft were being employed on survey work and remote transportation.

The experiments in Civil Air routes were to bear further fruit during 1928 in the establishment of a weekly service between London and India, the conditions of which had been negotiated with Imperial Airways. The Minister of Air laid down two axioms of policy, the first that routes should be Imperial rather than European, because calculated to generate a bigger income and more enthusiasm; the second that civil aviation must and could become self-supporting. New types of machine had already decreased the costs per ton-mile from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d., and international difficulties, such as the refusal of Persia to serve as a link in the route to India, would be smoothed away when misunderstandings were removed.

Several of the principal air-flights during 1928 had Imperial significance, because they illustrated the possibilities of air routes for rapid transportation between widely separated parts of the British territories.

Sir Alan Cobham of the Cobham-Blackburn Air Line Company and Lady Cobham arrived at Plymouth May 31, after a 22,000 mile trip around Africa. The intrepid pair flew first from England to Cairo, Egypt, and south to Capetown, conferring with the British authorities in each country *en route* with the view of interesting them in an air service for commercial and other purposes, returning north by the west coast of Africa.

Captain George Hubert Wilkins, an Australian, with his pilot, Charles B. Eilson, another Australian, flew across the top of the

world from Alaska to Spitzbergen and on arriving at Copenhagen, May 29, was given a great reeeption by geographers and other scientists there and at Berlin a few days later. A knighthood was bestowed upon him by King George in the Birthday Honours and Sir Hubert Wilkins afterwards visited his relatives in Australia. It was announeed that he would leave for New Zealand about Sept. 1 for the Antarctic regions in friendly rivalry with Lieut. R. E. Byrd, who was to leave Hampton Roads, Virginia, Aug. 15, for the same regions.

Two Australian fliers, Charles Kingsford-Smith (who went to school in Vaneouver when a lad) and Charles Ulm left Oakland, California, May 31, touehed at Honolulu, June 1, at Suva Fiji Islands, June 4, and arrived at Brisbane, Australia, June 9, a distance of 7,300 miles. The feat was joyfully hailed in Australia as an achievement and the whole world followed the voyage with eagerness. King George conferred the Air Cross upon the two fliers, the Australian Government gave Kingsford-Smith a grant of $25,000 (£5,000) and the American baekers of the enterprise generously diseharged their financial obligations contracted for the trip, and presented them with the airship, *The Southern Cross*.

Unsuceessful Atlantie flights were: Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim, Captain Leslie Hamilton, and Fred F. Minchin started from Upavon, England, Aug. 8, 1927, for Ottawa, and were never heard of again; Hon. Elsie Mackay, with Captain Walter Hineheliffe, left England for the United States Mar. 13, 1928, but after passing the Irish eoast the plane was not seen again.

Other Imperial Activities. The Imperial Economic Committee, allied with, but distinet from the Empire Marketing Board and possessing the eo-operation and approval of all Empire Governments, issued its Report for 1927 in March, 1928. It outlined the policy of voluntary preferences in trade and recorded the growth of a commerce which, before the War, involved an export business from Great Britain to British countries of 34 per cent. of the whole, and which, in 1927 expanded to 43 per eent.

The special Report on the fish industry of the Empire, issued by the Imperial Economie Committee in 1928 devoted no small part of the investigation to Canadian fish produets. Sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Report dealt with the Canadian industry and were valuable for the exhaustive scientific manner in which the various interests might be protected and expanded. The Report was published by H.M.S. Offiee.

The Empire Shopping Week in Canada, operated under the auspiees of the Empire Marketing Board (under the Dominions Office and supported by a vote of £1,000,000 annually from the British Parliament) lasted from the 21st to the 28th of April, 1928 inclusive. A Committee, of which Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was Honorary President, inspired the campaign which was promoted by the various Provincial authorities and by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Imperial Education Conference, which meets triennially, was held in London in June and July, 1927, and discussed various phases of education in all parts of the Empire,—the teaching of history and geography, the use of broadcasting in edueation, interehange of teachers, etc. The Canadian delegates were F. W. Merchant, LL.D., Superintendent of Education from Ontario, and H. F. Munro, LL.D., Superintendent of Education from Nova Scotia.

The triennial meeting of the Mining and Metallurgical Congress was held in Montreal, beginning Aug. 22, 1927, under the Honorary President, Sir Robert

Horne, and the President, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines for Canada. The delegates visited Ontario, a technical session of two days being held in Toronto, surveyed the rich mineral district of Northern Ontario, while tours were made in British Columbia, Quebec, and Newfoundland. The Congress concluded its sessions at Quebec Sept. 26. The third Congress was to assemble in South Africa in 1930.

The British Budget. The British Budget of 1928 was of Empire interest because of its bold attempt to grapple with the unemployment and trade depression problems and thus improve the buying capacity of the Mother Country and also because of the indications it presented of a possible future Imperial commercial policy. *The Times* pronounced it "a really constructive piece of finance." The outstanding features of the scheme were as follows: (1) The establishment of a fixed debt charge, for interest for all the services of the Debt and for the Sinking Fund, at £355,000,000 a year, so that the entire Debt, internal and external, should be extinguished in 50 years; (2) Amalgamating the treasury note issue with the Bank of England note issue, by which, incidentally, £13,000,000 was added to the revenue; (3) Relieving industry in three ways, by assuming three-quarters of the local rates on productive industry, by taking off all local rates on farm lands and buildings, the tax on the farmer's house alone remaining, and by remitting 8 per cent. of the local rates, or £4,000,000 a year, on railway traffic, concentrating on heavy traffic.

The relief in rates was cordially welcomed and involved changes in local government powers which were to be embodied in Bills. The tax allowances for children were increased from the existing £36 for the first child and £27 for each subsequent child, to £60 and £50 respectively, a relief also much appreciated. A reduction of licence duties on hackney and commercial motor vehicles was given, a rebate of 20 per cent. for the larger vehicles fitted with pneumatic tires. The changes in the Customs tariff (the estimated revenue from duties in 1928 being £122,000,000) pointed to the passing of the era of free imports and to a future basis for preferential treatment of imports from British countries. The new rates of duty were: fourpence per gallon on imported hydro-carbon oils, the duty in effect being upon light oils such as petrol, white spirit and turpentine (but not kerosene or benzole); sixpence each on imported mechanical lighters; excise duty on British wine increased from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence; reduced duties on imported raw sugar, representing a drop of a farthing a pound in the retail price of refined sugar; an *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent. on imported buttons with a preferential rebate of one-third on Empire goods.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was counting on a balanced Budget for 1928—£760,322,000 for both Expenditures and Revenue. In referring to the previous year's Estimates where a tax had yielded less than was expected, he coined the word "shortfall," as distinct from "windfall." The rating relief was not to take effect until 1929. Coupled with this whole

plan of great magnitude were legislative proposals giving grants to county councils as compensation for the loss in taxation, abolishing boards of guardians, and curtailing the powers of smaller local bodies. A separate Bill was to deal with Scotland in these respects where conditions were different. An Autumn Session of much importance was, therefore, in prospect since other questions arising from the Budget proposals had to be embodied in legislation. The new customs duties went into force as from April, 1928. There were criticisms on minor points, but the scheme was generally regarded as a courageous effort to grapple with all the more serious difficulties in the financial and commercial world of Great Britain, difficulties which had held back prosperity. Measures were to be taken to see that the tax relief went to the producer and consumer. The Budget was greeted by influential critics as the turning-point in the country's post-war fortunes.

The State of British Trade. In the House of Commons, June 12, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, outlined the condition of trade, both export and domestic. Of the United Kingdom imports in 1913, 24.87 per cent. came from the British Empire, 40.27 from Europe, 34.86 from the rest of the world. In 1927 the figures were 26.87 from the Empire, 36.7 from Europe, and 36.44 from the rest of the world. In the first quarter of 1928 the figures were 29.35 from the Empire, 32.67 from Europe, and 38 from the rest of the world. Of British exports in 1913, 37 per cent. went to the Empire, 34 to Europe, and 29 to the rest of the world. In 1927, 42.5 per cent. went to the Empire, 29.5 to Europe, 28 to the rest of the world. In the first quarter of 1928, 41.7 per cent, went to the Empire, 29.8 to Europe, and 28.5 to the rest of the world. If exports of manufactures were taken, as distinct from total exports, the proportion taken by the Empire would be larger still.

As to employment, for the first five months of 1928, there were 535,000 more people at work than in the corresponding period of 1924. Coal production in 1927 was 251,000,000 tons as compared with 243,000,000 tons in 1925. Britain was holding her own in shipbuilding and building (1927) about one-half of the world's ships. The increased production in motor cars was: 1924, 132,000 cars; 1925, 152,000 cars; 1926, 180,000 cars; 1927, 209,000 cars. Britain led in the export of electrical machinery. The purchasing power of the home market had been maintained in the most extraordinary way. During the debate which followed, R. J. G. Boothby (Aberdeen), declared that British expansion in manufactured goods should apply itself to the more refined industrial processes, employing the higher skilled workers, such as fine cotton spinning, art silk, electrical goods, etc. The mass production of low grade goods could no longer be made profitable.

The distribution of British Overseas investments during 1927 was given by the London *Economist* as follows:

	Average 1911 to 1913	1927
British Overseas Empire	$331,000,000	$490,000,0000
United States and dependencies	119,000,000	19,000,000
Central and South America	219,000,000	106,000,000
Far East	47,000,000	5,000,000
Europe	73,500,000	100,000,000
Total	$789,500,000	$720,000,000

A debate took place in the House of Commons, June 8, on the motion to put a Customs duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported wrought enamelled hollow-ware, whether of iron or steel, for a period of five years from June 13, 1928. The motion carried by a vote of 225 to 84. H. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said there was no doubt that safe-guarding in the

hollow-ware trade, as in all other safe-guarded industries, would increase production and keep prices down for the consumer.

The British Film Industry. There was some criticism of the new British Films Act, passed in November, 1927,—a temporary or experimental measure, expiring in 1938,—enacting that studio scenes be photographed in a studio in the British Empire but not requiring the producer to be a British subject, and defining a British company as one "registered under the laws of any part of the British Empire, the majority of the directors of which are British subjects." At a meeting of the Council of the British Empire Film Institute in London, Mar. 15, 1928, Lord Askwith said that the period of insecurity for the industry had passed. Money had flowed into the industry and had attracted artists, directors, and technicians. The result of this development would be that British films would hold their own against the rest of the world. The two great needs of the time were fresh talent and a wider distribution for British films. However as some of the best brains were beginning to devote themselves to the industry he had every confidence in its future. The following resolution was passed: "That the Council of the British Empire Film Institute strongly urges that reciprocal arrangements should be made between Great Britain and the Dominions beyond the Seas with regard to taxation upon the importation of films made in Great Britain and the Dominions respectively, and that freedom of importation should be granted in all cases where freedom is granted by either Great Britain or any Dominion." A passing sensation was the banning of the *Edith Cavell* film by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who objected to the heroic action of a noble English-woman being turned to commercial purposes and also because the story, as filmed, was incorrect. Modifications were afterwards made to meet the criticisms.

Imperial Honours for 1927-28. The year's list of honours conferred for Imperial service contained many names. In connection with the Duke and Duchess of York's visit to Australia to inaugurate the new Capital, Canberra, Major-General Sir Cyril White, the Australian Director of the Royal tour was made Knight Commander of the Bath, Hon. John Newlands, C.B.E., Speaker of the Senate, was made K.C.M.G., and Right Hon. George F. Pearce, Vice-President of the Executive Council, K.C.V.O., while the Lord Mayors of Adelaide and Melbourne were made Knights. In New Zealand, Sir Robert Rhodes, K.B.E., was given the K.C.V.O., and Sir Turupa Ngata (pronounced Nata) M.P., for the Eastern Maori electorate, a barrister and M.A., was the third Maori to receive a Knighthood.

The New Year's honours, 1928, included two Canadians—George W. Badgerow, M.D., consulting surgeon of several hospitals in London, formerly of Toronto; and Dr. W. J. Wanless, who had been attached for some years to the Indian Medical Mission Service—both of whom were knighted; Hon. Alfred Morine of Newfoundland received a Knighthood; Rt. Hon. Sir F. Lugard, the Empire builder, and administrator in tropical Africa, was made a peer; Sir Gerald Strickland, Premier of Malta, and formerly Governor of Tasmania, was made a British peer, being already Count Della Catena, a title inherited from his mother, the daughter of a Maltese nobleman. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., Governor of Nigeria, received the G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya Colony, and Major C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G., Governor of the Bahamas, became K.C.M.G.'s; Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., of the West Indian Committee, R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., late Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, W. A. Russell, Chief Justice, Tanganyika Territory, H. M. Scott, Acting Attorney-General of Fiji, and the Hon. T. W. Stringer, lately Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, were made Knights Bachelor. The Knighthood conferred upon Dr. Wilfred Grenfell was in recognition of his services in Labrador.

On Jan. 17, 1928, Lord Byng of Vimy, formerly Governor-General of Canada, was gazetted Viscount.

On his 28th birthday, Mar. 31, 1928, the King created his third son, Prince Henry, Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster, and Duke of Gloucester. There had been no Royal Duke of Gloucester since George III. so created his third son. The

Scottish title, which commemorates the battle of Culloden when the Stuart cause was destroyed, was curiously enough conferred upon a Prince who was a descendant of James I. the first Stuart Monarch of Great Britain.

The King's birthday list, announced June 4, 1928, included Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., Chairman of Imperial Industries Limited, who was made a peer; a baronetcy for Robert Williamson, connected with Tanganyika and Rhodesia; and Knighthoods for: B. H. Morgan, who was British trade commissioner to Canada in 1908, Archibald Hurd, writer on Imperial navy topics, Victor Raphael Pasha of Cairo, Egypt, and Max Pemberton, the novelist. On Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, was bestowed the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Rhodes Scholars and Parkin Trust. Announcement was made Feb. 12, 1928, by F. J. Wylie, of the Rhodes Trust, that legislation would be sought to alter the method of selecting scholars, especially in the United States, putting an end to the selection by states, and dividing the country into eight areas. The number of Rhodes scholars was to be increased. The Canadian representative of the Trust, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, Montreal, gave the following list of scholars, appointed in 1927 from Canada:

Quebec	Jean St. Germain, Douglas A. Barlow.
Manitoba	D. M. Turnbull.
Ontario	W. L. Smith, M. St. A. Woodside.
New Brunswick	Burton S. Keirstead.
British Columbia	James Sinclair.
Nova Scotia	Ralph C. C. Henson.
Saskatchewan	G. F. Curtis.
Alberta	Ronald Martland.

There was also an "All-Canadian Rhodes Scholarship" in 1927 and this was awarded to J. H. MacLennan of Nova Scotia.

At the annual dinner to Rhodes scholars at Oxford, June 20, 1928, the Chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson (Editor of *The Times* and a Rhodes trustee) referred to three recent foundations of the Trust: (1) the travelling fellowships, a plan to enable Oxford tutors to travel abroad, the holder of one of these fellowships being already in Canada; (2) the memorial lectureship, filled successively by Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden and Dr. Abraham Flexner, while the third appointment was still open, Professor Einstein having had to decline on grounds of health; (3) the establishment of Rhodes House in Oxford, to be opened July 5, 1929, the founder's birthday, when a re-union of Rhodes scholars would be held. The House would not be a club or social meeting place, but primarily a residence for the Oxford Secretary of the Trust and a library, part of which would be a memorial to Sir George Parkin. The library, as a whole, would be for research in the science of government and in international economics. Mr. Dawson stated that about 1,300 Rhodes scholars had passed through Oxford.

As the name of Sir George Parkin is intimately associated with the initiation and carrying out of the Rhodes Trust Scholarships, and as in the proposed Rhodes House in Oxford the Parkin Library is to be established, it is fitting to record here another memorial of the services to education and to the Empire of this distinguished Canadian. A memorandum outlining the work and purpose of the Parkin Trust embodies some account of the early life of Sir George Parkin, and the difficulties he encountered, owing to limited means, in securing higher education. For a time he taught school, and by means of his savings took an honours course in the University of New Brunswick. Another term of teaching enabled him to realize a long-cherished dream of a year at Oxford, followed by travel in Europe. During this period he formed friendships with such men as Asquith, Milner, Nettleship, Thring, and others, and acquired that insight into Imperial policy and affairs, afterwards turned to such good account in the movement for Imperial unity. If his resources had been greater in this stage of his career, less energy would have been expended in the struggle, and he would, as the memorandum states, have experienced "more of the joy of attainment." Remembering this and feeling that no memorial of him could be finer than to assist others to do what he had achieved so hardly, two friends in England, Mrs. Marion Buck and Miss Margaret Beith, placed at the disposal of a small Canadian Committee a fund which would for some time enable the Committee to

assist students who wished to study for one or two years in Great Britain. The Parkin Trust would thus contribute for male students, about half the amount required to provide the journey of Canadian students to England and cover the expense of life at a British University.

(Several have already been aided in this way by the Trust, and awards are made annually in January, the applications being received by Sir George Parkin's daughter, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Upper Canada College, Toronto).

Deaths of Notable Persons. During the latter part of 1927, the deaths were recorded of: Sir William Ashley, the economist, who was professor of political economy in the University of Toronto, 1888-1892, aged 68, July 25; Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian leader, aged 70, Aug. 24; Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., the explorer and writer on Africa, aged 69; Lord George Hamilton, a member of several Conservative Ministries, aged 81, Sept. 12; Lady Beaverbrook, who was a daughter of the late General Drury of Halifax, Dec. 1; General Alderson, who commanded the Canadian forces in the War for a time, aged 68, Dec. 15. During 1928 the deaths occurred of: Hon. W. R. Warren, formerly Premier of Newfoundland, aged 49, Jan. 1; Field Marshal Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Jan. 29; Lord Oxford and Asquith, the great Liberal statesman, aged 75, Feb. 15; William O'Brien, the veteran follower of Parnell, who visited Canada in 1886, Feb. 25; Viscount Cave, who resigned the Lord Chancellorship and was advanced the day he died to an earldom, Mar. 29; and Lord Sinha, the first Indian peer, and the first Indian to enter the Executive Council of the Viceroy, aged 64. The Marquis of Lincolnshire, Governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890 died June 13, aged 85. He was long known as Lord Carrington and a close friend of King Edward VII. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, pioneer advocate of women suffrage, died June 14, aged 70. She had resided, for some years after the War, in Toronto and in Bermuda, returning to England in 1925.

The Irish Free State. A tragedy, the murder of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Justice and a nephew of T. M. Healy, Governor-General of the Free State, occurred on Sunday, July 10, 1927, on his way to Mass. Messages of sympathy were sent to the Governor-General by His Majesty and by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland. The sober opinion of Ireland condemned the assasination of the man who stood out as the exponent of law and order and in consequence made many criminals his enemies. His last words were that he forgave his murderers.

The Cosgrave Government introduced the Public Safety Bill, declaring that the murder aimed at the overthrow of the State, and inflicting the death penalty for carrying firearms. The act was that of a group of disappointed revolutionaries no longer connected with Mr. de Valera. The measure was adopted and Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance, was appointed Vice-President in place of Mr. O'Higgins.

In view of a threatened Bill to deprive of their seats, all members of the *Dail Eireann*, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, Mr. de Valera and his Republician followers decided to take the oath, regarding it as a mere form. This they did on Aug. 11, but instead of defeating the Government by the entry into the House of 44 hostile votes, the new move failed of that effect. Mr. Cosgrave refused to resign and two By-elections in Dublin County having gone in favour of the Government, and the motion of non-confidence resulting in a tie with the Speaker voting for Ministers,

the two Houses of Parliament (the *Oireachtas*) were dissolved with polling on Sept. 15. The result was the return of 79 Government supporters and 73 Oppositionists, a majority of 6 for Mr. Cosgrave, whose Ministry then functioned without difficulty, although political conditions in the Free State were not definitely settled. As the elections were based on proportional representation, it was argued that the majority thus obtained was a stable one and ensured the maintenance of the Treaty with Great Britain.

On Oct. 12, Mr. W. T. Cosgrave and the members of the Executive Council were all elected. They were: Ernest Blythe, Vice-President, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defence; John O'Sullivan, Minister of Education; Patrick McGilligan, Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minister of External Affairs; Patrick Hogan, Minister of Lands and Agriculture; Finian Lynch, Minister of Fisheries; Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Local Government and Public Health; James Fitzgerald Kenny, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Healy's term of office as Governor-General having expired, James McNeill, the Free State's High Commissioner in England, was named as his successor. On his retirement, Jan. 9, 1928, Mr. Healy said:

> The British Government, in my few years of office, has never interfered—I pledge my faith and honour to this—to the extent of a tittle or a scintilla in any Irish matter. The British Government has left the Ministry absolutely free; left them, in fact, uncoached and unadvised, and that tribute should not be left unpaid. I have heard much talk about "our foreign King," but there is one thing about "this foreign King": he is a gentleman, and we know his pedigree. I wish we knew as much about those folk who talk about his interference in Irish affairs.

In January, 1928, Mr. Cosgrave visited the United States, and in Washington on the 23rd was met by representatives of the State Department, the British Embassy, and the Free State Legation. He dined with the Canadian Minister, Mr. Massey, and on the 31st, during a brief visit to Ottawa, was the guest of the Prime Minister, Mr. King, at a dinner and expressed his goodwill to the Dominion. His colleague, Mr. Fitzgerald, Minister of Defence, said the Free State had been glad to support Canada's elevation to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Mr. Cosgrave, in an interview, said his Government had the appointment of a representative to Canada in mind and would prefer a civil servant.

Mr. de Valera paid a visit to the United States in January and conferred with his friends on the proposed issue of a newspaper in Dublin.

In the *Dail Eireann*, Apr. 25, the Finance Minister announced new duties by which the revenue for the coming year was estimated at £23,000,000, and expenditures, £26,000,000.

The triennial elections of Senators being due in the Autumn of 1928, the *Dail* debated the Government's proposed constitutional

changes, June 21. These changes would include abolition of elections, the conferring of the right on Senators to be appointed Ministers and to address the *Dail*. In future, members of the Senate would be chosen by joint ballot according to proportional representation, by the Senate and *Dail* from a selected panel of suitable persons.

Newfoundland and Canada. On several occasions since 1867, when Newfoundland declined to enter Confederation, the question of its possible union with Canada has come up, but with no result. The only occasion when the movement had a chance of success was in 1895, owing to Newfoundland's financial distress. Canada then failed to respond with adequate terms. During 1927-28, the issue was unofficially revived, owing to the apparent difficulty of applying the boundary interpretation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. By that Judgment the award of territory to Newfoundland was larger than was expected. The purchase of the entire Newfoundland area in Labrador had been suggested. Out of this grew rumours, telegraphed from Ottawa, that the union of the two Dominions was contemplated. Premier Monroe promptly denied, on Mar. 5, 1928, that any official negotiations were on foot. He said:

> The question of Confederation has never come before the Government in any way. There have been no negotiations with Canada and the Government has given no consideration either to Confederation or the sale of Labrador. Whether any person visiting Canada has discussed these matters with politicians there I am unable to say, but so far as the Government is concerned it knows absolutely nothing of any move in the direction of Confederation. As to the reported delegation, if any Newfoundlanders are about to proceed to Ottawa to discuss the questions, they will be acting entirely in a private capacity, but this is the first I have heard that any such move is contemplated.

Despite this definite disclaimer the Canadian Senate on Mar. 22, on motion of Senator Charles E. Tanner, seconded by Senator Arthur B. Copp, discussed union and all the speeches favoured the policy as desirable. In a despatch to *The Toronto Star*, Mar. 6, Sir Patrick McGrath, the veteran journalist and the most experienced and well-informed exponent of Newfoundland, declared that the reports were the outcome of efforts by Canadians interested in Labrador forests and water-powers and that the basis of their scheme was to pay $15,000,000 for Labrador, of which sum $10,000,000 would go to Newfoundland. The final Session of the Newfoundland Legislature began May 1, 1928, to be followed by a general election as the statutory term of the Legislature closed July 8. A new trade treaty effective from June 30, 1928, was announced from Ottawa as was also the renewal of the annual steamship subsidy of $35,000 which had lapsed four years before. Canada gave Newfoundland the British preferential tariff getting in return most-favoured nation treatment.

The new Governor, Sir John Middleton, was appointed June 18.

Conditions in Australia. The year in Australia was remarkable for industrial disputes, for a revision of the financial

relations between the Commonwealth and its component states, for the sale of the publicly-owned commerce fleet, for discussion of tariff policy, and for an official enquiry into proposed constitutional changes. Statistics showed that at the close of 1926, Australia's total population was 6,109,514, of whom 3,112,581 were males and 2,996,933 were females. The year's increase was 118,430. The population by states, was: New South Wales, 2,347,781, Victoria, 1,711,827, Queensland, 882,193, South Australia, 566,394, West Australia, 378,746, Tasmania, 214,754, Northern Territory, 4,921, and the Federal Capital, 3,898.

On Sept. 28, 1927, the Federal Parliament resumed the Session which the Duke of York opened at Canberra the previous May. A pleasing incident was the formal acceptance by the Senate of the chair presented by Canada for the Speaker of that body, the Speaker's chair for the House of Representatives being given by Great Britain. In their vote of thanks, the Senate said:

> We value it for what it is, a splendid example of the products of Canada and the handicraft of her people. We shall treasure it for what it represents—the friendly interest of the citizens of our great sister Dominion in our welfare and progress; and shall cherish it as another link binding together our peoples in common loyalty to one throne and as integral parts of one Empire, within which we enjoy the heritage of our great free parliamentary institutions.

The Budget of 1928-29 showed a surplus of £2,635,597, permitting reductions in the Income and Land taxes. A considerable part of the revenue comes from Customs duties and critics of the protectionist policy complained that the exclusion of foreign goods diminished trade. The National Debt, standing at $2,305,335,000, had been reduced in five years by $180,000,000. But fresh borrowings partly accounted for this, although on the whole the financial situation was sound. The Debt was approximately £167 a head. The Commonwealth line of steamships was operated at a heavy loss and its sale was decided on, British capital chiefly being provided for this. The new financial relation between the Federal and States governments substituted for the former basis a plan to extinguish gradually all State debts by contributions from both Commonwealth and States and to extinguish new debts by equal contributions. The creation of sinking funds was expected to wipe out the debts in 58 years. The plan was accepted by all. In future a State would be able to borrow in its own name, but generally speaking the Federal Loan Council would pass on all new commitments. The agreement was to be submitted to the people by means of a *referendum*.

The political prospects of Mr. Bruce's Government were stronger. A measure of child endowment was proposed on the basis of 5s. per week for the 1,825,000 children of Australia under 14 years of age. The approximate cost was to be £15,000,000 annually. To provide the amount required was impossible at the moment because in three *referenda* the Commonwealth had been refused the industrial powers needed to carry it out. The Royal Commission to enquire into possible amendments of the

constitution so as to enlarge Federal powers was intended to educate the electorate. Six times during the previous 17 years the electors had refused to increase the powers of the Commonwealth and as the referendum is the only method of amending the constitution, it is clearly a conservative instrument as to change. The forces in favour of preserving all the sovereign powers of the individual states were still formidable. The Commission was especially charged to examine the Commonwealth's powers over flying, company law, health, the control and regulation of industry, navigation, taxation, trade and commerce, the creation of new states, and the reform of the Senate, as new conditions and new functions of Government, unforeseen by the framers of the original constitution, had arisen.

The tariff changes included the increase of the duty on unassembled motor chassis from 7½ to 12½ per cent. and on assembled motor chassis from 12½ to 20 per cent., thus discriminating against this branch of trade with Canada, because such imports from Great Britain were expected to be admitted either free or at 5 per cent. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce, a reflector of free trade or low tariff views, protested against the high duties on British manufactures. This view was an endorsation of a memorandum from the London Chamber of Commerce declaring that "it is useless to ask English workpeople to buy Imperially, regardless of other considerations, if they are to be put out of work by having the products they themselves manufacture excluded from Empire markets." The belief was that lower duties on British goods would result, so said *British Australian and New Zealander*, a weekly, published in London. A reply from Mr. Bruce, in October, 1927, declared that in 1926 British exports to Australia exceeded £61,000,000 and that in 1927 a substantial increase was recorded. In February, 1928, Mr. Bruce proposed an industrial peace conference, consisting of five employers and five trade unionists, to deal with recurrent strike troubles. The tying up of thousands of tons of shipping in Australian ports, by reason of the dock strike, injured both property and credit.

Affairs in New Zealand. Conditions, commercial and political, in New Zealand reflected a satisfactory state of affairs in this Dominion. Samoa, a mandated territory, was the source of some trouble, and the legislation had to be amended giving the Administrator, Sir George Richardson, wider powers to deal with rebellious persons, whether white or natives. An agitation had been brewing since 1921 when certain hereditary native chiefs petitioned that the mandate given to New Zealand by the League of Nations be transferred to Great Britain. The complaints of the agitators centred around taxation and a prohibitory liquor law considered essential for the protection of the natives. The punishment of deportation or imprisonment of some white offenders and native chiefs caused an outcry from their sympathizers who complained of tyranny. But Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, the

Prime Minister of New Zealand, asserted his confidence in the Administrator, basing this conclusion on the report of his colleague, Mr. W. Nosworthy, Minister of External Affairs, who visited the Island in 1927, and the League of Nations endorsed New Zealand as a mandatory state. The Dominion contributes £20,000 annually to the cost of government in Samoa. In March, 1928, Colonel Stephen Allen was appointed Administrator and Sir George Richardson was to confer with the New Zealand authorities before proceeding to Geneva to lay all the facts before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in June.

In all other matters New Zealand was a model of peace and progress. Mr. Coates' Ministry remained in supreme control of Parliament. His references to the Imperial Conference and the status of the Dominions, dealt with in the section devoted to International Relations in this *Review*, exhibited a statesmanlike mind. The tariff changes gave a preference to imports from British countries, and embodied the Australian policy of protecting home industries. In the matter of imported films, British films were imported free and foreign films, to pay one penny per lineal foot. A vote of £1,000,000 (payable in instalments for eight years) toward the Singapore naval base was New Zealand's contribution to her own defence and the measure was defended on the following grounds:

(1) That the British Fleet is one of the great securities for the peace of the world. (2) That this security can only be maintained by providing the Fleet with means to operate effectively. (3) That a Naval Base at Singapore is the one place from which the Fleet can operate effectively in the Pacific Area. (4) That if you exclude the Pacific from the area in which the British Fleet is effective you exclude one of the greatest instruments for maintaining world peace.

The Budget of 1927 showed a surplus of £587,000 and one of £200,000 was estimated for 1928. The Public Debt was £245,-851,000, chiefly represented by public works and advances to settlers. The War debt was £27,000,000, which had been reduced in eight years by £8,280,000. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, in an address in London, Mar. 27, said that New Zealand had doubled her apple export in 1927 by enterprising methods and thus opened up a practically new industry.

Improved Relations in South Africa. The bitter dispute over the proposed national flag in South Africa, and its ultimate settlement, dominated all other issues as a matter of Imperial concern. As early as August, 1927, tension began to show itself and as Premier Hertzog, representing the Government, and General Smuts the Opposition, made speeches of a non-conciliatory kind, an acute situation rapidly developed. Evidence that the Government party, consisting of the coalition between the Nationalist and Labour parties, were determined to prevent General Smuts from addressing political meetings seemed to point to civil war. At Bloemhof, on Sept. 30, his meeting was the scene of a mimic battle in which heads were broken and blood shed. Finally the Union Jack was torn up. A few days later an article in *The*

Rand Daily Mail by Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, was hailed as a promise of compromise. He promised to support some reasonable proposal to end the controversy.

This was on the eve of the meeting of Parliament which began Oct. 14, being opened by the Governor-General, Lord Athlone, who was accompanied by Princess Alice. The flag Bill came up at once, the first reading being carried by 57 votes to 46. The second reading was postponed to enable negotiations between the opposing forces to be conducted in strict secrecy. Prospects seemed doubtful at first, but speeches made by Messrs. Smuts and Roos at outside places encouraged *The Rand Daily Mail* to state on Oct. 22, that "the whole atmosphere of South African politics is changing before our eyes. We are witnessing a long-delayed miracle—the complete reconciliation of the two great white races. The last antagonism is being removed." Mr. Roos, a clever lawyer, sacrificing a large income at the bar while in the Cabinet, spoke thus at Vredenburg: "The day of building up South Africa, the day of reconstruction, has come. The things that bind are stronger than the things that separate us. Political differences need not be carried into every part of our personal lives. Never has there been such a friendly feeling between the white races as there is to-day."

On Oct. 24, it was announced that an agreement had been reached. The settlement as outlined was: The flags of the Union should be: (1) The Union Jack to denote the association of the Union with the group of nations constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations; (2) The national flag, the design of which was set out in section eight of the flag Bill. The Union Jack should be flown with the national flag from the Houses of Parliament and the principal Government offices abroad and such other places in the Union as the Government might decide. The Governor-General might, by regulation, fix the form in which the flags might be flown on ships on the High Seas or for special purposes and occasions. The agreement provided that the Union Jack would be regarded as the official flag of the Union to be flown on ships, docks, capitals and Government buildings. The domestic flag designed by Mr. Roos, would remain the same, namely, three horizontal stripes, orange, white and blue, with the Union Jack and Transvaal Vierkleur horizontally in the white stripes and the Orange Free State between them. This gave the Union Jack one-twenty-seventh of the new flag's space.

The Governor-General, in a strictly constitutional way, was helpful in the settlement. His term of office was prolonged for two years. Hon. D. F. Malan, the Cabinet Minister who had been a disturbing factor throughout, moved the new flag Bill which was unanimously adopted Oct. 28. The settlement was received with mixed feelings in Natal and there was disappointment among extreme elements on both sides in various parts of South Africa. But the reasonable forces on all sides and opinion in Great Britain approved the decision.

As a General Election was approaching in South Africa, the condition of parties received much consideration. The Budget statement of Hon. N. C. Havenga, Treasurer, for 1928-29 announced a surplus of £1,750,000, with a reduced Income tax, lower customs duties on cottons, glassware, hosiery, tea, and cutlery, with a promise of Old Age pensions of £30 for white persons earning less than £54 annually and £18 for coloured persons with annual earnings less than £36. There were to be no pensions for natives.

Premier Hertzog announced, Apr. 26, 1928, that Captain B. E. H. Clifford was to be the representative of the British Government. He was born in 1890, the youngest son of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. He had seen service in Australia as well as at the Cape and it was expected that he would be known as High Commissioner, as Sir William Clark was so designated for Canada.

There was dissension in the ranks of the Labour Party represented in the Hertzog Ministry by Col. F. H. P. Cresswell. The redistribution of seats in Parliament gave 13 new seats as a result of the increase in population, bringing the total membership to 148, divided as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 58; Transvaal, 55; Orange Free State, 18; Natal, 17. The Liquor Bill, a non-contentious measure, was amended to permit the employment of Asiatics on licensed premises.

The Commission on India. An event in India's history of far-reaching consequence was the appointment, Nov. 8, 1927, of a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the constitutional reforms granted years before. The Indian Reform Act of 1919 required that, ten years later, with the concurrence of Parliament, a Commission should examine the working of the constitution and report on the desirability of "establishing, extending, modifying, or restricting" the degree of responsible government conferred by the Act. Mr. Baldwin spoke on the Government's attitude on the subject in the House of Commons, Nov. 25, when Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary for India, (Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, being in the House of Lords) moved the resolution asking approval of the names of the following members of the Commission: Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Simon, M.P., Viscount Burnham, Lord Strathcona, Hon. E. C. G. Cadogan, Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane-Fox, and Major C. R. Attlee. The Labour Party, through Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, supported the appointments which were non-party and hailed with general satisfaction in Great Britain. Mr. Walsh later resigned through ill-health and Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn took his place. Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member for North Battersea, whose passport to India was later suspended, moved an amendment that the Pundit Motilal Nehra of the Legislative Assembly of India be first heard at the bar of the House in explanation of Indian sentiment. This was rejected without a division.

Mr. Baldwin read from Sir John Simon's letter to his constituents in which the following assurance was given:

> The Commission do not go to India with any idea of imposing Western ideas or constitutional forms from without; we go to listen, to learn, and faithfully to report our conclusions as to actual conditions and varying proposals from within. When the Commission have reported, the scheme provides for that full and final consultation between representatives of the Legislatures of India and Britain which is the essential condition to be fulfilled before reaching the decision upon which so much depends. The task of the Commission calls for the highest qualities of sympathy and imagination, as well as for endless patience, strict impartiality, industry, and courage.

Meanwhile, a premature announcement of the Commission in India had roused protests there, ostensibly on the ground of no Indian representation, but actually, it transpired through subsequent events, because the agitators in India were taken by surprise and embarrassed by the near prospect of enquiry into their proceedings under the constitution. The Hindoo community in the main supported the proposal to boycott the Commission and even to strike as a protest. It quickly appeared, however, that Moslem sentiment was divided, although Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, supported the boycott and various legislative bodies passed denouncing resolutions that the Commission was not one on which British and Indian statesmen sat on equal terms. The Punjab Moslem League's Executive Committee, however, pronounced against a boycott and influential Moslems and many reasonably disposed Indians of different races came round to that view.

Sir John Simon and his colleagues left for India in January, 1928, proceeding from Bombay to Delhi. The secretarial functions of the Commission were entrusted to J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service, and S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the India Office, as Secretaries, and R. H. A. Carter, of the India Office, and E. W. Perry, Indian Civil Service, as Assistant Secretaries. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, addressed the Indian Legislature at Delhi, Feb. 2, in a conciliatory vein, and when the Commission arrived at Delhi on the 4th it was evident that the hostile demonstrations and efforts to produce a general *hartal* (or day of mourning and cessation of work) had been less pronounced than the agitators expected. Sir John Simon at the outset proposed that all documents and materials prepared by the Indian and local Governments should be dealt with, not by the Commission, but by a "joint, free, conference" over which he should preside. The extremists would not accept this. But the Commission proceeded to hold informal consultations with influential deputations, thus proceeding with its preliminary work.

On Feb. 17 Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, speaking at Doncaster, said:

> Those who delude themselves in India with the impression that by boycotting this Commission they can defeat its purpose are living in a world that has no contact with reality. We have attempted by every means in our power to make it plain that we shall welcome at every stage the contribution and the assistance of Indian opinion officially represented and organized in committees

of the various assemblies. If we are denied the assistance which we have asked, does anyone really imagine that the Commission will desist from its activities or refuse to carry out its task? I can, on the contrary, make it as plain as any words at my command enable me to do, that, with the assistance of the legislature or without it, this Commission will carry its task to a conclusion. Furthermore, whether on its return to this country in March of next year the Commission has met with such co-operation or not, it will return to India in the following Autumn and will resume and complete its labour.

By the end of March, when the members of the Commission left Bombay for England, *The Times* of India said the boycott was no more and efforts should be made to secure the co-operation of all moderate men. In an interview, after his return to England on Apr. 14, Sir John Simon declared that:

> Many Indian politicians feel in their hearts that the weapon of the boycott is not a political instrument at all. You cannot take the smallest step towards promoting responsible government in India by such means. I am convinced that some of those who allowed themselves to be rushed into the boycott feel this deeply, and our proposal that Indian committees should work with us on equal terms in joint conference still affords the opportunity for responsible Indian statesmen to join in the work of constructing the future Constitution of India. Three of the Provinces, as well as the Council of State, have already declared their intention of following this sensible course. We have not withdrawn our offer; it still stands for acceptance by others.

The London headquarters were moved from the India Office to the Law Courts. After April the Commission remained in London examining the written evidence received from India and drawing up its procedure for September and the following months to be spent in India. The enquiry was to take up the Winter of 1928-29.

The Ceylon Constitution. Far different to India was the experience of Lord Donoughmore's Commission on the Ceylon constitution. It concluded its labours Jan. 14, 1928. There was the fullest local co-operation. In a total population of over 4,500,000, less than 10,000 British were recorded. The evidence secured pointed to a successful solution of existing anomalies by an extension of responsible government, linking up administrative with executive functions.

The Egyptian Crisis. After a stormy controversy between Great Britain and Egypt, the period ending June, 1928, closed with a somewhat better outlook. When King Fuad and one of his Ministers, Sarwat Pasha, paid a long visit to England, beginning in July, 1927, it was hoped that a good understanding would result. The death of Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian leader and Prime Minister, however, revived the Nationalist unrest and discontent and political conditions soon became dangerous. The proposed treaty between the two countries was eventually declined by Egypt and when a Bill dealing with public meetings was proposed, Great Britain intervened with a grave warning that Parliament could not pass such a measure without disturbing the basis of the existing agreement by which Great Britain in 1922 had acknowledged the independence of Egypt with certain reservations.

On Mar. 4, 1928, the Ministry of Sarwat Pasha, who had succeeded Zaghlul Pasha, resigned and a coalition Government, under Pasha Nahas was formed. Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner, was instructed to warn the Egyptian Government that if the measure were persisted in, Great Britain would take such steps as were necessary to protect the lives and interests of foreigners in Egypt and to maintain firmly its right to guard the Suez Canal. This danger to peace subsided for the time by the withdrawal of the Bill. The followers of Zaghlul Pasha, known as the *Wafd*, still controlled Parliament and their unrest was the menace to peace.

The Dominions were kept posted throughout the negotiations for the abortive treaty and this fact led to some misunderstanding, which was satisfactorily explained, as to whether Canada had been requested and declined to approve of the Treaty. The Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, expressed his willingness to have all the papers on the subject laid before Parliament, the British authorities consenting. Australia and New Zealand, owing to their vital concern in the Suez route, were satisfied with the firm stand of Great Britain.

Two conclusions appeared inevitable: that Great Britain would not recede in any particular from the terms of the restricted sovereignty granted to Egypt in 1922 and that as long as the *Wafd* dominated the political situation, permanent peace would not be assured. The new Premier, Pasha Nahas, however, regarded an amicable understanding as ultimately certain.

On June 25, 1928, the King of Egypt dismissed the Nahas Cabinet on the ground that it was based on a coalition which no longer existed.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

The League of Nations

By reason of membership in the League of Nations, Canada's interest in world affairs was always ensured, and during 1927, that interest was deepened by election to the Council of the League. The Council, consisting of fourteen members was now made up of five permanent members: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and nine non-permanent members: Poland, Roumania, Chili, Holland, Columbia, China, Canada, Finland, and Cuba. It will be noted that the continent of North America oddly enough, was represented by Canada and by Cuba, a state protected by the United States, while the United States itself remained aloof.

The election of Canada by the delegates to the Assembly took place Sept. 15, 1927. The three vacancies in 1927 were caused by the terms of membership of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Salvador having expired. The candidates for the vacancies were: Canada, Finland, Cuba, Greece, and Portugal. The first three were successful, Cuba receiving 40 votes, Finland, 33, and Canada, 26. The occasion was interesting. Sir Austen Chamberlain and Herr Stresemann were invited to act as supervisors, and as they mounted the steps to the voting urn together and were observed to be on the most cordial terms, the Assembly broke into general cheering. The roll of voting states was called in alphabetical order and the delegates voted by secret ballot. It was understood, however, that all the Dominions supported Canada and the support given to this country by others in the contest must have been considerable and a tribute to the general esteem in which the Dominion is held.

Two feelings are also said to have been factors, one, the high regard of the delegates for Senator Raoul Dandurand as a man of distinction who made an acceptable President of the Assembly in 1925, and an idea that the selection of Canada would be embarrassing to the British Empire. So far, however, from the latter idea being well-based, Sir Austen Chamberlain welcomed the result whole-heartedly and *The Times*, London, Sept. 16, greeted the election of Canada as "an international affirmation of the definition of British Imperial relationship given by the Conference" and an event of "great significance to British peoples the world over." Senator Dandurand in an interview, Sept. 25, expressed his belief that the election recognized Canada's nationhood in

the fullest sense. He also was of the opinion that in future a place on the Council would be given to the British Dominions in rotation. "The Commonwealth states, members of the League, contribute one-seventh of the total operating expenses," he said. "Canada heretofore has made large contributions toward the success of League endeavours. As a member of the Council the contribution will increase, especially since Ottawa is largely the spokesman of the North American continent's ideals." He added that Canada would gladly surrender this position as soon as the United States took a seat in the Council. He decried American propaganda to the effect that Canada was the puppet of Downing Street, characterizing it as deliberate misrepresentation.

Premier King, from Ottawa, Sept. 17, voiced his satisfaction with the result:

> Our election to the League of Nations Council this time implies not only a definite recognition of our individuality as a nation, but I think it may justly be regarded as an indication of the high esteem in which Canada is held. It is unnecessary to add that the participation of Canada in world affairs will be directed by those ideas of toleration and goodwill which have happily guided us in the past in both our domestic and external relations.

Canada received congratulations from South Africa. General Smuts declared Canada's election to be "a signal honour" and was due, in his opinion, to the work done after the Peace Conference of 1919.

> At that time, (he said) the question was raised as to what the position of the Dominions would be on the League of Nations. Would they be admitted as members and would they be allowed to sit on the Council? The answer to both questions was in the affirmative. . . . When I returned to South Africa after the Peace Conference, I said to the people: 'There is no need for you to strive after a republic, there is no need for you to speak of secession; you are as free to-day as you can ever be; your complete freedom has been recognized by the British Government.'

The Johannesburg *Mail* declared the event to be:

> A first but most significant token of the cohesion and general strength which have accrued to the Empire in consequence of the recognition of the new Dominion status. The several Empire delegations have already shown a power which they did not enjoy at previous sessions of the Assembly and promise to become the most compact group in the League. Should this prospect be fulfilled it will be in the best interests both of the Dominions and of the Empire as a whole, while the League itself will lose nothing through the strengthening of British influence which will result.

The comments of the British, French, and German press were all favourable.

In his concise and lucid Report of the Department for External Affairs, Dr. O. D. Skelton, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, made the following reference to the Meeting:

> At the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva from the 5th to the 27th September, Canada was represented by the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Hon. Philippe Roy, Dr. W. A. Riddell, and myself. Among the principal resolutions adopted by the League were those regarding (*a*) the calling of a conference for the codification of international law, (*b*) the work of the Health Organization of the League, (*c*) the results of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, (*d*) the work of the International Economic Committee, (*e*) the opening for signature of a convention on the execution of foreign arbitral awards, (*f*) urging that development

of aviation be directed only towards economic ends, (*g*) recommending the taking of measures in advance to facilitate meetings of the Council of the League at times of emergency, (*h*) the assembling of an international conference for the conclusion of a convention regarding international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war. A declaration was also adopted condemning all wars of aggression and emphasizing the necessity of employing only pacific means for the settlement of all disputes between states.

The Three-Power Naval Conference. The Conference between representatives of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan began at Geneva on June 20, 1927, and its object was to find a basis for limiting naval armaments by the three great naval Powers of the world. It was not a League of Nations convention, although the hoped-for agreement would tend toward world peace, which was the League's chief object. Thus Geneva formed an appropriate meeting place. The Conference grew out of the Washington Conference of 1921-22, when a diminished programme of naval building resulted. In accepting the invitation of President Coolidge, Great Britain had laid stress upon her naval policy being necessarily based on her power to ensure safety on the trade routes which furnished her food supplies. After several weeks of discussion without much practical effect as respects naval disarmament, the experts continued to hold diverse views. The three Powers were agreed upon such limitations as affected destroyers, submarines, and non-fighting vessels, but the number and tonnage of cruisers proved a formidable obstacle to agreement. Finally, Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, suggested a plenary session of the Conference and this began July 14. The British policy was frankly declared. As expounded by *The Times*, London, it was this:

> We have no need of a great fleet of offensive cruisers such as the 10,000-ton cruisers of the Washington Agreement carrying eight-inch guns. We ask for one smaller cruiser to every 2,500 miles of our vital communications. Is that an excessive demand from a nation whose life is on the waters? The idea of parity or of competition does not enter into the British proposals. All that we want is enough ships of the right type to make our food, our raw materials, and our trade with the Dominions and the Colonies safe in time of war.

The attitude of the Americans was a parity on the basis of total tonnage and Japan stood for limitation all round for the sake of economy. The plenary session terminated July 18 with the hope of agreement, but nothing certain. The chief British delegates, Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil, were summoned back to London to place the situation before the Cabinet. The American demand was understood to be based on the policy of protecting neutral shipping in war-time, a policy reminiscent of the War of 1812 and the controversies between Great Britain and the United States during the early years of the Great War. When the plenary session was renewed, July 28, the British position was that the number of large cruisers should be twelve British and twelve American, the British to cease building vessels of this type until the Americans, now possessing but two of this class, should build up to twelve. This proposal failed. The number of small British cruisers was too many to suit the United States and the British

could not understand why the Americans wanted so many large ones. On Aug. 4, therefore, the Conference broke up, the delegates asserting that the good relations between the two countries would not be disturbed thereby.

Lord Balfour, in a speech, Aug. 6, declared that at Washington in 1922 he had made clear that a total tonnage of 450,000 for auxiliary cruisers did not include vessels that would be needed to keep the trade routes open. But the failure of the Conference was regarded as a blow to peace and Lord Cecil resigned his place in the Government as well as British representative at the League of Nations. Communications took place between him and Premier Baldwin, on the latter's return from Canada, and the resignation took effect Aug. 29. The hope was expressed both at Geneva and at Washington that the Conference had "adjourned" rather than concluded and that before 1931 some policy for limiting naval armaments might be found. Japan co-operated handsomely with Great Britain at all stages. The British proposal, at the last minute, to sign an agreement on the points on which the three Powers were in accord, was rejected. If the discussions should be resumed at some future date, the whole ground would have to be gone over again. Lord Grey of Fallodon, Aug. 10, 1927, declared: "the better way of approach to the next armaments conference will be by way of arbitration or other agreements which rule out between the conferring nations the possibility of war."

The United States Naval Programme. In his message to Congress, Dec. 6, President Coolidge outlined the United States naval requirements as a branch of defence: to guard sea-borne commerce; to protect the coasts on two great oceans; to defend the Panama Canal. Referring to the Geneva Conference, he said: "We know now that no agreement can be reached which will be inconsistent with a considerable building programme on our part." On Dec. 7, he transmitted the Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928, estimating receipts of $3,809,497,314 and expenditures amounting to $3,556,957,031, the apparent surplus being largely absorbed by tax reductions. The Navy would require $362,167,020. Following this, a Bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Wilbur, the Secretary of the Navy, asked for the authorization of a large shipbuilding programme, including twenty-five 10,000-ton cruisers, nine destroyer leaders, thirty-two submarines, and five aircraft-carriers. The total expenditure that the execution of such a programme would require was estimated at about $200,000,000. It was explained that all that was requested was "authorization" for shipbuilding on this large scale, and that it did not necessarily follow that so many ships would actually be built if the authorization were given by Congress. The comments of the British and Japanese press were adverse. The Japanese press was especially frank. The Tokio *Asahi* thought the American Naval programme a "monstrous plan" and contrasted it with Great Britain's reduction. The *Kokumin* declared that the Geneva Naval Conference was a trick played on Great Britain and Japan to prepare the way for the present ambitious programme of the United States.

The Kellogg Arbitration Treaties. On Feb. 6, 1928, the Arbitration Treaty between France and the United States was signed by representatives of the two republics and on Mar. 6, the United States Senate concurred in the agreement.

It replaced the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Elihu Root in 1908 which expired in February, 1928. The new Treaty refers all

disputes, whether on legal points or not, to a paramount international commission. It continues in force indefinitely until terminated by either party giving one year's notice in writing. The proposal to France of Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, for a treaty banning all wars, remained under consideration. The Treaty adopted rules out four subjects: questions within domestic jurisdiction, questions involving the interests of third parties, the United States' position under the Monroe Doctrine and France's engagements under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Kellogg submitted on Apr. 13 a draft Treaty embodying an international renunciation of war to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The same invitation was sent to the British Dominions. In his accompanying Note, he stated that France was not committed to the terms of the Treaty. His Government hoped all would join in a policy that would have a great moral effect throughout the world. In the British House of Commons, May 10, Sir Austen Chamberlain "warmly welcomed" the proposal, hoped it would be successfully concluded, and that it "will make a real contribution to the peace of the world." The Dominions were being consulted. "In a matter of this kind the policy of the whole Empire should be one. We want them all to sign the agreement and not to leave out any part of His Majesty's Dominions." When the Dominions had replied, the answer of the British Government would be handed to the American Ambassador in London. In his Note of reply, made public later, Sir Austen Chamberlain made the following observations:

10.—The language of Article 1. as to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy renders it desirable that I should remind your Excellency that there are certain regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions cannot be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defence. It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect. The Government of the United States has comparable interests, any disregard of which by a foreign power they have declared that they would regard as an unfriendly act. His Majesty's Government believe, therefore, that in defining their position they are expressing the intention and meaning of the United States Government.

This referred to those regions, such as Egypt, which, while not actually a part of the Empire, are protected and within limits controlled by Great Britain on grounds of Imperial interest or safety.

Canada was in the happy position of being able to agree without reservation, mental or other. In the Speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament, June 11, the formal announcement was made that Canada had "accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the signature of a multilateral pact" renunciating war.

On June 25, 1928, Mr. Phillips, United States Minister at Ottawa, handed to Mr. King a Note with the draft Treaty, stating

that the 15 nations signing were "convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means." The concurring nations were in alphabetical order: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa and the United States. Great Britain was to sign for herself and all parts of the Empire that were not members of the League of Nations. Canada was to take precedance in the list of self-governing Dominions.

The League of Nations Society. The League of Nations Society of Canada, with Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. R. B. Bennett, and Robert Gardiner, M.P. as Honorary Presidents, elected Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster as President at the 6th Annual Meeting in Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1928; and the following General Committee of the Society: H. H. Shaw, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Mrs. William Dennis, Prof. C. H. Mercer, Dr. F. H. Munro, and C. H. Wright, all of Halifax, N.S.; George A. Henderson, K.C., and Leonard P. Tilley, K.C., of St. John, N.B.; George A. Trueman, of Sackville, N.B.; Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., Lady Gouin, Francis Hankin, Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, General McCuaig, J. M. MacDonnell, Prof. Corbett, Lady Drummond, and Brook Clayton, all of Montreal; Ven. Archdeacon Scott, of Quebec; Hon. Charles Murphy, Ottawa; Miss R. M. Church, Judge D. B. Harkness, Albert Matthews, Mrs. R. B. Thomson, and H. H. Williams, of Toronto; Sir James Aikins, John W. Dafoe, Dr. David Christie, Prof. D. C. Harvey, and Judge L. St. G. Stubbs, all of Winnipeg; D. M. Balfour and Dr. E. W. Stapleford, of Regina; Prof. A. L. Burt, of Edmonton; A. Maybee and Dr. H. M. Tory, of Calgary; C. G. Cowan, Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, General Sir Percy Lake, Prof. F. H. Soward, of Vancouver; R. S. Mabee, of Victoria; Col. W. M. Gartshore and E. E. Reid, of London, Ont.; General Secretary: Col. C. P. Meredith, Ottawa.

International Incidents. Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State for the United States, visited Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1928. In his honour a State dinner was given with Premier King presiding, and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Opposition Leader, Senator Dandurand, and Hon. W. B. Ross also attending.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., Speaker of the House of Commons, represented Canada, June 12, 1927, at the unveiling of the bronze tablet, placed in the entrance arch of the *Hotel de Ville*, Mons, Belgium, to commemorate the entry of the Canadian forces into Mons, Nov. 11, 1918, and the firing of the last shot in the Great War. Mr. Lemieux delivered an eloquent speech. The plaque or tablet was presented by the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. A signal honour was bestowed on Mr. Lemieux in Paris, June 19, 1927, when he was elected an honorary member of L'Académie des Sciences (L'Institut de France) to replace the late Cardinal Mercier of Belgium. The motion to elect the distinguished Canadian statesman was made by M. Alexandre Millerand, former President of France, who made a flattering statement of the career and services of the new member. The foundation of the famous body to which the Canadian Speaker was admitted may be traced back to the organization at Luxembourg in 1692 of the Petite Académie, membership including a number of the most eminent French publicists and men of science. By a decree passed

by the Society in 1918, honorary members enjoy the privileges of regular academicians.

On June 8, 1928, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, announced in the House of Commons (in Committee of Supply) that following conferences in which the Canadian Government made clear the economic difficulties created in Western Canada by the competition of Japanese immigrants, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed Canada through the Consul-General of Japan at Ottawa that the Government of Japan "does not contemplate that the total number of emigrants to Canada, including agricultural labourers and domestic servants and wives and children of Japanese emigrants resident in Canada, will exceed a total of 150 annually. We have further been informed," added Mr. King, "that steps will be taken to terminate the practice of sending for so-called 'picture brides'. The administrative measures directed to this end will go into force on Sept. 1. The Canadian Government has indicated to the Government of Japan that hereafter in the case of immigration from Japan, as from other countries, the Immigration Act and procedure, including the provisions for vise-ing of passports and pre-investigation of application will be administered by Canadian officials."

Governor Smith, of New York, vetoed two Bills, Apr. 3, 1928, passed by the New York Legislature, to build bridges, one across the St. Lawrence River near the Thousand Islands and one over the Niagara River near Buffalo. His reason was that bridges over international waters should be constructed jointly by the Governments of the two countries and not by private corporations.

Canada's gift of a granite cross in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, as a memorial of the American soldiers who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the Great War was unveiled on Nov. 11, 1927, when Armistice Day was celebrated. Hon. Vincent Massey unveiled the monument and a contingent of Canadian Infantry troops, commanded by Major Murray Green of the Royal Canadians, were present, being the guests in Washington of the United States War Department.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand was given a commission, June 8, 1928, by President Coolidge, constituting him American non-national member of the Permanent International Commission provided for in the American-Brazilian Peace Treaty of July 24, 1914.

The Havana Conference. The Pan-American Conference, the sixth of its kind, was held at Havana from Jan. 16 to Feb. 20, 1928. The first of these Conferences took place in Washington, Oct. 2, 1889, to Apr. 19, 1890; the second in Mexico City, Oct. 22, 1901, to Jan. 22, 1902; the third in Rio de Janeiro, July 21, to Aug. 26, 1906; the fourth in Buenos Aires, July 12, to Aug. 30, 1910; the fifth in Santiago de Chili, Mar. 25, to May 3, 1923. President Machado of Cuba opened the Conference at Havana. Its meetings and discussions were under the auspices of the Pan-American Union, an organization with headquarters in Washington. Each important topic was assigned to a committee or commission and the 21 states represented had one vote on each committee. The decisions taken in committees were reviewed at plenary meetings of the Conference. The Pan-American Union was reorganized, the changes to be ratified by the signatory states. Hon. H. Pueyrredon, Chairman of the Argentine delegation advocated the reorganized union, recommending tariff reduction to the various Governments, the removal of restrictions on agricultural products, and sanitary inspection of such products being made reasonable. These views were not endorsed by the Conference. Mr. Pueyrredon, who was Ambassador from Argentine to the United States, resigned, and Mr. Olascoago, another delegate, took his place.

The decision, therefore, was unanimous not to have the Union interfere in economic questions. The question of the economic exploitation of international rivers was objected to by Brazil and not pursued. A motion in favour of treaties between groups of states with a view of maintaining joint frontier police was adopted. A resolution in favour of arbitration as against war was passed, with a conference during the following twelve months in Washington to follow, so as to render the principle effective. The question of intervention by one state

in the affairs of another, such as the policy of the United States in Nicaragua, was considered and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the Chairman of the United States delegation, explained the course taken in that case as being "friendly interposition," not intervention, and in pursuance of a duty possessed by any state to protect the lives and property of its citizens in foreign countries. A proposed code of private international law was postponed at the instance of the United States as, owing to the variety of rights and laws in the different states of that republic, agreement would be difficult without further study. The plan of a commission of seven women to consider the civil and political equality of women was not heard at a plenary meeting of the Conference but at a meeting of some of its delegates. The information thus gathered was to be presented to the next Conference. On inter-state communications, resolutions to regulate aerial navigation, to complete the Pan-American railway, and to build a motor highway, one line passing through the Atlantic coast countries and the other through the states on the Pacific Ocean, were adopted. As to restrictions on immigration, condemned by resolution, the United States reserved its view. No formal action, or discussion, took place as to inviting Canada and other British countries in the two Americas to join the Pan-American movement, but the adoption of regulations on aerial navigation was seen to be futile without the concurrence of these countries.

Diplomatic Relations with the United States

The official relations of Canada and the United States during 1927-28 continued intimate and friendly. "The Legation," stated the Report of O. D. Skelton, PH.D., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, dated Jan. 3, 1928, "has been fully employed from the day of its establishment." The Canadian Minister, Hon. Vincent Massey, presented his credentials to President Coolidge, Feb. 18, 1927. A suitable building as headquarters for the Legation was purchased at 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, by the Canadian Government and here on June 1, 1927, was established the Embassy, consisting of Mr. Massey, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; two First Secretaries, Laurent Beaudry and Hume Wrong; a Commercial Secretary, M. M. Mahoney, and a Third Secretary, Thomas Stone.

The Canadian Minister, in a series of speeches, impressed upon his audiences the growing importance and prosperity of Canada. He gave the Canadian Society of New York, Jan. 14, 1928, some convincing statistics indicating expansion East and West. To the New York Bond Club, Mar. 2, he revealed the stability of Canadian financial conditions. On Mar. 23, during a visit to California, he delivered the Charter day address of the University of California at Berkeley and was given the degree of LL.D. by the University. At Los Angeles, Mar. 27, he addressed the English-speaking Union on Canadian resources and self-dependence. Addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, Mar. 30, he described the development of Canada and dilated upon the friendly relations of the two countries. On his way back to Washington he spoke again upon Canadian financial stability, pointing out that per head of population Canada had more money invested abroad than the United States. Other addresses delivered by Mr. Massey were: on Founders' Day, at Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore; before the Pilgrims of the United States, New York,

and at the Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, New York. On June 6, the Canadian Minister received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of New York. Mr. Massey's activities as head of the Canadian Legation vindicated the usefulness of his office and his ability to fill it.

The United States Minister to Canada, Hon. William Phillips, after assuming his duties on July 1, 1927, visited many parts of the Dominion and in speeches voicing good-will and appreciation of Canada made himself acceptable to the Canadian people. The itinerary of his various tours through the Dominion included visits to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Niagara Falls, Victoria, Vancouver, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatchewan, Regina, and Winnipeg. A reference in his address to the Canadian Club, Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1927, indicated the spirit and outlook of the new Minister: "With diplomatic relations now established and with good-will manifest everywhere in abundance, Canada and the United States are ready, I hope, to discuss all questions of mutual concern, as they arise, cheerfully and frankly and in a spirit of helpfulness. In so doing we shall become the happiest illustration of what we hope civilization has in store for the entire world, for between our two countries there is no place for distrust or misgivings." An allusion in his October speech in Toronto to the St. Lawrence River development schemes was objected to by *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, as trespassing upon the ground of strictly domestic discussion, and in its issues of Oct. 17 and Oct. 28, the paper warmly denied the charge that its comments were inspired by the power interests. The incident soon passed away except for a statement, declared to represent the views of the U. S. Department of State, that Mr. Phillips' utterances were not regarded as beyond the scope of his duties.

The new immigration regulations, adopted in April, 1927, and applying the *quota* law to Canadians who crossed the border or who resided in towns near the boundary and went daily to their work in the United States, caused discussion and some inconvenience. The Labour Department at Washington gave assurances to the Canadian Legation which eased the situation, but did not wholly dispose of difficulties. The ruling, increasing from 800 to 2,500 the allotment of British-born persons who entered Detroit daily from Canadian territory, was sufficient for native Canadians, but not naturalized Canadians. To classify these daily workers as immigrants, as *The Manitoba Free Press*, July 22, pointed out, was no final solution. The Jay Treaty of 1794, giving free access across the line to the citizens of both countries, was invoked in a legal opinion drawn up by R. A. Reid, barrister, of Toronto. The *quota* of so-called immigrants at Buffalo provided for only 500. On Nov. 29, a ruling was made extending the time for those who were not native Canadians to comply. Judgment was given in the Federal Court at Buffalo, Dec. 23, to the effect that the Jay Treaty did not apply and sustaining the new regulations. This decision was reversed by Judge Manton in the United States

Circuit Court of Appeals, Mar. 6. Whether this decision would be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States remained to be seen. The War of 1812 is assumed to have abrogated all treaties made previous to that date. The United States Department of Justice announced June 7, 1928, that an appeal would be made.

The International Radio-Telegraph Convention, after sessions extending over several weeks, concluded its business at Washington Nov. 25, 1927, with a Treaty accepted by 80 nations or communities. Two sets of regulations were agreed upon, one containing the allocation of wave lengths, the other set dealing with governmental control of radio activities and procedure. The latter were not signed by Canada and the United States where private companies, and not the government, conducted the radio services. The Treaty was to go into force Jan. 1, 1929, and was to last until terminated by a year's notice. Any dispute was to be submitted to arbitration. A Committee of experts to study radio communications was appointed. Canada's right to exclusive wave bands for the direction of aircraft in the Dominion was recognized and a wave band sufficient to take care of extensive development of commercial flying was set aside for the sole use of Canada.

The International Boundary. The work of surveying and marking the boundary line between Canada and the United States went forward under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission during 1927. Under treaties between Great Britain and the United States this duty was entrusted to the Canadian and United States sections of the Commission except that portion of the boundary through the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes which was assigned to the International Waterways Commission, later known as the International Joint Commission. By the Treaty of 1924, the task of permanently maintaining the 5,500 miles of the international boundary in a state of effective demarcation was allotted to the International Boundary Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of 1908. This work consists of inspection of the boundary, repairs to damaged monuments, where necessary, reopening boundary vistas in wooded areas, and making special surveys for location of the boundary when need for such arises. The field work in 1927 consisted chiefly of cutting the vista and running levels on 167 miles of the Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec-Vermont boundaries, and the repair of 62 monuments. In addition to this, the boundary was located and marked on the five bridges spanning the Niagara River and the exact location of the boundary with respect to a wharf in the St. Lawrence River was determined.

International Joint Commission. This body (formerly designated the International Waterways Commission) with the following Commissioners: Canadian—Charles A. Magrath (Chairman), H. A. Powell, K.C., and Sir William Hearst, with Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa, as Secretary; and United States—Clarence D. Clark (Chairman), Fred T. Dubois, with William H. Smith, Secretary, Washington, dealt with several important matters in 1927. These included: investigation of the levels of Rainy Lake and waters tributary to that lake in which public hearings were arranged for before the close of 1928; publication of the Order approving the power work at Grand Falls on the St. John River; the erection of a dyke near Creston, B.C., to avoid spring freshets; conclusion of the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers in Alberta and Montana; reporting on the submerged weir in the South Sault channel of the St. Lawrence River and regulating the flow through the Massena, N.Y., canal so as to safeguard river navigation and the Cornwall Canal; reporting an improvement in the lake levels of Lake Superior; reporting

the payment by the Canadian Parliament of the damage claims of U.S. parties owing to higher levels in the Lake of the Woods.

The Halibut Treaty (1924) Report. The Report of the International Fisheries Commission on halibut fishing, and the causes of the diminishing stock of this fish on the various banks of the Northern Pacific Ocean, was presented to the Canadian Parliament June 7. The recommendations of the Commission, after enquiry, were made as a preliminary minimum of regulation with the prospect of future restrictions to save these fisheries which furnish 60 per cent. of the world's supply. The recommendations are summarized as follows: 1. (a) To establish areas, within each of which, if deemed necessary for the preservation of the fishery there, the total catch of halibut might be reduced by a predetermined percentage annually, commencing not less than one year after the putting into force of this recommendation, until the fishery therein should reach a state of stability of yield. (b) To determine upon the amount of this percentage reduction, and to revise the same from time to time as might be found necessary, the intent being to restrain any increase in the amount of fishing within such area. 2. To close permanently to all fishing the two areas herewith defined and known to be populated by small immature halibut and to close such other grounds as might be found by the Commission to be populated by a similar class of fish. 3. To prevent the use of any fishing gear deemed unduly destructive. 4. To extend the existing closed season of three months by two weeks at its beginning, making the closure for all fishing in all areas from Nov. 1, to Feb. 15, both dates inclusive, and to facilitate future alterations in the length of the closed season. 5. To license all vessels fishing for halibut in treaty waters, under such terms as would be necessary for the purpose of the Treaty, including statistical returns and for clearance to regulated waters. The areas which the Commission recommended should be permanently closed were the so-called 'nurseries' about timbered islands in Alaska and Masset, British Columbia.

Preserving Niagara Falls Scenery. The *interim* Report of the Special International Niagara Board, appointed by the Governments of Canada and the United States to determine how the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and Rapids can best be maintained, and, consistent therewith, what additional quantity of water might be diverted for power purposes, was presented to Parliament in 1928 by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. The Report expressed the view that there was no ground for the fear expressed in certain quarters that the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall was degenerating into a cascade or destroying itself by cutting a deep "notch." On the contrary, there was reason to believe that the water-covered part of the Horseshoe would broaden out and the crestline lengthen into graceful curves, and that, if still adequately supplied with water, the main part of the Horseshoe 100 or 200 years hence would present an appearance equal or superior to the present. The Board recommended the construction of suitable works designed to distribute water over the now bared flanks of the Canadian Fall and to ensure a more dependable flow over the American Fall. The tendency towards erosion in the bend of the Horseshoe, it was stated, could be modified by such works, and the scenic beauty of the spectacle enhanced as a whole. The estimated cost of the proposed works was $1,750,000.

Equality of Status

Closely connected with the international relations of Canada and the other Dominions with foreign countries was the interpretation placed upon the declaration of "equality of status" made by the Imperial Conference of 1926. Different views were expressed by leading men in the several Parliaments of the Empire and by constitutional writers. The acceptance generally of the principle of equality, as defined by the Conference, was not coupled in many quarters by identical opinions as to what,

precisely, nationhood was intended to mean. During 1927-28 one of the first important pronouncements was made by Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for West Calgary, June 28, 1927, who later in the year was to be chosen Leader of the Federal Conservative Party. As reported in *The Calgary Herald*, June 29, he said:

> We cannot say we are a nation with one breath, and sponge on England with another. Let us remember this on our birthday. Great Britain, who has contributed more to civilization than any other nation, is maintaining a police force at an expense that beggars description. We use that policeman. We boast of trade with the Orient. How long, I ask, would it take the pirates of the Hoogli to scuttle Canada's grain ships if the British flag were not at the masthead? Therefore, I say, you can't make yourselves a nation without taking upon yourselves the responsibilities and attributes of a nation. It is time we recognized this.

On Aug. 3, when the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin attended the State dinner at Ottawa held in their honour, the Prince of Wales and the British Premier both endorsed the conclusions of the Conference of 1926. Mr. Baldwin quoted from the Report issued by that body the words defining inter-Imperial relationships:

> This formula is founded on two principles, the essential equality of status of all the self-governing parts of the British Empire, and the unity of the whole Empire under the Crown. Are either of these principles new? Perhaps not, certainly not the second. But it was certainly of supreme importance that the first principle should be enunciated since by it is emphasized the fact, as the Report itself says, that every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny, and that in fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever. And it is obvious that the first principle could not be enunciated without special emphasis on the second, since the Crown thereby is given its due place as the abiding symbol and emblem of the unity of the various parts of the world which owe a common allegiance to His Majesty the King.

Commenting upon this address, *The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 4, declared the "lucid definitions of status" by the Conference gave a sense of security as to status to such Dominions as South Africa and the Free State, but "the status we have to-day is the status we had before the Conference met in October last." In a vigorous speech, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, addressing the Association of Canadian Clubs in Ottawa, Sept. 17, said: "Canada has grown into full nationhood and now takes her place in the International Council of Nations, while still proud to attain her position as an autonomous community within the British Empire. The freedom which she enjoys with the other Dominions is the cement that binds them together, as well as to the Mother Country, and the King is the symbol of their splendid unity." Dealing with this utterance editorially on Nov. 1, *The Gazette* considered international personality a new contribution to the discussion and that equality of status must always imply equality of responsibility.

On Mr. Lapointe's reference to Canada amending her own constitution, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Nov. 7, approved his utterance as meaning that Canada should not remain "in the anomalous and humiliating position of being the only country on earth claiming to be a nation which has to have its constitution patched up

for it from time to time by an external Parliament." Meanwhile, in the issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After* for September, 1927, Sir John Marriott, M.P., the constitutional writer, subjected the policy of the Conference of 1926 to a searching examination and found sinister implications in the future working out of that policy, regretting that Empire relationships were now defined in terms different from those of the late Lord Milner and that "the odd thing is that nobody seems to care."

When Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, arrived in Canada in January, 1928, he accepted in a speech to the Vancouver Canadian Club, Jan. 10 (as also in subsequent speeches), the conclusions of the Imperial Conference and declared: "Few things have been more wonderful in the past century than the growth within the bosom of the British Empire of a group of new nations."

The Subject in Parliament. When Parliament opened, Jan. 26, 1928, the Speech from the Throne contained a paragraph, on which subsequent debate was founded. This paragraph was:

> As contemplated by the conclusions of the Imperial Conference of 1926, provision was made on July 1st for direct communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's other Governments of the British Empire. The further implementing of these conclusions which aim at more effective consultation through personal contact by the appointment to Canada of a representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain is being discussed between the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in Great Britain, who is at present in Canada, and members of my Government. By agreement between the Governments of France and Canada and the Governments of Japan and Canada, it is proposed that each of these countries shall be represented in the other by a minister plenipotentiary.

The debates which took place, on various subsequent occasions, were argumentative and dignified and, by the importance of the issues, raised discussion to a high level. On Jan. 30, Hon. Mr. Bennett, now speaking authoratively for the Opposition, as its chosen and accredited Leader, dealt with "our international situation," expressing a preference for trade commissioners to ministers, and making this statement: "As long as the Colonial Laws Validity Act remains on the statute book of Great Britain, we have no equality of status. We may as well face these things. Nothing could be worse for this country than to tell the young men of Canada that we have equality of status when we have not." (The Act in question in 1926 had been declared to be still in force by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Nadan case.) On the same date Premier King, announcing the reference, to the Supreme Court of Canada, of the question as to Federal and Provincial jurisdiction in the power and navigation development of the St. Lawrence River, pointed out that the reference involved an international question.

On Jan. 31, Mr. King expounded, in clear and explicit terms, the policy of the Government on the matters referred to in the Speech from the Throne. As to status, he declared the Government's position to be the same as at the Conference of 1926, the same position as that taken by Great Britain, New Zealand, South

Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, citing the utterances at Ottawa of the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Amery's more recent statement of the equality of the Governments of the Empire. In sending Canadian Ministers to foreign countries, the Government would be guided by the necessity in all cases and he explained the special reasons which actuated the Government in sending representatives to France and Japan. The Government, he declared, had no desire to "emphasize our status;" that was conceded and there was no ground for worry. The Government's attitude toward the Empire was "equality, co-operation, and responsibility."

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, speaking Jan. 31, said: "I doubt if actual equality between the Motherland and the Dominions can ever be achieved." As to amending the constitution, the power to do so should rest with the Dominion and the nine Provinces. In the same debate, Sir George Perley argued that Parliamentary sanction should have been sought before the policy of sending diplomatic representatives abroad was adopted; he drew a distinct line between the work of diplomacy and missions to promote trade.

On Feb. 2, C. H. Cahan, in a moderate, reasoned speech, declared that the Imperial Conference had defined grave difficulties in the way of a unified Imperial policy as differences of function, and went on to enumerate the limitations of Canadian national power as including the inability to declare war or proclaim neutrality; the absence of authority to punish Canadians committing crimes beyond the three-mile limit around our coasts; naturalization; the supremacy of the British shipping laws and Admiralty Acts; the existence of the Colonial Laws Validity Act; the fact that the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada had not approved or confirmed some of the resolutions of the Imperial Conference. He did not favour a body of experts in London to decide upon the way to amend the constitution. In a speech on Apr. 12th, Mr. Cahan criticized the signing of treaties and the accepting of conclusions arising out of the League of Nations in cases where the Dominion lacked jurisdiction to legislate. He concluded:

> In connection with the League of Nations, I think we have assumed more serious obligations than this country has ever yet realized, and we have consoled ourselves from time to time with a reservation in somewhat similar form to this, that it will be within the discretion of the Government and Parliament of Canada as to the extent to which they will carry out their legal obligations. But the fact is that a reservation such as that does not diminish the moral responsibility of this country to carry out such conventions to the full extent necessary in order to give full and complete effect to them.

Canadian Ministers Abroad. Before Parliament assembled in February, 1928, announcement of the Paris and Tokio missions drew forth some notable comments. *The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 11, commending the Paris mission, because of historic traditions and because Hon. Philippe Roy, Agent-General in France, and Baron R. de Vitrolles, French Consul in Montreal, would probably be the first exchange Ministers chosen, proceeded: "These, we

take it, are more of the trappings of nationhood, tokens of that larger status which the Dominion now enjoys. Whether the step is a desirable one or not is something to be proved in the eating of the pudding. The Canadian people may want to be informed, however, how far this new movement is to go, how many more Ministers are to be sent abroad, and why."

The Manitoba Free Press, Feb. 2, attributed the increase in Canada's diplomatic service rather to pressure from without than keen demand in Canada for representation at foreign capitals and remarked: "It is not to be expected, however, that Canada will rush into the naming of Ministers to foreign capitals merely for the sake of showing that Canada is in a position to make a plunge in the diplomatic field, but where the relationship of Canada with any other country is such that a diplomatic representative can serve a useful purpose, Canada will be prepared to go forward and increase her number of diplomatic representatives." *The Globe* and *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, however, expressed no approval, the former declaring that Canada should attend to its own affairs and should not be asked to "interest itself either in the contentious points of constitutional relations or in providing and maintaining the feathers and trappings of legations at the ends of the earth." *The Times*, London, Jan. 12, thought favourably of representation at Tokio and Paris and declared:

> It need hardly be said that an indefinite extension of the practice might lead to quite unnecessary complications and expenditure. The international position of Canada is now, of course, fully recognized ; she is not only an active member of the League of Nations, but a member of the League Council. No necessity rests upon her to emphasize her standing by making superfluous diplomatic appointments which, while enlarging a Diplomatic Corps at Ottawa, might have little more than a decorative effect. That risk the Canadian Government will no doubt avoid ; she is not alone in the world as are some European States far smaller than herself, and she has at her disposal for dealing with an immense range of foreign interests the highly trained diplomatic service of the Empire. Yet it must be repeated that there is nothing in the world, except her own sense of expediency and of the bearing of Imperial interests, to prevent Canada, or any other Dominion, from sending diplomatic representatives to any country she may please. Certainly no one in this country will cavil.

Mr. John W. Dafoe, of Winnipeg, in an address to the Winnipeg Liberal Association, Feb. 16, outlined the changes that had taken place in Imperial relationships. Membership of the British nations in the League of Nations, he said, destroyed the old conception of the Empire as a mechanical diplomatic unit, while it in no way limited the moral freedom of these nations to co-operate in the League or outside of it. The other chief influence in bringing about the change, in the opinion of the speaker, was the course taken by the Canadian Government with respect to the Halibut treaty with the United States in 1924 and the treaty of Lausanne with Turkey the following year. Canada's attitude on these matters completed the proof that the old conception of Empire relationship towards the world was out of date and led to the new definitions of 1926 which recognized and validated a

situation which had been brought into being by the development of the preceding ten years.

Sir Robert Borden's Views. During a visit to Atlantic City, New Jersey, Sir Robert Borden made an exception to a rule he adopted on retiring from politics against giving newspaper interviews and, in an interview, Mar. 20, was credited with the following expression of opinion telegraphed as a press despatch to Canadian journals: Sir Robert said that in reality he was the godfather of the movement to establish a Canadian legation at Washington. When asked if there was a likelihood of Canada extending the policy to other nations, Sir Robert replied that there was a movement in progress in Canada to establish similar legations in France and Japan, and expressed the view that largely because of sentimental reasons the movement was likely to succeed as far as France was concerned, but he added that it was still a controversial subject at home and he would not care to discuss it further:

> When I was Premier of Canada I discussed the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington at the Paris Conference in 1919. I took up the matter with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour. An arrangement was made which secured their hearty approval (said Sir Robert). In May of the following year, the proposed arrangement was announced in the British and in the Canadian Parliaments; in the meantime the approval of the United States had been obtained. In the following July, I retired from the Premiership before I had an opportunity to put the proposal into effect. For various reasons, upon which it is unnecessary to dwell, no appointment was made until the Autumn of 1926.

Sir Robert went on to say that later the Irish Free State came into being with exactly the same constitutional powers as the Dominion of Canada, and established a legation at Washington. Three years afterwards, the Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed Canadian Minister to the United States, and the United States in turn appointed Hon. William Philips as United States Minister to Canada. Asked how the new policy was working out, Sir Robert replied:

> Very satisfactorily. We feel that a Canadian Minister, who is very closely in touch with the various questions that arise from time to time between Canada and the United States, has a highly important, useful, and interesting duty to fulfil. Mr. Massey has discharged his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to both countries. The relations between the Canadian Legation and the British Embassy are perfectly cordial and sympathetic.

The Break with the Russian Soviet. When the correspondence between the British and Canadian Governments was tabled in the Canadian House of Commons, Mar. 14, 1928, the proceedings which led up to the severance in May, 1927, of diplomatic relations with the Soviet were made plain. Canada was consulted from the outset and communications by cable from time to time revealed the causes and incidents of the rupture: the open hostility of the Soviet Republic to the British Empire; outrages and injuries to British interests; the British Note of protest, a copy of which was cabled to Canada before it was sent to Russia; an advance summary of a statement in the British Parliament; the seizure and search

of Arcos House showing it to be the centre of military espionage and Communistic activities both in Britain and in the Dominions, and all other matters. Canada made its decision to expel the Soviet agents before the British Parliament endorsed Premier Baldwin's action. During a debate in the Canadian House of Commons, May 28, on a motion of Henri Bourassa (Labelle), condemning the Government for not taking full steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Imperial Conference, Premier King, replying to the assertion that Canada's action in severing trade relations with Soviet Russia was not independent, but a result of Great Britain's request that she do so, declared that:

> The communication that came from the Secretary of State for the Dominions had no influence at all upon the Government's action in that particular. Our action was taken of our own initiative and knowledge of affairs and was in no way at the instance of any member of the British Government. We are prepared to take the full responsibility for our action and to defend it on the ground of what we thought, in the interest of Canada, was necessary and advisable at the time.

He pointed out that the agreement with the Soviet had been made by a previous Administration and had been confirmed by the present Government.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, in an able speech, reiterated his former declaration on the question of status:

> There can be no equality of status as between Canada and Great Britain until both communities have the right to declare war and make peace. That is the test imposed by great writers on international law, and it does seem that, without having reference to those authorities, it is quite a simple one. Can Canada declare war to-day against any nation in the world? The answer must be in the negative, and so long as we may not declare war we have no equality of status with Great Britain. But if Great Britain declares war against Egypt, it follows, of course, that war is thereby declared against Canada, although we have been no party to any treaty between these two countries. Our commerce would be the prize of any opposing fleet by which it might be captured, our cities might be bombarded and we might be driven from the world so far as commerce and trade are concerned.

As to Mr. Bourassa's motion, it was a far-reaching demand to amend the Canadian constitution in order to secure a real equality of status and he did not believe that the Canadian people were disposed to "forego what we have for the purpose of obtaining that which we know not."

New Zealand on Dominion Status. On Dec. 3, 1927, during the debate on the Report of the Imperial Conference, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, in moving that the Report be referred to the Government for consideration, said that the statement of the Conference on status might not be easy of practical application and as for the changed position of Governors-General, New Zealand would adhere to the existing procedure and communicate with the Home Government, through the Governor-General. There would be an official of the Foreign Office attached, in a consultative capacity, to the Prime Minister's Department in New Zealand and a Dominion official would be sent to London. New Zealand was entirely satisfied with the present status. Mr.

H. E. Holland, Opposition Leader, said that as the Dominions' legislation was still subject to review in London, "none of the Dominions had equality of status with the Government of Great Britain." The Empire, however, was undoubtedly to become an association of free peoples in the conduct of whose affairs there would be no predominant Imperial Government, and when that time came, the binding links would be stronger than they were under existing conditions. The Minister of Finance (Mr. W. Downie Stewart) thought the real interpretation of the position was that each Dominion would act on the resolutions just according to its outlook on foreign and Imperial affairs. Sir Joseph Ward anticipated that in course of time an Imperial Conference could take place elsewhere than in London and that the British Parliament could confer on one of the King's sons power to act for him at such a Conference.

The South African Attitude. On Mar. 8, 1928, General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister, moved in the House of Representatives approval of the Report of the Imperial Conference on the status of the Dominions, and construed its provisions as conferring equality of status, domestic and external, similar and equal to that of Great Britain. Neither could be subject to any compulsion whatever from the other. South Africa was now and must always remain the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation with other parts of the Empire. He agreed with General Smuts that the Governor-General should not be excluded from taking charge of the office of High Commissioner in South Africa, but if in the future the Governor-General felt there was any conflict of duty in holding the two offices:

> I have no doubt His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, upon request, will at once see that the necessary change be introduced. Except, therefore, in respect to matters concerning the High Commissionership, His Excellency to-day represents only His Majesty the King and the formal channel of communication between the Government in Great Britain and His Majesty's Government in South Africa is to-day between Government and Government direct.

There was now complete international status. He thought a Dominion could remain neutral in a war between Great Britain and some other state. Membership in the League of Nations imposed neutrality, under certain circumstances, as a duty. But the League could not demand from a Dominion that it should take up arms or commit any other act of hostility against Great Britain or any other Dominion. He repeated his view, expressed after the Conference, that the words "British Empire" or "Commonwealth" were mere names and nothing more, used to indicate certain territorial or state entities standing in certain relation to one another, without the least intention of assigning to those terms any persons or functional existence. General Smuts declared that the question of neutrality need not have been raised at this juncture as it was not dealt with at the Conference whose Report was now under consideration. For his own part, valuing as he did the association with the Empire, seeing that it protected South African interests,

he believed that, in the event of any war in which Great Britain was concerned, the Dominions would do what they did in 1914. Public opinion would be decisive and the "pull of the Empire would be irresistible." Several speakers agreed that on some points that had been raised, the debate was academic and that in the last resort hard facts, not theory, would govern the situation.

The Irish Free State. A debate in the *Dail*, Feb. 15, 1928, on foreign policy and treaty obligations brought from the Minister of Defence (Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald) the explanation that in the matter of the proposed Egyptian Treaty, which had been rejected by the Egyptian people, the procedure had been for the British Minister for Foreign Affairs to keep all the Dominions informed of what was being done and as the Free State had no responsibilities in connection with it, it had made no protest. If the words "Concurrence of the Dominions," employed by Sir Austen Chamberlain implied that the Free State was a party to it, the wrong phrase had been used. "We quite agree with the British Government," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "that if they make an amicable treaty with Egypt, we have no objection to its being done."

THE ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

Report of The National Advisory Committee; Discussions with the United States

During 1927 and the early months of 1928 the St. Lawrence Seaway project entered upon a more advanced phase. From being a matter of expert investigation and study of physical and economic conditions, it became a subject of official negotiation between the Governments of Canada and the United States as to ways and means. The Reports of the various Commissions to which the project had been referred were favourable, in general terms, to further action. From the International Joint Commission the proposal was passed on to the Advisory Boards of both Governments interested. The Advisory Boards consulted with the Joint Board of Engineers which submitted its main Report on Nov. 16, 1926, wherein there was agreement as to the feasibility of the seaway, but a difference of opinion as to the most advantageous plan of power development. On the strength of the Report the Advisory Commission of the United States, of which Hon. Herbert Hoover was Chairman, recommended the Washington authorities to enter into negotiations with Canada in an endeavour to arrive at an agreement on the subject. (For *personnel* of Advisory Boards, see end of this Section.)

This was the situation when the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, made its first approaches to the Canadian Government on Apr. 13, 1927. In the Note addressed to Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, after recounting the preliminary steps that had been taken, Mr. Kellogg made the following statement:

> The Government of the United States adopts the recommendations of the St. Lawrence Commission. It appreciates the advantages which will accrue to both countries by the opening of the waterway to ocean shipping. It feels that the necessary increase in railway rates due to the War, and the modern practices respecting the generation and transmission of hydro-electric power have increased the importance and practicability of early development, and believes that the factors which influence its conclusions must have equal appreciation of and influence upon the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Kellogg concluded his communication with the following observations:

> In view of the action already taken by both Governments, it is apprehended that they are in accord on the principle that the project should be undertaken. If this Government's conclusion in this respect be correct there only remains to be effected an understanding as to the methods and means for its earliest accomplishment. It seems highly appropriate that the development of the common highway for the benefit of both countries should be jointly undertaken. This Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to the formulation of a convention appropriate to this subject, and should be grateful to be informed of the views entertained on this subject by your Government.

In his reply of July 12, 1927, the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, stated that the Canadian Government shared the appreciation felt by the Government of the United States of the importance of the problem of the development of the St. Lawrence. He pointed out that while the Report of the Joint Board of Engineers was unanimous in many respects, it indicated differences of opinion on important phases of the development proposed. It was understood that in the appendices to the Report, then in preparation, alternative schemes would be presented which would be of essential value in arriving at a conclusion. It was also pointed out that the National Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of Canada to report on the project would not be in a position to report until all the findings of the Joint Engineering Board were available. Mr. King concluded:

> Upon receipt of the Report of the National Advisory Committee and upon consideration of the other factors involved, the Government of Canada will be able to determine its policy on the question, and will have pleasure in discussing further with the Government of the United States at as early a date as possible the whole situation, including the proposals contained in the present Note of the Secretary of State.

Expressions of Opinion. The publication of the official correspondence elicited from *The Montreal Star* of July 18, comments favourable to an arrangement for power development in the St. Lawrence, but affirming that so far as the seaway was concerned it would be the highest folly to proceed with the project just then.

Another Montreal newspaper, *The Gazette*, took exception on July 18 to the apparent assumption on the part of Mr. Kellogg that the Canadian Government had accepted the principle of joint development. *The Gazette* called upon the King Government to formulate a policy which would protect Canadian rights in the St. Lawrence. It added that "such a policy would mean rejection of the principle of internationalization."

The Manitoba Free Press, in its issue of July 19, declared that: "As the time approaches for a decision upon the question, Montreal and the Quebec Government will do well to reconsider the wisdom of continuing an attitude of unquestioning hostility to this project. Powerful as they are politically, they might find that they had considerably over-estimated their influence were they to attempt to block an enterprise behind which—assuming that a fair and reasonable agreement should be reached by the two countries—a very great body of favourable public opinion could be readily rallied."

In reply *The Gazette*, July 20, affirmed that Montreal's attitude was not governed by selfish considerations. "Montreal's motive" said *The Gazette*, "has no relation whatever to tons of merchandise, to bushels of wheat, or to dollars and cents; it rests upon something different, something bigger and something higher—the preservation of Canadian rights in Canadian natural resources."

The announcement was made from Ottawa on July 30, 1927, that the Joint Board of Engineers had completed the work of

assembling the appendices of their Report and had submitted these to the Advisory Committees of Canada and the United States. The completed Report proposed a third plan for power development. In the first Report the Canadian Engineers recommended the two stage development, and the Engineers of the United States a single stage development. The alternative plan proposed a two stage development, but with the upper dam located at Crysler Island below Morrisburg, instead of at Ogden Island above Morrisburg as originally proposed. The change would involve an additional expenditure of four million dollars, but the Engineers considered that it promised better financial returns.

This proposal in the opinion of *The Globe*, Toronto, Aug. 1, appeared to have avoided a possible deadlock between Canada and the United States over an important initial phase of the St. Lawrence development.

Opposition to the seaway was voiced by a resolution adopted on Sept. 16, by the tenth Annual Convention of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, held at Edmonton. Among other things, the resolution affirmed the anticipated reduction in grain rates to be mythical and that "the estimated cost of the scheme is far beyond the power of Canada to bear."

The attitude of the United States towards the development of the St. Lawrence was discussed by Hon. William Phillips, Ambassador of that country to Canada, in an address to the Canadian Club of Toronto on Oct. 13. He said:

> We have asked our friend and neighbour of the North to consider joining with us in the discussion of ways and means to the end that this waterway may be realized in this generation. (He stated emphatically that any suggestion of United States control of Canadian territory would be as repugnant to the United States as it would be to Canada.) With patience and mutual confidence, all difficulties can be overcome, and we who have common interests in all these problems will surely find their solution.

At this time considerable attention was attracted by a pamphlet entitled "Some Objections to the United States Proposals for the St. Lawrence Waterway," which was issued by the Royal Securities Corporation of Montreal The conclusions of the document were that:

> (1) Canada is under no obligation to negotiate a treaty on the basis of the American proposals.
>
> (2) Canada is in no present need of the waterway.
>
> (3) Canada is in no present need of the hydro-electric power to be developed under the American proposals.
>
> (4) If either Canada or the United States desires to develop its share of the water-power obtainable from the International Rapids, Canada could grant whatever consent might be necessary provided that the present and future needs of navigation were properly protected.
>
> (5) In no circumstances should Canada consent to an abridgment of her present sovereign rights in that part of the St. Lawrence River which lies wholly within Canadian territory.
>
> (6) No treaty or arrangement should be entered into by Canada with the United States until the latter country establishes that it is in a position to control

the actions of the individual States abutting on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

At the National Conservative Convention held in Winnipeg the deepening of the St. Lawrence was made, on October 12, the subject of a declaration of policy. This declaration affirmed that:

> Whereas the improvement of the Welland Canal system by the Canadian people is nearing completion, this Convention is of the opinion that the St. Lawrence Canal system as an all-Canadian project should be developed in the national interest, as and when conditions warrant.
>
> In such undertaking, the sovereign rights of the respective Provinces in the development of power shall be protected.

At the meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce held at Kitchener, Nov. 10, the St. Lawrence Seaway received considerable attention. A resolution moved by Col. W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford, on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade, proposed that the Dominion Government should be urged to proceed without unnecessary delay to make appropriate arrangements for the early construction of the enlarged St. Lawrence waterway and for the development of hydro-electric power from the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal. The possibility of United States interests getting control of the international section of the St. Lawrence waterway was discussed, and an amendment was moved declaring that those parts of the ship canal which lie entirely within Canada should be owned and controlled exclusively by Canada. The amendment and another proposed amendment were finally defeated and the original motion was carried without amendment.

The St. Lawrence development was discussed at the eighteenth Annual Convention of the New York State Waterways Association held in New York City, Nov. 11 and 12. The Association adopted the following resolution:

> We reiterate our original position in opposition to spending United States money for the construction of a ship canal in the St. Lawrence River, on the grounds that the canal is economically impracticable and its construction would be an unwarranted waste of public funds.

The Great Lakes Harbours Association of Canada and the United States met in Toronto in November when the President, William C. Bruce, of Milwaukee, declared that selfish sectional interests confined to small areas in the East were obstructing a realization of the deep waterways project. He charged that New York City "is seeking to deprive the mid-west of its God-given right of access to the Atlantic ocean and the further right to convert its lake harbours into ocean ports." Governor W. L. Harding, of Iowa, affirmed that the new development was only a matter of continuing a policy that was as old as both nations—that of the joint and free use of the St. Lawrence for navigation. He added: "What we want is transportation relief. We want it under terms which would leave our two nations occupying the same relative positions as to control and possession that they now occupy." I. W. Killam, of Toronto, President of *The Mail and Empire*,

heartily endorsed the development of the power resources and navigation potentialities of the St. Lawrence. He expressed the opinion that power development should come first, and navigation improvement would logically follow. He challenged the application of the term "international" or "joint" to any part of the wholly Canadian section of the River, and expressed the hope that discussion on this point would soon be eliminated, and that it might then become possible to consider ways and means by which the United States would arrange to make equitable contribution to Canada for the purpose of the Canadian Section of which they would have the use.

The suggestion that the United States might be induced to pay the entire cost of the proposed improvements was advanced in a series of articles which appeared in *The Toronto Daily Star* on this subject during December. These articles were republished in booklet form by that newspaper and generally circulated. The articles affirmed the great advantages to Canada of the proposed development and declared that "The Dominion would not have to part with any degree of control over her own territory in order to obtain the deep waterway. The United States is not asking for part title in, or part control over the new Welland Canal or the all-Canadian section of the St. Lawrence. . . . A joint Commission to superintend construction on the Canadian section and a joint board to regulate the flow of the water in the international section represent the extent of the proposed international intervention." *The Star* compared the expenditures of Canada and the United States on the improvement of the international channels of the Upper Lakes with the expenditure Canada has assumed to develop the Canadian route and added:

> Altogether, it seems to be time that the United States paid her share of the bill for works of mutual benefit to the two countries, and this she is willing to do. Our big neighbour might even be persuaded to stand the entire cost of the new St. Lawrence improvements, 167 millions, in return, or the expenditure of 144 millions by this country on other navigation improvements.

In his annual message to the Congress of the United States on Dec. 6, 1927, President Coolidge declared himself in favour of an outlet from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic and expressed the belief that the St. Lawrence route was preferable to the All-American route. He added, "The State Department has requested the Canadian Government to negotiate treaties necessary to provide for this improvement. It will also be necessary to secure an agreement with Canada to construct works to prevent fluctuations in the levels of the Great Lakes."

The Ontario Municipal Electrical Association, representing 500 municipalities in Ontario, at its meeting in Toronto on Jan. 19, 1928, adopted a resolution urging the Dominion Government "to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to make proper arrangements for the early development of electrical power from the St. Lawrence River in Ontario." The resolution concluded with the

recommendation "That such development be under the administration and control of the Government of Ontario, on behalf of the municipalities of this Province."

Opposition to the deepening of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston was voiced by the Canadian Navigators' Federation at its Annual Meeting held in the City of Toronto on Jan. 20, 1928. The resolution adopted unanimously by the organization declared that "The Canadian Navigators' Federation, Inc., here assembled in annual convention, do oppose the deepening of the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Montreal, as it would destroy the Canadian shipping and be detrimental to the best interests of our profession. Montreal should be the logical ocean port and Kingston the terminal for the big upper Lakes vessels."

Canadian National Advisory Committee's Report. The attitude of the Canadian Government towards the development of the St. Lawrence River was explained by the Right Hon. Mackenzie King in Parliament on Apr. 11, a few days before the Report of the Advisory Committee and correspondence with the United States Government were submitted to Parliament. He stated that in the negotiations no commitments had been made of a character that would in any way prove prejudicial to the Dominion or any Province. The Government regarded the St. Lawrence development as one of the largest projects which the country had ever faced, and felt that it should proceed with the negotiations with the utmost caution; not with undue haste nor with undue delay. He concluded: "If the project, as I believe it to be, is one that will come in the course of time, and which has very much, even now, to commend it, if certain economic considerations can be satisfactorily met, then it will be made all the more certain of accomplishment by being advanced cautiously, step by step, but always in the right direction."

During the month of January, 1928, the National Advisory Committee met at Ottawa to consider the Report of the Joint Board of Engineers in its completed form, and to draw up its own Report to the Canadian Government. This Report, bearing date Jan. 11, 1928, was tabled in the House of Commons on Apr. 17, 1928. The Committee presented majority and minority Reports. In the majority Report the Committee concurred in the finding of the Joint Board of Engineers (representing Canada and the United States) that the project was feasible but proposed that the channel should have a depth of twenty-seven feet. As to the desirability of the construction of the waterway at the present time, the Committee confirmed the opinion of the International Joint Commission that the benefits to be derived from the opening of a water route to the sea would at present accrue in much larger measure to American than to Canadian interests, though it was reasonable to assume that eventually the advantages might be more evenly distributed. The Advisory Committee expressed the view that the initial development should take place in the purely

domestic section of the River lying within the Province of Quebec. "We believe," they said in this connection, "that if a reasonable time were permitted in which to enable the resultant power to be economically absorbed the development of this national section would be undertaken by private agencies able and willing to finance the entire work, including the necessary canalization, in return for the right to develop the power." Concerning the international section the Committee called attention to differences between the engineers and suggested further discussion of the engineering problem in which Ontario should be represented. On the financial aspects the Committee stated that, owing to Canada's heavy financial commitments growing out of the War, they would recommend that no action be taken at present if Canada were to undertake half of the fresh financial obligations involved. They analyzed the financial problem as divided between the United States and Canada and as affected by both existing and projected works, tabulating their conclusions in the following form:

CANADA		
Present works :		
St. Lawrence ship channel	$ 30,000,000	
St. Lawrence and Welland Canals	50,000,000	
Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	5,560,000	
		$85,560,000
Proposed works :		
Welland ship canal	115,600,000	
National section, St. Lawrence shipway, 27 ft. navigation and development of 949,300 H.P.	199,670,000	
		315,270,000
Total for Canada		$400,830,000
UNITED STATES		
Present works :		
Dredging St. Clair and Detroit Rivers	$ 17,536,000	
Locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	26,300,000	
		$43,836,000
Proposed works :		
International section St. Lawrence shipway, 27 ft. navigation and initial development of 597,600 H.P.	182,157,000	
To complete development—additional power 1,602,000 H.P.	92,090,000	
Upper lake channels to 27 ft.	65,100,000	
		339,347,000
Total for United States		$383,183,000

As a result of this statement of the case the Committee advised that "it would not be unreasonable to expect the United States to undertake the entire work, both for navigation and power, in the international section," and they added that even if that course were followed the preponderance of outlay would be with Canada. They recommended further that in addition to the construction of the international section the United States should undertake the deepening of the channels from Lake Erie to Lake Superior to a depth of twenty-seven feet. They recommended that the Welland ship canal should retain its purely Canadian complexion. The control and supervision of the works during construction, the

Committee advised, should be under the technical supervision of an international commission, which body might also be charged with full power, on completion, to supervise both maintenance and operation and to control and regulate the use of water at the power plants in the international section in order that such use might be prevented from creating conditions harmful to navigation in any part of the St. Lawrence. The Committee declared itself opposed to the export of power and expressed the view that in the national interests such arrangements should be made as would enable Ontario to secure her power requirements for eastern territory from the purely Canadian section of the River pending the development of the international reaches. Regarding the negotiation of a treaty between the two countries on the subject, the Committee expressed the opinion "that in the event of a new treaty being negotiated the United States should not be given any greater rights than obtain in existing treaties."

The National Report was signed by the Chairman, Hon. W. E. Foster, while the dissenting observations were submitted on Jan. 18, by Mr. Beaudry Leman and Hon. Adelard Turgeon. The minority expressed the dissent mainly upon two questions. In regard to the financial side of the project they took the view that:

> Canada would not seem to be well advised to segregate this undertaking in sections (but) should retain its interest in the improvements pertaining to navigation from Lake Superior to Montreal and also its rights of supervision and control on the projected improvements throughout the Great Lakes and international sections of the project. The navigable channels (the minority added) will be crossing the international boundary line several times and it would not seem proper that Canada should surrender to the United States the credit, responsibility and initiative of developing the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River outside of the Province of Quebec. These navigable waters are as much the property of Canada as of the United States. What may prove an important factor in the development of our Western Provinces and of the Province of Ontario should not be left to the sole care and attention of the United States.

In the same connection the minority presented an analysis of the cost and estimated that the total would be approximately $560,000,000. "The apportionment of this expenditure," they said, "two-thirds for the United States and one-third for Canada, would seem to be a generous contribution by Canada. On this basis the cost would be: to the United States, $374,000,000; to Canada, $186,000,000." As against this they proposed to credit Canada with $85,000,000 already expended on the Welland Canal and $32,000,000 spent on improvements below Montreal, or a total of $117,000,000. The other main point in which they differed from the majority had to do with the ownership and control of the power produced by the project.

> It would appear of great importance (they stated on this subject) that the Crown retain permanently its proprietary rights in all the improvements connected with this vast undertaking and pertaining to both navigation and power development. It is not difficult to visualize the immense value to Canada of retaining the control and disposal of such a large amount of hydro-electric energy admirably situated and which may be advantageously developed. In respect of an undertaking of this magnitude, which may insure the prosperity

of many generations of Canadian citizens, the permanent ownership of this great Canadian heritage should not be surrendered to private interests but the operation of the power works developed by such a project could be leased or farmed out, under conditions to be studied and determined.

Discussions between Canada and the United States. Upon receipt and consideration of the Report of the National Advisory Committee the Canadian Government resumed the discussion of the subject with the Government of the United States. Under date of Jan. 31, 1928, the Hon. Vincent Massey advised the Washington authorities of the conclusions of the Advisory Committee, in which the Canadian Government concurred. The Canadian Note opened with a discussion of some opinions expressed by the United States Secretary of State as to the advantages of the waterway being equally important to both the United States and Canada. On this subject the Canadian Minister pointed out that Canada had already expended large sums in the improvement of transportation both by water and by rail, and that railway rates in Canada "are in general lower than in the United States. . . ."

It will therefore be observed, (he continued) that the transportation situation in the two countries is not identical as to available facilities, extent of use, or rates, and that the economic handicaps to which you referred in your Note of Apr. 13 appear to have more application to United States than to Canadian conditions. In this connection, it may be said that Canadian agriculture is more directly affected by the restrictions on the importation of Canadian farm products which have been imposed by the United States in recent years, with the object, it is understood, of assisting agriculture in those Western States which would share so largely in the benefits of the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway. This situation, and the effects upon the Maritime sections of Canada of United States duties on the products of the fisheries, are among the factors which have contributed to bringing it about that public opinion in Canada has not so clearly crystallized in favour of the waterway project as appears to be the case in the United States.

The Canadian Note went on to call attention to the fact that public opinion in Canada was opposed to the export of hydro-electric power and to put forward the proposal that in any arrangement for the waterway "the development of power on the Canadian side should not exceed the capacity of the Canadian market to absorb it." Attention was directed to differences of opinion within the Joint Board of Engineers, and assurance was asked for that the flow of water from Lake Ontario should be controlled so as to protect the interest of the purely national sections of the River and the Port of Montreal. In this connection the view was expressed that it was desirable that the Engineers representing the Province of Ontario should be consulted. In regard to finance, the Canadian Minister presented the view put forward by the majority of the National Advisory Committee and he further proposed that "the construction of the wholly Canadian (Welland and St. Lawrence) sections, and, if the United States should see fit, of the upper Lakes works, would, on this plan, be given precedence of the international section, because of the necessity alike of providing for further consideration of the engineering problems involved in the international section and of permitting reasonable absorption of the

power developed on the Canadian side." In closing he informed the United States Government that there were differences of opinion between the Dominion and the Provinces in regard to jurisdiction, differences which had been referred to the courts for settlement, and he expressed the hope that, in the discussion of the waterway, an opportunity might be found "for reaching a comprehensive settlement of all outstanding problems affecting the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, including the preservation of the waters properly belonging to the St. Lawrence watershed."

Replying on Mar. 12, the United States Secretary of State said that the United States Government "is inclined to regard as an acceptable basis of negotiation a proposal along the general lines suggested in your Note; that the prosecution of the improvement of the St. Lawrence waterway be based on the undertaking by the United States of the deepening of the necessary channels through the interconnecting waters of the Great Lakes and the improvement of the international section of the St. Lawrence both for navigation and for power; and the undertaking by Canada of the construction of the waterway in the sections wholly Canadian, that is, the Welland Canal and the works in the St. Lawrence below the international boundary." He took exception to the proposal to delay the construction of the works on the international section and urged that "the works ought to proceed so that all parts of the navigation system would be completed substantially at the same time and the United States ought to have the advantage of its share of the power of the international section without waiting until Canada may be able to sell her power from those works." He took exception, further, to the manner in which the Canadian balance sheet was made up, objecting specifically to the inclusion of the cost of the St. Lawrence and old Welland canals except so far as they might be of use to the deeper system, and further suggested that the costs of navigation and of power should be segregated. He agreed with the opinion expressed in the Canadian Note that the depth of the channel should be twenty-seven feet.

> The United States fully recognizes the right of the Dominion of Canada (he said) to the ownership and use of the Canadian share of the power which may be developed in the international section of the Waterway as well as to all that may be developed in the national section and it recognizes also that the disposition of the power is purely a domestic question. It recognizes further that this share is an inherent attribute of Canadian sovereignty, irrespective of the agency by which the power may be developed.

He accepted without reservation the principle that the operation of works in the international section must be such as will control fluctuations of the outflow from Lake Ontario in such a manner as to safeguard all interests on the purely Canadian sections of the River including especially the Port of Montreal. He suggested that when the economic and financial problems had been solved the solution of the engineering problems would be speedily realized and he closed by accepting the Canadian proposal to include in the negotiations "any outstanding problems affecting the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence."

On Apr. 5, Laurent Beaudry, replying for the Canadian Minister, commented upon Mr. Kellogg's protest against delay in the construction of the international section by again emphasizing as an essential factor the provision of some method for assuring that the development of power to be utilized in Canada should not outrun the capacity of the Canadian market. He further called attention to the necessity of reconciling the difference of opinion among the engineers as a preliminary to any computation of costs and informed the United States Government that the Canadian Government was proceeding to consult the Governments of Ontario and Quebec and that following that consultation the Canadian Government would be in a position to communicate further with the United States. The correspondence closed with a letter from the United States Secretary of State dated Apr. 7, in which the Canadian proposal that the engineering difficulties should first be taken up was accepted.

The United States section of the joint Board (said Mr. Kellog) will be prepared at any time to take up with the full Board and discuss and reconsider engineering problems connected with the construction of the international section. I have the honour to suggest, however, that it would seem as though the entire subject of treaty negotiation need not be postponed until the termination of these discussions and of the reconsideration by the Joint Board of Engineers and that it might be desirable for the negotiations to go on concurrently with the examination of such Engineers as their advice and assistance would be necessary.

Statements from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The publication of the Report and the correspondence elicited comment from various quarters. On Apr. 18, the Prime Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, was quoted in the press as having made the following statement:

The Report seems to indicate that the negotiations have been carried on the assumption that the Canadian people are prepared to sell a proprietary interest in the biggest national asset we have for a few dollars of American money. I don't agree with that. The biggest asset we have is the St. Lawrence River and we should retain complete sovereignty of navigation to the sea. There is no doubt in the world that this is the view of the Canadian people. Besides, we have unhappy recollections of former international relationships with our neighbours to the South. I prefer to give them a privilege to use our front yard and gate as neighbours rather than give them a right as joint owners. That is all that I can say until I give the matter further consideration.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Prime Minister of Quebec, took occasion when speaking at Montreal on Apr. 28 to state his position. He said:

We have the St. Lawrence River and that River must remain Canadian. The St. Lawrence is big enough for Canada, and Canada is big enough to take care of the St. Lawrence. . . . Montreal is at the head of navigation and must remain at the head of navigation. I don't believe in joint ventures, and I don't believe the United States should be permitted to have any control of our great waterways. I am not Anti-American. I admire the Americans, their pluck, their go-aheadness, but I believe in Canada. I believe in our future, and in our great natural resources that have been given to us. So long as I head the Government of the Province of Quebec I shall maintain that view. I believe we have got to develop, ourselves, the natural resources that God has given us.

The theory that the deepening of the St. Lawrence route would be injurious to the interests of Montreal as a seaport was discussed in the Senate on Feb. 2 by Senator McDougald, whose remarks were regarded as significant, inasmuch as he was Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commission as well as a Member of the Advisory Committee. Mr. McDougald gave it as his considered opinion and the opinion of the technical staff of the Harbour Commission, "that the business of the Port will increase rather than decrease on the completion of the deepening of the waterways, which would give an impetus likely to double the present volume of business at the Port of Montreal."

Public attention was directed to the proposal of the National Advisory Committee that the initial development should take place within the Province of Quebec, and that if a reasonable time were permitted to enable the resultant power to be economically absorbed the development of this national section would be undertaken by private agencies able and willing to finance the entire work, including the necessary canalization, in return for the right to develop the power. The name of Hon. Senator McDougald, a member of the Advisory Committee, was associated with this recommendation as being its author, and the Ottawa correspondence of *The Globe*, Toronto, on Apr. 18 contained a statement that Mr. McDougald "is reputed to be connected with the Beauharnois Power Company, which recently obtained a Charter from the Quebec Legislature for a gigantic development in the Quebec section of the St. Lawrence." Speaking in the Senate on Apr. 19, Senator McDougald gave an unequivocal and absolute denial to the implication that he was connected with the Beauharnois Power Company. He added "I do not own a dollar's worth of stock in this enterprise and have no interest in or association with that Company in any way, shape or form." Mr. McDougald also made a positive and absolute denial of the suggestion that he had prepared the Report. "The Report," he said, "was prepared by the Advisory Committee and by the Advisory Committee alone."

Parliamentary debates on the St. Lawrence development took place both in the Senate and the House of Commons during the Session of 1928. (See pages 84 and 90-91)

The Montreal Chambre de Commerce, by resolution adopted on May 9, declared against the Federal Government undertaking to deepen the canals, and opposed the principle of the development of the Canadian section by private enterprise.

Ownership of the Water Powers. Inasmuch as the Engineers had advised that a large proportion of the cost of the seaway would be properly chargeable to power development, the desirability of securing a final judicial decision as to whether the power rights in the St. Lawrence River were the property of the Dominion, or the Provinces concerned, presented itself. The subject was brought before the Dominion-Provincial Conference* at Ottawa on Nov.

* NOTE.—See pages 37-38.

10, 1927, by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, who pointed out that if it was agreed that the question should be submitted to the Courts for adjudication, it would be well for the Minister of Justice and those interested to confer and agree upon the terms of submission. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, declared that inasmuch as the matter affected all the people of Canada, it would be impossible for the Government to decide what course it should take until it had discussed the matter in Cabinet Council. Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, declared that any dispute or difference of opinion on the power question related to waters on which the Dominion had spent vast sums in canalizing, thereby creating a head of water. There had been no difference of opinion in respect to waters not canalized, and in connection with which plans for power development must go to the Public Works Department for approval. This had regard for navigation. Premier Ferguson replied that it would be well to have the whole question of jurisdiction cleared up.

By an Order-in-Council dated Jan. 18, 1928, the Federal Government referred to the Supreme Court of Canada a series of questions for the purpose of deciding the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces concerned in water-powers. Subsequently, after discussion with the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, the questions were revised and added to, and as finally approved by Order-in-Council dated Apr. 14, were as follows:

(1) (a) Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province, is the title subordinate to the public right of navigation?

(b) If not, has the Dominion the legislative power to declare that such title is subordinate to such right?

(2) Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province, has the Dominion power, for navigation purposes, to use or occupy part of such bed or to divert, diminish, or change the flow over such bed (a) without the consent of the Province; (b) without compensation?

(3) Has the Parliament of Canada the power, by appropriate legislative enactment, to authorize the Dominion Government to expropriate the lands of the Crown in the right of the Province for the purposes of navigation with provision or without provision for compensation?

(4) By section 108 of the British North America Act, 1867, and the first item of the Third Schedule thereto, the following public works and property of each Province, amongst others, shall be the property of Canada, namely, "Canals with lands and water-power connected therewith."

Has the Province any proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over the water-power which, though connected with the said canals, is created or made available by reason of extensions, enlargements or replacements of said canals made by the Dominion since Confederation and which is not required from time to time for the purposes of navigation? If so, what is the nature or extent of such interest or ownership or control?

(5) Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province, has the Province any proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over the water-power created or made available by works for the improvement of navigation constructed thereupon in whole or in part by or under the authority of the Dominion since Confederation which is not required from time to time for the purposes of navigation? If so, what is the nature or extent of such interest, ownership or control?

(6) (a) Has the Dominion the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over water-powers created or made available

by works authorized by Parliament to be erected in any boundary waters for the purpose of carrying out a treaty between His Majesty and a foreign country providing for the erection of joint works for (i) the improvement of navigation in such waters or (ii) for the development of power, or (iii) for both?

The expression "boundary waters" in this question means the waters defined by the preliminary article of the Treaty dated January 11, 1909, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

(b) If the Dominion has not the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over such water-powers, has the Province the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over such water-powers?

(c) If neither the Dominion nor the Province has the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over such water-powers, what are their respective rights and interests in relation to such water-powers?

(7) Has the Parliament of Canada legislative power to authorize the construction and operation by the Dominion Government of works wholly for power purposes and the acquisition by purchase or expropriation of the lands and property required for the purposes of such works including lands of the Crown in the right of a Province (a) in interprovincial rivers; and (b) in provincial rivers?

"Interprovincial rivers" in this question means rivers flowing along or across the boundaries between Provinces.

(8) May a Province notwithstanding the construction by the Dominion for the purposes of navigation of works in a river, the bed of which is within such Province, control, regulate and use the waters in such river so long as such control, regulation and use does not interfere with navigation? In the case of a river flowing between two Provinces may such Provinces jointly control, regulate and use the water in the same manner?

(9) Has a Province the right to control or use the waters in provincial rivers and to develop or authorize the development of water-powers within the Province provided that in so doing navigation is not prejudiced and that the Province complies with Dominion requirements as to navigation?

The Chicago Diversion. Closely identified with the deepening of the St. Lawrence, the abstraction of water from the Great Lakes by means of the Chicago Drainage Canal continued during the year to be regarded with growing apprehension by Canadians as well as by the inhabitants of various States interested in inland navigation. It was believed that shipping was menaced by the lowering of the waters in the channels and the harbours of the Lakes, and that the reduction threatened to impair the power possibilities of the River. In addition to these considerations the gravity of the situation, so far as Canadians were concerned, was enhanced by reason of the fact that the diversion of waters from the Great Lakes—without the consent of both nations concerned—involved a disregard of a treaty undertaking which created unrest as to the value and security of treaties generally.

For a considerable period there had been diplomatic exchanges of communications on this subject between the Canadian and United States Governments, which were laid before the House of Commons on Apr. 19, 1928.

In submitting the correspondence covering the period subsequent to Feb. 24, 1926, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior stated that "the Government of Canada has consistently

refused to recognize the diversion in the slightest measure, and will continue to present the Canadian viewpoint with all possible firmness to the United States against the entire principle of abstracting water from the Great Lakes to another water-shed."

At the outset of the correspondence, the Canadian Government drew the attention of the Government of the United States to the fact that "every day the diversion continues it carries most serious loss to Canada, and to every community on the Great Lakes and on the St. Lawrence by reason of its effect in hindering navigation, in increasing the cost of harbour and canal and river improvements, and in reducing the hydro-electric power capable of development." It was pointed out that the Treaty of 1909 expressly provided against uses affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters without the authority of the Government concerned, and the approval of the International Joint Commission. The Canadian Government asked to be advised as to what progress had been made by the City of Chicago toward compliance with the conditions of the current permit issued by the United States Secretary of War in 1925, which conditions were designed to diminish the abstraction of water from the Great Lakes.

Replying to this Note, under date of July 26, 1926, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg stated that preliminary investigation had been made with regard to the installation of controlling works at the intake of the Sanitary canal, and that no difficulty in the completion of these works prior to the expiration of the permit was anticipated; that the progress made by the City of Chicago in carrying out the installation of sewage treatment works was satisfactory; and further, that it was expected that the installation of water metres in Chicago would in the near future result in a reduction of the consumption of water used for domestic purposes.

While the United States Government did not deem it necessary to enter into a discussion of the legal phase of the question at the time, as the matter was before the Supreme Court, Mr. Kellogg added that "the United States is prepared to discuss. . . . the outstanding questions affecting the Great Lakes and their waterways with a view to arriving at joint engineering solutions of those questions and the protection and development of great waterway resources for the mutual benefit of both countries."

These observations were followed by a Note dated Dec. 7, 1926, in which Mr. Kellogg stated that the Report of the Joint Board of Engineers demonstrated that only a small part of the fall in lake levels had been due to the Chicago diversion. The suggestion was advanced that the effect of the diversions could be corrected by the construction of compensatory works.

To this proposal the Canadian Government replied on Sept. 1, 1927: "that the installation of compensatory works for the restoration of the lake levels will in no way recoup to the Great Lakes system the power that is lost to that system by the water abstracted therefrom through the Sanitary canal." Moreover, it was observed

that the Canadian Government "would not be prepared to enter upon a discussion of any plans for the construction of such works, if this course involved an assumption that the present abstraction is to continue."

In the concluding letter dated Oct. 17, 1927, in which the United States consented to the publication of the documents, the observation was made by Mr. Kellogg that all the problems "appeal to the American Government as matters that may be settled by practical engineering methods which might be adopted pending further discussion of the principles involved."

Meanwhile, the long protracted litigation undertaken by the States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York to enjoin the Chicago Sanitary District from abstracting waters from the Great Lakes was advanced a stage or two. The Supreme Court of the United States had referred the application to Hon. Charles Evans Hughes to report upon as Special Master. In his Report which was published on Nov. 23, 1927, Mr. Hughes found that the permit issued by the United States Secretary of War on Mar. 3, 1925, for the Chicago diversion was valid and effective and should not be overridden by judicial action. Mr. Hughes held that the order was issued under a Supreme Court decision upholding a Government suit to establish Federal control of the water.

The Report of Mr. Hughes was commented upon by the Hon. Charles Stewart, who said: "As I understand the finding, it simply passes the matter back to Congress, which is the logical thing to do. That body has power, admittedly, to limit the diversion, and the States which suffer from it can secure redress from Congress."

The hearing of the case was resumed before the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 23, 1928, when objections were presented to the findings of Mr. Hughes on behalf of the Lake States opposing the diversion. It was contended that the Secretary of War had no power to issue a permit in violation of the Treaty of 1909. It was also represented that the permit for the diversion was issued for sanitary purposes alone, not for purposes of navigation or power development. On the other hand, Counsel for Chicago took the position that the Chicago canal was a logical development from the Illinois and Michigan canal, and that the latter had been specifically authorized by the United States Congress. It was contended that the canal was essential for sanitary purposes. The Lake State representatives replied that their demand was to have the diversion stopped as promptly as sanitary reasons would permit, but that they did not ask for an injunction that would stop all diversion at once. On Apr. 24, the judgment of the Court was reserved.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Canadian Commissioners:—Charles A. Magrath (Chairman); Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Sir William H. Hearst. Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa.

United States Commissioners:—Clarence D. Clark (Chairman); Fred T. Dubois; P. J. McCumber. Secretary, William H. Smith, Washington.

ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS

St. Lawrence River Commission, appointed by the Government of the United States:—Herbert Hoover, (Chairman); William C. Breed of New York; James P. Goodrich of Indiana; James E. Davidson of Michigan; Charles L. Allen of Massachusetts; James R. Howard of Chicago; James D. Noonan of Missouri; Stephen B. Davis, Washington, D. C., Counsel; Charles P. Craig, Executive Secretary.

Canadian National Advisory Committee:—Hon. W. E. Foster, St. John, Chairman); Hon. Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa; Beaudry Leman, Montreal; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg; Sir Clifford Sifton, Toronto; Major-General J. W. Stewart, Vancouver; Hon. Wilfred L. McDougald, Montreal; Hon. A. Turgeon, Quebec; George W. Yates, Ottawa, Secretary.

THE JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

Canadian Members:—Duncan W. McLachlan, Ottawa; Oliver O. Lebebre, Quebec; Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., Toronto.

United States Members:—Major-General Edgar Jadwin, Col. William Kelly, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Pillsbury.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF CANADA—to provide for the co-ordination of the views of the technical officers of the several departments of Government which may be affected by the initiation of treaty negotiations with the United States:—Col. O. M. Biggar, K.C., *Chairman; Finance:*—J. A. Russell; *National Defence:*—Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; *Public Works:*—K. M. Cameron; *Interior:*—J. B. Challies; *Marine and Fisheries:*—W. J. Stewart; *Railways and Canals:*—E. B. Jost: *Trade and Commerce:*—Gordon Wrong; *External Affairs:*—O. D. Skelton, PH.D.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Immigration Movement in 1927-28 and its Chief Features

Canada received through immigration channels in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, an addition to its population of 151,597 persons. This represented an increase over the previous fiscal year of 7,606. Of the total, 50,872 were British; 25,007 from the United States; and 75,718 from other countries. Adult males numbered 82,204; adult females, 38,458 and children under eighteen, 30,935. By origin the principal groups making up the total of 151,597 were as follows:—English, 25,991; Scotch, 14,341; German, 12,032; Ruthenian, 10,128; Irish, 8,756; Polish, 6,733; Magyar, 5,318; Finnish, 4,765; Norwegian, 4,327; Jewish, 4,296; Danish, 3,835; Slovak, 3,714; Italian, 3,593; Swedish, 3,134; Belgian, 2,171; Dutch, 1,928; Welsh, 1,784; Jugo-Slav, 1,450; Lithuanian, 1,037; Russian, 948; Croatian, 902. During the same period 39,887 Canadians who had been living in the United States returned to Canada with the intention of taking up permanent residence in the Dominion. Of these 35,137 were Canadian-born citizens; 3,280 were British subjects with Canadian domicile; and 1,470 were naturalized Canadians.

Land Settlement. Important activities in connection with placing settlers on the land and other colonization work were being carried on by the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. These embraced the following:—(1) Settlement of families under the 3,000 British Families Scheme. 1,122 families arrived in 1927, bringing the total for the 3 years during which the scheme had been operative to 2,631. These numbered 14,532 souls or 5.5 per family. (2) Settlement of Continental families brought forward by the Railways under the Government Continental Family Scheme. This immigration in 1927 consisted of 98 families comprising 421 souls. (3) Placement and aftercare of married and single British farm workers recruited by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, including trainees from British training farms. During 1927, 126 married workers, with 125 children, and 2,098 single workers were recruited and sailed and 1,394 sought placement by the Branch. (4) Investigations of the *bona fides* of nominations made by residents of Canada in favour of residents of Great Britain and aftercare of British farm workers brought forward by the Department as a result of such

nominations. The *bona fides* of 638 nominations were investigated in 1927 and 1,449 nominated workers came forward and were turned over to the Branch for aftercare. (5) Aftercare of British farm workers brought forward by the colonization departments of the railway companies and by the Ontario Government. The total reported in 1927 by the organizations for aftercare was about 3,600. The Branch investigated 1,483 cases reported by the Canadian National Railways; 1,342 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 384 by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. (6) Investigations concerned with applications to the Department for the admission of alien immigrants. During 1927, 1,614 such cases were investigated. (7) Investigation of the settlement conditions of foreign farm workers brought forward by the railway companies. Some 865 investigations were carried out.

It was announced at Ottawa on Aug. 29, 1927, by Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, that the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, which had handled the placing of returned men on the land, would be incorporated in the Land Settlement Branch of the Department. He explained that the work of the two organizations had overlapped but added that the change was purely departmental and did not mark any alteration in the policy toward returned soldiers or other settlers on the land.

According to the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1927, the number of assisted passages to Canada for the year (figures being provisional for the last six months) was 29,244 as against 20,862 for 1926. The total number of persons nominated by friends and relatives was 3,878 and by voluntary societies, 7,921. The nomination system was stated to be specially valuable in facilitating family settlement.—During the three seasons up to Sept. 30, 1927, that the 3,000 Families Scheme had been in operation, 2,359 families had been dealt with, of whom 215 had withdrawn. Of these over 100 were engaged in some form of agriculture, about 60 were in other employment and about 70 had left Canada.

The New Brunswick Settlement Scheme. A noteworthy development of 1927-28 was the conclusion of a plan entered into by the British, Canadian and New Brunswick Governments for locating British families on farms in New Brunswick. This was announced in an Ottawa despatch to *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, on Aug. 9, 1927, which declared that "this marks the first concrete step toward combined Dominion and Provincial action in co-operation with the British Government toward providing farms for the placement of British settlers in Canada." The arrangement followed the general scheme of the 3,000 British families settlement plan, providing for the settling of 500 British families on improved farms during the period, Mar. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1934. The Dominion Government, through its Department of Immigration and Colonization, was to recruit and select the settlers in the British Isles and, co-operating with the Government of New Brunswick, locate the settlers and extend settlement

service. The Government of the Province was to acquire the necessary farms and sell them to the settlers on terms calling for 25 annual payments with interest amortized at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The British Government was to provide funds for acquiring stock and equipment, seed, feed, etc., which would be repayable on the same terms as the price of the land. The first settlers under the new scheme arrived in Halifax on Apr. 1, 1928, and were met by Hon. J. A. Murray, Superintendent of Immigration for New Brunswick, who had been largely responsible for the plan. They consisted of five families, totalling 50 persons, from the North of Ireland.

An agreement along similar lines was made with the Province of Nova Scotia but it was not to become effective until 1929.

Agreement with the Railways. On Oct. 1, 1927, the agreement which had been in force between the Dominion Government and the Railway companies for bringing in immigrants from the Continent of Europe was renewed for three years, subject to certain changes. The agreement had provided for the admission of immigrants, of such nationalities, races and modes of life as were assimilable into the citizenship of Canada, provided they were willing to settle as farmers, farm labourers or domestics and were mentally, morally, physically and industrially fit. The principal change made reserved to the Minister of Immigration absolute right to suspend the agreement upon evidence that the Railways had failed to implement the provisions of the agreement or because labour conditions demanded such action. Before any suspension the Railways were to be consulted. Under the original agreement the Minister had not possessed the power of suspension and, when in July, 1927, Western mayors had complained of the influx of foreigners, it was found necessary to pass an Order-in-Council to meet the emergency.

New Policy *re* British Immigration. A *Memorandum*, prepared by the Department of Immigration, detailing procedure in connection with the movement of British immigrants under the assisted passage scheme in 1928, gave the following particulars: "Instead of fixing departmental *quotas* as last year for experienced, partly experienced and inexperienced farm workers, the Government will assume responsibility for the placement of all the experienced farm workers and house workers that can be secured and of all the inexperienced farm workers and house workers that may be nominated." Every effort would be made to increase nominations and publicity would be given to the scheme. Nominations would include agricultural families, single farm labourers and house workers and the Department would not insist on the person nominated having any particular experience in the occupation to be followed, provided general fitness in other directions was satisfactory. The Department urged the widespread development of the nomination system in preference to bulk nomination. In order, however,

to meet any demand for farm labour not taken care of by departmental placing and nominations as above, immigration and colonization organizations were invited to indicate the number of workers they could place and, if approved, authority would be given for the movement. Sailings under bulk nomination would end on May 15, unless it were shown that there was a demand not then being met by departmental placings and nominations. "Efforts will be made in every legitimate way to increase the flow of British migrants under the Empire Settlement Scheme. All other interests are invited to co-operate in recruiting suitable persons."

The Medical Inspection of Immigrants. Important changes were made in 1927-28 in connection with the medical inspection of immigrants. Prior to 1903 there had been no examination. At that time a limited form of inspection was commenced at Canadian ocean ports. This continued until the establishment of the Federal Department of Health after the War, when medical men were appointed to give full time to the work. Later, when the system of assisted passages was inaugurated, a roster of medical examiners was organized in the British Isles to pass upon applicants under the new scheme. This represented considerable progress but complaints were being voiced from time to time by Provincial governments that, in the haste and confusion of landing, persons not entitled to admission under the law were getting past the existing inspection at points of debarkation and were contributing to swell the population of Provincial institutions. It was also represented that, when the inspection was limited to Canadian ports, a considerable number of immigrants had to be deported and this was not only an expense to the country but a hardship to those who were sent back. As the outcome of these and other considerations it was decided in 1927 that a system of medical inspection by Canadian doctors of all intending immigrants should be established Overseas. Dr. H. B. Jeffs, who had been medical adviser in London, was placed in charge of the service, with Dr. F. S. Parney as assistant, and some 27 doctors were gazetted as inspectors. The service was inaugurated in November but did not become fully operative until February, 1928. For the new scheme England and Wales were divided into six areas and Scotland and Ireland into two each. The doctors were stationed at strategic centres but travelled at stated intervals to some 300 towns. It was arranged that, when medical centres had been fixed, with stated days and times for examination, the examination would be made by the Canadian medical officer, but in areas remote from the fixed centres, the Canadian medical service would, on application, arrange for a Canadian doctor to visit the area or, if unable to do so, give authority for the examination to be made by a local doctor. The examinations were free. (A number of doctors were also stationed on the Continent.)

Some criticism of and opposition to the new arrangements arose. *The Times*, London, (Jan. 24, 1928) feared that there would be a reduction in emigration from Great Britain to Canada

of from 30 to 50 per cent. and on Jan. 25 said, "Organizations in this country concerned with emigration to Canada have very definite misgivings. They fear that the new scheme may lead to further difficulties and delays." *The Shipping World* of London also declared that the system would slow down the stream of migration to Canada and the Migration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute heard statements that the new regulations were calculated to reduce the flow of emigration by 40 per cent. The chief criticisms were: that intending immigrants were required to travel some distance for examination and were obliged to wait the pleasure of the examining physician as to time; the undesirability of some of the examination places and the fact that some examinations were made at unreasonable hours. Objection was also taken to the examination of persons with means. The system even came in for some criticism in Canada, for at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Social Service Council of Canada in Montreal on Apr. 23, 1928, it was urged that a small staff of 27 men could not possibly deal adequately with the problem and that Canada could not afford to adopt a policy which would slow up British immigration. A resolution was passed recommending that the staff be supplemented by as many English doctors as necessary. In the meantime, spokesmen for the Government were replying to the various criticisms from time to time and on Apr. 18, Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Health, stated at Winnipeg that the service had not been understood at first but that things were working out very smoothly, with 340 inspection centres in the British Isles and about 5 on the Continent.

Dr. D. A. Clark, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Health, stated to *The Globe*, Toronto, on May 29, that every single objection that had been made against the system had been examined and not one had been found that would hold water. He charged that articles in the British press had been full of inaccuracies and misleading statements. The system was also strongly supported by J. Bruce Walker, Director of European Immigration, London, who produced figures to show that more immigrants were being examined than under the old system. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, June 26, 1928).

Developments in Boy Immigration. The year witnessed certain new developments in connection with the immigration of boys from the British Isles. On July 5, 1927, announcement was made at Ottawa that an agreement had been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 for the settlement of British boys on the land in Canada. The scheme was a further development of the system of farm training centres which had already been established under the auspices of some of the Provincial governments. Under it the two Governments proposed to expend jointly $5,000,000 over a period of ten years in the form of recoverable advances. It applied to boys who had received assisted passages, had passed through the Provincial training centres in Canada and were between 14 and

20 years of age on arrival in the Dominion. On reaching 21 years of age, provided they had acquired the necessary experience and had saved approximately $500, they would be eligible for assistance up to an amount not exceeding $2,500, for the purchase of a farm, stock and equipment. Settlement under the scheme would commence on Apr. 1, 1928, and extend over a period of 10 years. While the Dominion Government assumed responsibility for actual settlement and general administration, provision was made for the co-operation of Provincial governments. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 6, 1927).

The work of bringing out boys was being undertaken by various organizations, prominent among which was the British Immigration and Colonization Association of Canada. The President of the Association was Rev. Dr. James Smyth, Principal of the United Theological College, Montreal. Dr. Smyth visited England in connection with the work during the Summer of 1927 and on his return informed *The Montreal Star* (Aug. 30) that the outcome of his trip was the biggest thing he had yet done with a view to giving the movement the fillip it needed. The Association had been settling boys in Ontario and Quebec but would now extend its activities. "During the past three years," said Dr. Smyth, "the Association has taken on a new significance in the Dominion and the Old Country and the work of the Directors has inspired so much confidence in the immigration departments in both countries that offers which were never made before have been tendered to us."

Another agency was the Salvation Army.* On leaving for England after spending several weeks in Canada on the business of Empire migration and settlement, Commissioner Lamb, Social Secretary of the Army, said (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Dec. 10, 1927), "Nothing has given me greater satisfaction on this trip than the results I find we are getting in our boys' work." He stated that, after selection and training in England, 523 boys had been sent to Canada in 1926. At the end of 1927, about 18 months after the boys' arrival, it was found that only 6 had been deported while 17 had returned home on account of sickness or for family reasons, leaving 500 in Canada. Of the 500, 90 per cent. were to be found still at work on farms.

Announcement was made on Jan. 18, 1928, by Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, that the Manitoba Government had adopted the British boy immigration scheme. Prof. C. R. Hopper of the Manitoba Agricultural College was appointed to take charge of the arrangements, the boys being

*NOTE.—Relative to the boy settlement work of the Salvation Army, the statement was made on page 180 of *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, that the annual grant to the Salvation Army made by the Canadian Government to assist in this work would be discontinued after Mar. 31, 1928, and that for the fiscal year, 1927-28, it would be increased from $15,000 to $25,000. This statement was based on a report in *The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 27, 1927. *The Review* regrets that this information was incorrect, as no grant was made to the Salvation Army for 1927-28. A statement on the same page to the effect that the $15,000 had been contributed towards the aftercare of boys is also characterized by Commissioner Lamb as having no foundation in fact.

placed temporarily in the College, pending their selection by Manitoba farmers. About 50 lads were expected to arrive in 1928.

Further information about the work of the British Immigration and Colonization Association appeared in *The Montreal Star*, Feb. 1, when it was announced that a grant of $10,000 had been promised by Rt. Hon. L.C.M.S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, on condition that a farm be obtained for the accommodation and training of unmanageable and disobedient boys. Rev. J. Chisholm, Director of Immigration, stated at this time that a farm had been secured north of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for this purpose.

The C. P. R. and Immigration. An important addition to Canada's population was effected during the year 1927-28 through the efforts of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which recruited, brought out to Canada, and settled on the land a large number of desirable immigrants. The Department had its headquarters in Montreal with Canadian branches at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Vancouver, and in the East, district offices at Montreal and Toronto. In Great Britain and on the Continent it maintained a large organization reporting to a subheadquarters organization at London in charge of a European Colonization Manager. In the United States it maintained district offices reporting to a Superintendent of Colonization at Winnipeg. The entire organization was under the direction of Colonel J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner.

For the year 1927, the Company's sales of agricultural lands were 430,368 acres for $5,111,797.51, being an average of $11.88 per acre. Included in this area were 10,951 acres of irrigated land which brought $46.65 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $10.97 per acre. Approximately 53,000 new colonists were directly added to Canada's population in 1927 through the instrumentality of the Department. Of this total roughly 35,000 were assimilated through channels specially created for the purpose by the Department. 1,100 colonists from the United States came to Canada under the auspices of the Department.

The local colonization board was proving its value as an important factor in the expansion of colonization activities. Originating in a Saskatchewan rural community in 1925, the movement had spread to Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. These boards co-operated with the Railway in making farm labour and settlement opportunity surveys as well as receiving, placing and exercising encouraging supervision over the newcomers brought into the country through this method of co-operation.

In addition to the number of individual colonists that have come to Canada, owing largely to the activities of the Department of Colonization and Development, the Canadian Pacific Railway has been directly responsible for the settlement on Canadian farms of over 60,000 families who have occupied and cultivated

31,000,000 acres of land. Since its inception the Company has expended over $75,000,000 on colonization, land settlement, irrigation and similar work, an amount exceeding that spent on like works by the Dominion Government in the same period. The Company's lands are disposed of on terms involving a payment of 7 per cent. cash with no interest accruing or other payment due for the first year, at the end of which the balance of the purchase price and the interest is amortized in 34 equal payments. E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Company, said at a recent annual meeting, "I know of no organization in any country which gives such terms to settlers as does your Company."

Other activities of the Department included the maintenance of a Bureau of Canadian Information at Montreal with branch libraries at points in the United States and Great Britain; an Exhibit Branch which made displays at world fairs and also maintained permanent exhibits in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, these being illustrative of Canada's natural resources. The Development Branch furthered the development of natural resources and maintained a staff of geologists and mining engineers for special work in the field. Practical information was made available concerning special opportunities for development, use of by-products and the marketing thereof, industrial and mineral resources. Sub-branches were maintained at London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Further activities of the Department in connection with the effort to interest people and capital in Canada were through the medium of a 20-page monthly magazine, *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, and the production and circulation of motion pictures for lecture and entertainment purposes.

The Canada Colonization Association. During 1927 this Association, a subsidiary of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, again performed valuable work in the settlement of colonists on privately-owned lands tributary to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's system in the West, and its activities were being extended to the East as well, an office in Toronto having been opened during the year. There were located in agricultural employment in 1927, 626 families consisting of 3,443 persons on an area of 162,982 acres as follows: Ontario, 25, Manitoba, 164, Saskatchewan, 238, Alberta, 181; and British Columbia, 18.

Officers of the Association were:— President, Colonel J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Montreal; Vice-President, P. L. Naismith, Calgary; Directors, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; Frank Russell, Winnipeg; C. A. Van Scoy, Winnipeg; O. Kirkwold, Calgary; J. N. K. Macalister, Montreal; J. Miller, Edmonton; W. J. Gerow, Saskatoon; Manager, T. O. F. Herzer; Assistant Manager, R. C. Duncan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Love.

The Canada Colonization Association was first promoted in April, 1920, and it began operations in the Spring of 1921, its activities having been made possible by the private subscriptions of individual citizens and organizations desirous of speeding up the work of colonization. During 1923 the Association was financed by the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion Government and the two great railway companies. Subsequently the Department of Immigration and Colonization withdrew and during 1924 the organization was operated jointly by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways. The latter withdrew in 1924 and since June 1, 1925, the Association had been maintained as a subsidiary of the Department of Colonization and

Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purpose of settling colonists from Great Britain, the United States and Europe on improved and partially improved farms. Since it has belonged entirely to the Canadian Pacific Railway the Association has located 2,344 families on a total area of 586,243 acres and has done this with a remarkably high percentage of success. On June 6, 1927, the Association took over new and spacious quarters in the Royal Bank Building, 460 Main St., Winnipeg.

The C. N. R. and Immigration. Immigration and colonization activities of the Canadian National Railways were in charge of the Department of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources with Dr. W. J. Black as Director. The Department was organized in Canada and Overseas, maintaining offices in the British Isles and on the Continent, and was also represented in the Western section of the United States. By means of this wide organization the Department was enabled to place settlers and to find employment for agricultural help. In connection with the latter activity it was noted that many of the men coming to Canada in this classification had taken advantage of their opportunities and had been enabled to obtain land and themselves become farmers.

During 1927 a total of 38,685 settlers were brought to Canada by the Department, as compared with a total of 31,536 during 1926 and 9,582 in 1925, the 1927 figure representing a 22.6 per cent. increase over that of the preceding year. The British movement coming forward under Canadian National auspices showed a very large increase over 1926. An increase in the movement from Scandinavian countries was noted, while a considerable improvement was shown in the movement of settlers classified as "Continental preferred." This was due in a measure to the inclusion of Germany as a preferred country. More than 1,800 Germans came to the Dominion in 1927 under the auspices of the Department and settled in Canadian National territory.

During the year there were 30,058 placements in employment by this Department, demonstrating an increasing use of the employment service by immigrants. 1,321 families were placed directly. In addition, 655 British families were settled in Canadian National territory through the Land Settlement Branch of the Dominion Government under the 3,000-family scheme. In addition to those enumerated, other families settled in Quebec and Ontario.

The office at St. Paul, Minn., controlling Western United States activities, organized four excursions during the year, as a result of which 188 families were directed to Western Canada, where they purchased 11,741 acres, at a total sale price of $377,173.00.

In territory tributary to the Canadian National lines in the Province of Saskatchewan, 190,600 acres of new land were broken up during 1927, and in the Province of Alberta 410,500 acres of new land, making a total of more than half a million acres of new land broken in the two Provinces and producing crops for 1928. Much of this land was broken by families placed by the Canadian National

Land Settlement Association, and it may be definitely stated that at least two-thirds of this work was made possible by the immigrant labour brought in and placed by the Company's Colonization Department.

Other Immigration Agencies. The Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, of which Rev. Father R. A. MacDonell continued to be Managing Director, was again active in immigration work in 1927-28 and settled a second colony of 50 agricultural families from Scotland and Ireland, this time at Saddle Lake, near St. Paul de Metis, Alberta. As in the case of the Clan Donald Colony, the Society built houses and barns, dug wells, installed live stock and had the land partially cultivated before the settlers arrived. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 26, 1928.)

The Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited, which was the colonization department of the Hudson's Bay Company, placed almost 1,000 men on Western farms in 1927, according to a statement made by E. H. Gamble, Manager, to *The Calgary Herald*, Nov. 25, 1927. On Jan. 21, 1928, it was announced in London that Sir George MacLaren Brown, European Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Thomas Royden, Chairman of the Cunard Line, had joined the Board and that a farm had been secured at Bletchley, 50 miles from London, known as Brogborough Park Farm, for the training of intending settlers. Notwithstanding efforts that had been put forth, results were in no way commensurate with the Company's expenditure, stated the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Charles Vincent Sale, on Mar. 2, 1928. He declared that the Company's agents were discouraged because of the obstacles that frequently nullified their labours and suggested that in actual practice the immigration regulations were not fulfilling their avowed intentions, namely, the facilitating of the movement of people to Canada.

The Salvation Army through its Migration and Settlement Department continued in 1927-28 its beneficent activities in bringing people to Canada and providing occupation for them. The total number of migrants sailing in the period Apr. 1, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1928, was 4,110, of whom 1,638 came to Canada. Of these 317 were boys. Owing to a feeling that Canada was not giving proper co-operation, there was a tendency on the part of the international headquarters to concentrate its immigration work on Australia, rather than Canada. This was voiced by Commissioner Edward J. Higgins when in Winnipeg on Dec. 31, and the fact was borne out by comparative figures for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28. In the former the proportions were Canada, 47 per cent.; Australia, 39 per cent.; and in the latter, Canada, 40 per cent.; Australia, 45 per cent.

A delegation representing The Navy League of Canada and consisting of Admiral W. O. Storey, Lieut.-Col. B. A. Wynans, Capt. G. S. de Carteret, J. R. MacNicol, Rev. J. Russell Maclean and Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams, visited England in the early part of 1928 and conferred with the British Dominions Immigration Society. An agreement was reached whereby the two organizations would co-operate in bringing out former Royal Navy men and their families and settling them in Canada. The Society would select the immigrants and look after the financial arrangements, while the League would take care of them from the point of departure to their destination and provide employment.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America also entered the immigration field in 1927-28. On Jan. 26, 1928, T. H. Bell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Insurance Department and Chairman of the Immigration Committee, announced that an organization had been completed throughout the Dominion and that Arthur G. Richmond, B.S.A., formerly Dean of the Kemptville School of Agriculture, had been appointed to act as Agent in the British Isles. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Jan. 27, 1928). An effort would be made to bring out and settle as many families as possible and only farmers would qualify. Writing on Apr. 30, Mr. Bell stated that Mr. Richmond had opened an office in Belfast; that he proposed to get in touch with any members coming to Canada to engage in agricultural pursuits; that they were endeavouring to assist married couples, agricultural labourers and British youths and to stimulate British immigration to Canada

and that Provincial committees had been formed in each Province, through whom applications for help on the farm were forwarded to the central office in Toronto.

During September, 1927, there arrived in Canada to assume the leadership of the sect, Peter Veregin, the Younger, Russian-born son of Peter Veregin, Sr., first leader of the Doukhobors in Canada, who was killed in an explosion on a railway train in Southern British Columbia in 1924. Mr. Veregin, who was accompanied by Paul Birukoff, an educational leader, visited Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, before proceeding to the Doukhobor communities in the West. Important plans for the economic and social betterment of the communities were announced by Mr. Veregin and it was stated that steps would be taken to bring out the remainder of the sect from Russia and establish a world colony in Canada. (*The Vancouver Province*, Dec. 21, 1927).

First mooted at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of November, 1927, a scheme for the repatriation of French-Canadians living in the United States was worked out at a Conference on Dec. 7, 1927, between Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of Quebec, and W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa. Under this scheme the Dominion Government agreed to grant $50,000 a year for 3 years, while the Quebec Government undertook to provide a like amount. It was announced on Apr. 7, 1928, that Abbé Jean Bergeron had been appointed Director of the scheme, with office at Quebec, assisted by Father Clovis Beauregard, with office at Lowell, Mass., and Father Minette, with office at Amos, Que.

Related to a certain extent with the movement to repatriate French Canadians from the United States was an effort to secure more favourable terms for the transfer of Canadians from Eastern to Western Canada. In this connection a delegation from Quebec, Northern Ontario and Saskatchewan waited on the French-Canadian members of the Dominion Government at Ottawa on May 8, 1928, and presented a petition signed by 125,000 persons requesting that the same treatment in regard to settlement be accorded native-born Canadians as British immigrants. Specific demands included a special railway rate of 1 cent per mile for adults travelling West to take up land and free transport for minors under seventeen; the establishment of a separate Department of Colonization and an educational campaign setting out the advantages of settlement in Western Canada.

By new regulations, the Government of Italy in 1927-28 imposed restricted conditions on emigration and this, stated a Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa on Dec. 16, 1927, "will have the virtual effect of an *embargo* on Italian migration to Canada." Italian residents in Canada would be allowed to bring to the Dominion only immediate relatives, while the only other terms under which Italians would be allowed to emigrate were under applications from employers in Canada made through the Canadian Department of Immigration and approved by the Italian Government.

Hon. Robert Forke and Immigration. As Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. Robert Forke played a prominent part throughout 1927-28 in immigration affairs. Following the 1927 Session of Parliament he had gone to Great Britain and the Continent, accompanied by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, to visit emigration agencies and otherwise make a study on the ground of immigration problems. He arrived back in Canada on July 30 and on Aug. 10 issued a statement through *The Canadian Press*, in which he reviewed his trip. He had found throughout the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries evidence of keen interest in Canada and the opportunities offered to desirable settlers. Numerous conferences had been held with representatives of various organizations interested in emigration to Canada but the most important work had been the negotiation of new schemes with the Oversea Settlement Committee, *viz.*, a scheme for assisting British

boys to settle on the land in Canada and schemes for the settlement of British families on the land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Visits were paid to the British Government training farm at Claydon, Suffolk, and to the training farm for ex-soldiers at Catterick, Yorkshire. From Britain, Mr. Forke had gone to Antwerp, where he examined the methods adopted for handling emigrants from continental Europe. He had also visited Norway, Sweden and Denmark, where he was favourably impressed by the attitude of government authorities towards emigration to Canada.

Mr. Forke visited his constituency of Brandon shortly after his return and on Aug. 16 was the guest of the Rotary Club at luncheon. At this time he intimated that negotiations were proceeding between the Federal and Provincial authorities in connection with the scheme for the immigration of British boys. He informed his hearers that he had been particularly pleased with the people he had met in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other European countries and stated that their agricultural classes were industrious and would make desirable settlers. Interviewed on his return to Ottawa by *The Toronto Daily Star*, Mr. Forke declared (Sept. 10) that the basic policy of his Department would be to keep British and Scandinavian peoples in a comfortable majority over all other immigrants. There was no restriction whatever on British immigration and the same was practically true of the Scandinavian countries and certain other countries whose people were considered desirable immigrants. These people were in the majority and press reports that foreigners were flooding the country gave an erroneous impression. At this time Mr. Forke stated that the appointment of a Federal immigration board was not being considered.

Mr. Forke again addressed the Brandon Rotary Club on Oct. 11. He there expressed the view that "The amount of immigration must bear some definite relation to the power of the country to absorb its new citizens. And in my estimation 200,000, or probably 150,000, were enough to bring in any one year." Capital was just as necessary as people and the influx of immigrants would be a detriment if there were not capital enough to provide them with farms or employment. He characterized as ridiculous the criticism that his Department was not encouraging British immigration. There were no restrictions and not even a passport was required. The one condition was physical fitness. With regard to the employment of Roman Catholic priests, about which there had been some criticism, these were not regular agents of the Department but they were paid for services rendered in repatriating French-Canadians in the New England States. It was only fair to Quebec, which derived very little benefit from money spent on immigration, that a small expenditure should be authorized to enable them to recover some of their own people who had gone to the United States. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Oct. 12, 1927.)

On Nov. 24, Mr. Forke was in Toronto and addressed the Toronto Women's Liberal Association. While feeling that British institutions and ideals should be maintained in Canada, he believed

that there was a place for the right type of European. There was rough work to be done that British people wouldn't do. However, he was keeping his finger on the pulse of immigration from Southern and Central Europe and if he thought it was getting too great he would shut it off. He was opposed to colonies of foreigners and advocated a policy of placing them so that they would be assimilated. Some exception to the Minister's remarks was taken by *The Globe*, Toronto, which did not like "such generous scope to migration from Central and Southern Europe" (Nov. 26), adding that "if . . a preponderance of foreign immigration is to be permitted to make a racial and linguistic checkerboard of the West, Canada may well pray to be delivered from her policy-makers." At Fort William on Nov. 26, Mr. Forke spoke before the Canadian Club, repeating his denial that restrictions were being placed on British immigration, praising the type of immigrants being received from Scandinavian countries and claiming that the class of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe would make just as good Canadians in the second generation as any others. He, however, told *The Canadian Press* in Winnipeg on Nov. 28 that he expected that fewer immigrants would be admitted from Central Europe in 1928 than in the preceding two years. While in Winnipeg, he spoke (Nov. 29) at the annual banquet of the Liberal Association of Manitoba and took occasion to defend settlers from Central and Eastern Europe against charges that through them Bolshevik tendencies were being introduced into the Dominion. "There is more reason to fear the Bolshevik from Glasgow or London than the Bolshevik from Central or Eastern Europe," he declared, (*The Montreal Star*, Nov. 30). On Dec. 11, accompanied by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, Mr. Forke left Ottawa for Chicago, where he held a conference with Canadian immigration agents in the United States.

To the Annual Financial Survey of *The Globe*, Toronto, on Jan. 3, 1928, Mr. Forke contributed a review of immigration in 1927:

> The fixed policy of the Department and the Government is to obtain suitable land settlers for the development of the country, with special emphasis on those of British stock. The principle is accepted that, if agriculture is prosperous and if the necessary labour and capital are made available to continue our agricultural development, all other branches of Canadian industry will share in the general prosperity created from the land. Closely associated with land settlement are the efforts of the Department to obtain an adequate supply of house workers, for which purpose the Department has special recruiting offices in Great Britain. . . . . The reasons against a wide-open policy, allowing the entry of all races and classes, are convincing. Mere numbers of themselves would contribute nothing to Canada's prosperity. . . . . It is essential that immigrants coming to this country come not only to Canada but to employment. It is equally essential that in finding employment for themselves, they do not displace others.

The Church of England and Immigration. An outstanding feature of the discussion of immigration policies and problems in 1927-28 was the position taken by the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. In his charge at the opening of the Synod in Kingston on Sept. 14, 1927, the Primate, Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land, deplored the fact that immigration records did not show a large enough percentage of British settlers and counselled

that steps should be taken to encourage the arrival of more British-born subjects of the type of those who had laid the foundation of Canada. The immigration question came up on Sept. 20 during consideration of the Report of the Council for Social Service. At this time Bishop Sweeny of Toronto introduced a resolution congratulating the Government on the steps taken to secure increased immigration and asking for a conference between the Dominion and Provincial governments, the churches and other interested societies to discuss details involved in the carrying out of a more extended policy of British immigration. This was made the occasion for several speeches in which the immigration policy of the Government, particularly with reference to British immigration, was generally attacked. When the debate ended, the resolution was adopted but without the congratulatory note in the preamble. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Sept. 21, 1927.)

At the same session, Canon Burd, Prince Albert, presented a memorial from the Diocese of Saskatchewan asking the Synod to draw to the attention of the Minister of Immigration "a glaring unfairness in the alleged employment of 25 Roman Catholic priests as immigration agents as against the employment of one priest of the Church of England and one minister of the United Church, in face of the last Census returns which gave the membership of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada at about 3,000,000, while that of the Church of England and Presbyterian and United Churches totalled more than 4,000,000. Canon Burd further alleged that an effort was being made to make Saskatchewan a bilingual province. Some objection to the memorial having been expressed, it was referred to a committee and in the end a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Government and request that equal facilities be given the Anglican Church with other communions in immigration work. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 21, 1927). A third resolution adopted by the Synod asked the Government to adopt a *quota* policy restricting the immigration of certain classes of Continentals to not more than 50 per cent. of the British-born admitted in the preceding year.

In a statement given to *The Globe*, Toronto, (Sept. 24, 1927), Canon Burd, with the authority and approval of the Rt. Rev. G. E. Lloyd, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan, gave the main points on which members of the Synod had felt concern: (1) That, in spite of the Government's pledge to increase the proportion of British immigrants, the percentage during the past three years had seriously decreased. (2) That while the Roman Catholic Church received aid in immigration work yet the Church of England had been refused similar assistance. (3) That, although in the fiscal year 1926, 56,957 Canadians returned to Canada from the United States, yet in the calendar year 1926, 94,631 citizens of Canada had migrated to the United States. (4) Bilingualism was being introduced on government forms and excise stamps going into Saskatchewan. "In conclusion," it was stated, "this is not a political question but one of national life and if the immigration continues to come in at the rate of 60 per cent. foreign to 40 per cent. British, combined with the larger natural increase of foreign families, it is inevitable that the British stock in the Prairie Provinces will become submerged."

The Government did not allow the charges made at the Synod to remain unanswered and on Sept. 22, Hon. Mr. Forke issued a formal reply. With respect to the employment of Roman Catholic priests, Mr. Forke stated that 12, not 25, were under appointment and they were employed as repatriation agents, not immigration agents, their work being among the French-Canadians. The charge made that the whole policy of immigration was the policy of the Roman Catholic Church was without foundation. Immigrants were selected for their mental, moral, physical and industrial fitness, not because of their religious faith. Only 30 per cent. of the Overseas arrivals in 1926 belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Forke also answered charges that there was a lack of immigration activity in the British Isles as compared with the other Dominions; that there was a large influx of Continental immigration and that British women had to pass examinations while foreign women were admitted without examinations. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 23, 1927.)

Pursuant to the resolution of the Synod a delegation composed of Archbishop Matheson, Chancellor Machray, Mr. Justice Dennistoun, J. W. E.

Armstrong, W. G. Styles, G. B. Woods, Loftus H. Reid and Canon Vernon met Mr. Forke on Oct. 12 at Bishop's Court, the residence of the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and held a conference on the resolutions and suggestions sent forward by the General Synod. At this time the Minister expressed a willingness to meet representatives of the churches and other voluntary organizations interested in immigration in conference with regard to securing an increased flow of British settlers but expressed doubt as to the feasibility of a *quota* policy to restrict Continental immigration. He was assured by the Archbishop that there had been no intention of attacking or embarrassing the Government nor had they been actuated by any ill feeling towards the Roman Catholic Church. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Oct. 23, 1927.)

Bishop Lloyd of Saskatchewan, who, with Canon Burd, had been greatly concerned over the preponderance of non-British immigration to Western Canada, published a letter entitled, "British Australia; Mongrel Canada," in several papers on Apr. 28, 1928, and this created no small stir. He quoted *The Saskatoon Star* of Mar. 16 as reporting that to date the C. N. R. had brought to Winnipeg only 300 British, out of 2,095 arrivals, and that of 855 settled in Saskatchewan since Mar. 1, only 100 were British. He further quoted a Winnipeg despatch of Apr. 13, which stated that in 3 days the C. P. R. had dumped into the West 170 British, to 1,680 alien settlers. "Will those Canadians," he wrote, "who object to the heading of this letter, 'Mongrel Canada', please ask the Premier why he gave these two Railways the liberty to denationalize this country nearly three years ago?" Asked to reply, Dr. W. J. Black, head of the Colonization Department of the C. N. R. stated that, "We have been doing our utmost to get more British settlers and are bringing only those continental Europeans for whom we have places. Three years ago we were interested in the visit of Bishop Lloyd to the British Isles and did everything within our power to assist him in increasing the stream of British people to Northern Saskatchewan. We have at no time failed to co-operate with him to the utmost." (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Apr. 30).

Women's British Immigration League. Further criticism of the policies of the Department of Immigration and Colonization emanated from the Women's British Immigration League of Saskatchewan. This organization, of which Mrs. J. H. Crowe was President, was devoted to encouraging British immigration into Saskatchewan, finding suitable places for settlers, particularly young girls, and carrying on welcome and supervision work among British newcomers generally. The League's charges were enumerated in a special despatch to *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, from Saskatoon (Oct. 29, 1927).

Their general purport was that, while apparently British immigration was being encouraged by the assisted passage scheme, in practice the handicaps were such that the advantages of the cheap fare were nullified. The procedure governing those applying for the reduced passage, as well as those paying full fare, was discouraging. In short, "the assisted passage scheme, as regulated by the Canadian Immigration Department, is nothing at all for the Britisher as compared with a railway certificate of occupational fitness for the Continental."

These charges were dealt with in a statement prepared, on the authority of Hon. Mr. Forke, by F. C. Blair, Assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration. In the course of this statement Mr. Blair said: "The League refers to restrictive legislation but you will note that everything in their complaint with one exception has to do with assisted passages. This assistance is granted as a result of an agreement between the Canadian and British Governments and the Department is merely carrying out the terms of that agreement." The expenditure of large sums of public money was involved and the Department had, of necessity, to exercise control. Mr. Blair denied that the cheap Ocean rate applied only to those with farming experience. He also denied the assertion that European women did not have to undergo a medical examination. Likewise the charge that the Department would not let British women sail without a sailing permit was incorrect; these were only required when young women travelled alone. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Nov. 2, 1927).

Other Saskatchewan Views. From the Province of Saskatchewan also emanated a charge that Roman Catholic influences predominated in the conduct of the Department of Immigration. This was voiced by the Saskatoon Ministerial Association, which after a lengthy debate passed the following resolution: "We fear that the principle of the separation of Church and State is being threatened in the conduct of the Department of Immigration and we ask that our representative in the Federal Government investigate the matter carefully and make available to this Association any information with regard to this question which it is in his power to procure." The question was brought up by Canon Armitage of the Church of England, who had been active during the discussion of the immigration question at the meeting of the General Synod in Kingston. It was alleged that obstacles were being put in the way of securing Protestant immigration. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Jan. 23, 1928.)

The Saskatchewan Command of The Canadian Legion, through a special committee, which had made a lengthy study of the immigration situation, issued a report with recommendations on Mar. 30, 1928. (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Mar. 31.) The principal suggestions were the appointment of a national commission of enquiry by the Federal Government to look into the whole question; the abrogation of the existing immigration agreement between the Government and the Railway companies; the substitution of a *quota* basis; the formation of local committees to encourage the immigration and absorption of British settlers and the discontinuance of Government aid towards child immigration of those under 17 years unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

The Canadian Council of Immigration of Women. After an interval of six years, The Canadian Council of Immigration of Women held a conference in Ottawa Feb. 27-29, 1928. There were present representatives of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, The Canadian Council of Agriculture, The Catholic Women's League of Canada, The Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, The Canadian Red Cross Society, The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, The National Council of Women, The Social Service Council of Canada, The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church in Canada, The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Young Women's Christian Association. The Canadian Council on Child Welfare was invited through its President to participate. At the conclusion of the proceedings a series of recommendations were formulated for submission to the organizations having membership in the Council for their discussion and approval. It was stipulated that until action was taken by these organizations the recommendations were to be regarded as the views of the individual delegates: (1) Findings to be transmitted to the Minister of Immigration and to constituent members of Council for consideration with the request that each organization report back result of their deliberations to the Minister without delay. (2) Government to be requested to take measures to increase the responsibility of both nominators and nominees for due performance of the obligations indicated on the forms, so that abuses now apparent in the system may disappear. (3) Commendation expressed of increased co-operation between Federal and Provincial governments. (4) Provincial governments urged to take steps necessary to develop, in connection with Federal Government, further training and settlement schemes for Canadian children. (5) Objection voiced to misleading character of some of the literature used to attract immigrants to Canada. (6) Approval expressed of regulation prohibiting immigration of unaccompanied children of school age and Government urged to make it permanent. (7) Approval of recent action of Government in placing Canadian medical officers Overseas. (8) Approval of extension as far as possible of same protection to foreign women and girls travelling unaccompanied as is now extended to British women. (9) Approval of steps taken to simplify naturalization procedure. (10) Approval of work of the Home Service of the Land Settlement Branch and request for its early extension. (11) Recommendation that special attention be given to questions of assisted and reduced passage schemes. (12) Department recommended to examine the possibility of extending the benefits of colonization to those already in Canada.

(13) Appreciation expressed of the work of the Women's Branch. (14) Recommendation that the Council be continued and that it be convened not less frequently than every alternate year; the Executive of the Council to consist of Mrs. W. Dennis (Convenor), Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Hon. Irene Parlby, Miss Esther Thompson and the Supervisor of the Women's Branch, Department of Immigration and Colonization (*ex-officio*).

Child Immigration. The question of child immigration continued to attract attention throughout 1927-28. One aspect of it was discussed in the House of Commons on Feb. 29, 1928, when H. C. Hocken, M.P., in emphasizing the value to Canada of suitable child immigrants, criticized the regulation of the Department of Immigration prohibiting children under 14 years of age from entering the country unless accompanied by their parents. It struck particularly at two or three agencies, notably the Barnado Homes, which had brought to Canada about 100,000 children and whose operations had been of value to the country. In this connection he charged Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary of The Child Welfare Council, as having started the attack on the Barnado Homes. To this accusation, Miss Whitton replied on Mar. 1 to the effect that the prohibiting regulation had not been promulgated on her recommendation but on that of the British Committee of Enquiry headed by Miss Bondfield; that it had the backing of practically every Provincial government and numerous organizations; that the Barnados had not brought out 100,000 children but 26,862 (1882-1927) and that the Barnados' work had not been stopped, 108 children having been brought out in 1927. She declared further, "The regulation has only stopped the danger of the exploitation of young children for cheap labour at the expense of their schooling." A rejoinder was made by Mr. Hocken on Mar. 2. He declared that he could not find any warrant in the Bondfield Report for the attack made on the Barnado Homes nor for the promulgation of the prohibition regulation. As to the number of children brought out, he had quoted from an advertisement made necessary by the attacks upon the Homes. At this stage Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, took a hand in the controvesry and on Mar. 3 issued a statement directing Mr. Hocken's attention to the following paragraph in the Bondfield Report: "It seems to us that, recognizing that the children are sent to Canada for working purposes, the general principle to be adopted is that the children should not leave the country until they have arrived at working age." Mr. Moore believed that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the continuance of the regulation.

Endorsed by the Association of Canadian Clubs and financed by the Montreal Women's Canadian Club, a study was made during 1927 of child immigration by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. Its Report on the subject, which was largely the work of Mrs. J. Brackenridge McGregor of Toronto, was made public on Apr. 1, 1928. The conclusion was reached, "that for children who are physically and mentally sound, who are industrious and ambitious and have developed normal moral *stamina* and self-control, life in Canada offers greater opportunities than in Great Britain at the present time, but for those not so equipped, even with all the safeguards provided, migration and settlement in this country is a hazardous undertaking." More adequate safeguards for the selection of juvenile immigrants Overseas were suggested, such as the placing of the work of interviewing and selecting immigrants in the hands of a Canadian official thoroughly familiar and sympathetic with life in Canada and Canadian conditions and the obtaining of health certificates and other documents. In Canada it was advocated that prior visits of inspection should be made to every home in which it was proposed to place a child; that receiving homes be provided in which children might be studied before being placed and that greater effort be made to afford advice and vocational guidance to immigrant children at the expiration of their indenture. Better co-operation between the Federal and Provincial authorities and the Oversea juvenile immigration agencies was also advocated.

The McConachie Case. An incident of 1927-28 which received much attention in the press and was discussed in Parliament related to the refusal

of the authorities to permit the admission of the infant daughter of P. McConachie, a Scottish miner and War veteran, employed at Glace Bay, N.S. The father had come to Canada alone seeking work. He had been followed in December, 1927, by his wife and five children. They had been examined before leaving Scotland by a roster doctor, who had given a clear report, but on arrival at Halifax the officer of the Department of Health reported the youngest child to be feeble-minded. A re-examination was made by a board of enquiry, which confirmed the report, and under Section 3 (a) of the Immigration Act the child was ordered to be deported. The four older children remained with the father in Canada while the mother and the youngest child returned to Britain. Public sympathy was roused and there was a demand for reconsideration. As a result, two further examinations were made, one by three doctors belonging to the Department of Health, one of whom was the Assistant Deputy Minister, and the other by a well-known medical authority in Glasgow. Both examinations confirmed the previous finding. Among those taking interest in the case was The National Committee of the Canadian Prisoner's Welfare Association which opened a fund for the assistance of the family and sought authority to bring over the mother and child under bond by the Association that the latter would never become a public charge. The Department was unable to accept the suggestion and the child was definitely debarred from Canada. On May 7, 1928, the statement was made that Mrs. McConachie was to join her husband in Canada, leaving the child in the care of an aunt.

Important Statements on Immigration. From time to time throughout the year prominent men gave voice to proposals for dealing with the immigration problem. On Sept. 7, 1927, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, in addressing visiting British editors at a banquet in Toronto, expressed the view that the country's immigration policy was simply upon a "*per capita*" basis and that any transportation interests could make money by shipping in mere numbers, regardless of their suitability. He advocated the appointment of a Federal immigration board which would be entrusted with the task of working out a selective policy with special preference for British settlers.—The holding of a conference by the various governmental and other bodies interested in immigration work with a view to arriving at a common conclusion as to aims and methods and particularly to devise some plan to secure a larger share of settlers of British race, was suggested by Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the Annual Meeting of that institution on Jan. 10, 1928. This proposal attracted considerable attention.—Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, at a banquet in his honour in Ottawa on Jan. 24, stressed the necessity of not only bringing settlers into the country but of retaining them. "Where have the people gone?" he asked. "We have met them at the front door and welcomed them and we have passed them out of the back door to the great Republic to the south of us. Unless we are able to deal with this problem adequately and properly, we cannot maintain our present position. It is a problem that calls for your consideration and mine; we must increase the settlement of this country."—That the key to immigration was the providing in Canada of plenty of diversified employment, was the view of Sir Charles Gordon, President of the Bank of Montreal, as expressed at the Annual Convention luncheon of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, Jan. 27. Given that condition, it was unnecessary to spend a single dollar to assist immigration. He also decried the belief that a policy of putting people on the land would be a successful policy for Canada, with the United States offering all kinds of employment.—In addressing the Canadian Club, Toronto, on Feb. 13, Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways, made what he described as a "sporting proposition" to the country, when he offered, provided freight rates in Canada were made equal to those in the United States, to use $10,000,000 out of the increased earnings to encourage immigration. The following evening at a St. Andrew's Masonic lodge dinner, Sir Henry made an "even more sporting proposition," when he declared that, if freight rates were raised 5 per cent. giving the C. N. R. and C. P. R. $20,000,000 additional revenue each year, he would be willing to put the money into a fund to be administered by a commission, composed of a representative of the Government, the President of the C. P. R. and himself, to prosecute a vigorous immigration policy.—A notable

contribution to the discussion on immigration was made in the House of Commons on Mar. 9, when Major-General A. D. McRae, Conservative member for North Vancouver, propounded a policy under which some 50,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada would be settled by from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers, adding 2,000,000 new people to the population of the Prairie Provinces. The scheme would require Government financing to the extent of about $30,000,000 a year for ten years. "The country," he declared, "could well afford to borrow for such a development." General McRae's plan (see *Hansard*, pages 1217-1224) attracted a great deal of interest and was favorably commented upon in the press.—Addressing the Empire Club, Toronto, on Mar. 15, C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, referred to both the Thornton and McRae proposals, and advocated the creation of a great national colonization organization with large powers of financing. There would be two branches, the defensive controlled by the Minister of Immigration who would watch closely the people coming into the country, and the offensive, controlled by a non-political body, which would draw people into the country and place them on the land.—A somewhat different view on immigration was taken by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in an address before the Canadian Club, Montreal, Apr. 16, when he labelled as erroneous the idea that to fill up Canada with immigrants would make business better and lessen taxation.—An important contribution to the discussion was made by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who issued a carefully prepared statement on the whole situation on May 15 (*The Montreal Daily Star*). The outstanding feature of this statement was a declaration that perhaps the chief reason Canada was not getting more British immigrants was that under existing arrangements the organizations that were interested in bringing people to Canada were permitted to invite only agriculturists and domestic servants and the supply of these was limited.

On Mar. 29, 1928, His Excellency Baron Perenyi, Minister of Interior for the Republic of Hungary, who had crossed the Atlantic to be present at the dedication of a monument to the memory of Louis Kossuth in New York, arrived in Montreal to commence a tour of Canada, in the course of which he visited, on behalf of his Government, the various Hungarian settlements in the Dominion.

Important in immigration affairs in 1927-28 was the Enquiry into the workings of the Department of Immigration and Colonization by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons. (For an account of this Enquiry and findings of the Committee, see the Federal Section, pages 72-78.) Also of importance was the consideration of immigration questions at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa Nov. 3-10, 1927. (See Report of the Conference, pages 36-37.)

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Railway Problems and Developments in 1927

Canada's steam railways continued in 1927 to play an important part in national affairs. The growing prosperity of the country was reflected in heavier traffic and higher gross receipts and the railways were steadily improving and extending their services. The general freight rates case which had been a source of uncertainty for several years was practically completed and wage adjustments were finally arranged. These changes had a somewhat adverse effect on net earnings but were met by the railway managements with confidence in their ultimate ability to make good the resultant losses. Of importance was the decision reached to complete the Hudson Bay Railway to Fort Churchill, while railway service for the Peace River country continued to be one of the outstanding transportation problems of the day.

1926 freight traffic had been the previous high record for Canadian railways but revenue freight carried in 1927 was heavier by over 500,000 tons. Preliminary returns showed that 74,197,642 tons had been loaded at stations in Canada; 17,228,834 tons had been received from foreign connections destined to Canadian points and 16,131,481 tons had been handled from foreign connections destined to foreign points. This produced a total of 107,557,957 tons, or an increase over 1926 of 554,093 tons. Agricultural products accounted for 25,746,375 tons, a slight increase over the previous year, with gains in wheat, rye and potatoes but losses in oats, hay, barley, flax, flour and apples. Products of the mine amounted to 36,387,863 tons, a decrease of 321,541 tons, accounted for largely by a heavy falling-off in anthracite coal shipments. On the other hand forest products, due to a substantial increase in pulpwood loadings, gained 623,407 tons and totalled 15,763,903 tons. Manufactures and miscellaneous aggregated 26,467,948 tons, an increase of 301,823 tons, with improvement in refined petroleum and its products, cement, fertilizers and paper and decreases in sugar, wood pulp, automobiles and trucks.

New high records were also made in gross revenues. In the case of all steam railways with annual operating revenues of $500,000, and over, freight revenues totalled $355,513,784, an increase over 1926 of nearly $3,000,000; passenger revenues, $81,102,500, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 and total revenues, $493,574,321, an increase of well over $5,000,000. Operating expenses reached a total of $402,759,964, an increase of approximately $18,000,000. This was accounted for largely by the higher

wage scales in effect, payrolls being greater by $14,062,442. Net operating revenues, as a result, dropped from $103,545,182 in 1926 to $90,814,357 in 1927. The number of revenue passengers carried again fell off, dropping from 40,536,162 to 39,381,565. On the other hand, the average passenger journey increased from 73.1 to 76.6 miles. Other interesting figures showed an increase from 39,077 to 39,427 in the average miles of road operated and an increase in the number of employees from 162,695 to 165,368.

The expansion of Canada's steam railways in 1927 amounted to 289.2 miles, according to the annual compilation of *The Canadian Railway and Marine World*. The Canadian National Railways added 40.55 miles, embracing a line from St. Felicien to Dolbeau in Quebec, 25.54 miles, and five short branches in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway added 167.4 miles, consisting of six branch lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway extended its line from Mile 68 to Mile 82 north of Cochrane and its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway, built from Cheminis, Ont., to Rouyn, Que., a distance of 27 miles. Construction on the Hudson Bay Railway amounted to 6 miles. The Abitibi Railway & Navigation Co. added 21.25 miles and there were small additions to the Pembina Valley Railway in Alberta and the Thurso and Nation Valley Railway in Quebec.

Much detailed information about the steam railways of Canada was published in the Annual Report of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926.* This showed that there existed at that date 40,352 miles of single track located as follows:— Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,426; New Brunswick, 1,935; Quebec, 4,767; Ontario, 10,870; Manitoba, 4,296; Saskatchewan, 7,268; Alberta, 5,048; British Columbia, 4,072; Yukon, 58; United States, 336. There were in addition, 2,620 miles of second track; 1,591 miles of industrial track; and 6,716 miles of yard track and sidings, a grand total of 54,279 miles, representing an increase for the year of 179 miles. During the year 439.55 miles of new track were opened for operation, while at the end of the year 106.8 miles were under contract and 204.2 miles were completed but not opened.

In the matter of equipment there were in service 221,255 freight cars of all descriptions, with an average capacity of 36,812 tons and 17,832 passenger, dining, parlour, sleeping, baggage and service cars. There were 5,679 locomotives, including 29 electric locomotives. These engines consumed 9,641,919 tons of coal at an average cost of $4.77, which compared with $5.16 in 1925. The capital of these steam railways at Dec. 31, 1926, was placed at $3,560,948,932, made up of stocks, $839,956,551; debenture stock, $541,805,794 and funded debt, $2,179,186,587. Gross earnings from operation for the year amounted to $493,599,753; operating expenses, $389,503,452; net operating revenue, $104,096,301; and net income, $17,149,890. As there had been a deficit of $1,899,541

* NOTE.—Latest issued.

in 1925, the financial results for 1926 showed a considerable improvement. Of the 52 railways listed, 24 had a net corporate income of $53,680,742 and 28 a net corporate loss of $36,530,852. Only 3 railways paid dividends:— Canadian Pacific, $30,005,943; Quebec Central, $169,080; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, $324,900. Revenue freight carried (revised to exclude duplications or freight received from other railways in Canada) totalled 105,221,906 tons, as compared with 94,624,599 tons in 1925. The ton mileage was 34,153,466,033 (1925, 31,965,204,683). Freight revenue increased from $323,634,379 to $356,321,965. Passenger traffic after declining for several years, increased from 41,458,084 to 42,696,166 and passenger revenue was greater by $3,000,000 at $81,164,676. Passenger train revenue increased from $112,772,576 to $117,831,436. During the year 20 passengers were killed as against 5 in 1925 and 19 in 1924. 375 were injured, as compared with 374 in 1925.

Express Companies. Canada was served in 1927 by four express companies:—the American Railway Express Company operating mainly over the Canadian sections of United States railways; the British American operating over the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay and the Algoma Eastern Railways; the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Express Co. The business of the Central Canada Express Co., over the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta Great Waterways Railways was handled by the Canadian National during 1927. The total mileage operated by all companies was 60,208.93, of which 40,972.80 was over steam railways; 334.63 over electric railways; 4,556.00 over steamboat lines; 100.50 over stage lines; 18.00 over miscellaneous lines and 14,227.00 over ocean lines. There were 5,068 employees who received in salaries and wages $7,503,285, and business was transacted in 3,628 offices. Gross earnings in 1927 were $26,532,182; operating expenses, $12,548,374; express privileges, $13,275,355; net operating revenue, $708,453.

The Canadian National Railways' Express Department, operating over 24,219 miles and with 1,871 offices, had 2,998 employees, who received $4,282,170 in salaries and wages. It had gross receipts from operation of $13,787,436; paid $6,252,889 for express privileges and had operating expenses of $6,386,033, leaving a net operating revenue of $1,148,513. Adding other income and making deductions for taxes, etc., there was a net corporate income of $1,091,481.

The Canadian Pacific Express Co., operated over 17,349 land and 14,227 ocean mileage, a total of 31,576. It had 1,607 offices and employed 1,948 hands, who received in salaries and wages $3,011,556. Gross receipts from operation amounted to $11,282,367; express privileges cost $6,033,437 and there were operating expenses of $5,715,360, which left an operating deficit of $466,430. After adjustments, there was a net corporate deficit of $368,236.

Of interest in connection with C. P. R. Express service was the publication on May 8, 1928, of a regular tariff covering a new air express service, established between Rimouski and Toronto and stated to be the first regularly organized air express service in Canada. From Rimouski to Toronto the rate was 60 cents per quarter pound, with limits of not more than 50 cubic inches to each unit and upon a valuation of not more than $50 per package. Intermediate rates were in proportion. On June 18, 1928, it was announced that W. S. Stout, President of the Canadian Pacific Express Co., had retired from that office and become Chairman of the Board, and that T. E. McDonnell, Vice-President and General Manager, had been appointed President and General Manager.

On Dec. 27, 1927, express companies announced reduced rates effective Jan. 1, 1928, for the shipment of packages up to 15 pounds in weight and not over 3½ feet in length, width or depth. This reduction was of importance to those shipping smaller parcels and represented an important saving on previous rates in force. In the meantime, the express companies were pressing for general increases in rates. The Express Traffic Association had originally made application in 1923 for rate increases and at that time numerous sittings of the Board of Railway Commissioners were held throughout Canada. But, as the question of freight rates had come before the Board, the express case was set aside. A new application was made on Apr. 14, 1928, in which the situation was reviewed for the past six years and a request made for emergency relief.

Wages of Railway Employees. Midsummer of 1927 found the Canadian National management facing the possibility of a strike of some 18,000 employees, including office clerks, baggage checkers and porters, stores and stationary department employees, shippers and stationary engineers and firemen. A Board of Conciliation with W. J. Donovan, K.C., Chairman, had made an enquiry during the Spring. A majority of the Board had recommended an increase of four cents an hour in the wage rate, while the minority award was 2½ cents. The Company declined to accept the majority award and offered to put into effect the minority recommendation. This the men refused and a strike vote was taken. Prior to the announcement of the result of the vote, which was reported to be overwhelmingly in favour of a strike, a settlement was effected by a compromise through the mediation of the Conciliation Board. (*The Globe*, Toronto, July 22, 1927). About the same time a settlement was effected by the same means between the Canadian National Railways and dining, sleeping and parlour car employees. A new and uniform scale of wages and working hours was arranged, replacing the four different schedules under which the men had been working as a result of the amalgamation of the various parts of the C. N. R. system.

An important settlement was reached in October between the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railways and some 7,000 locomotive engineers in their employ. The engineers had sought a 15 per cent. wage increase and this demand had been the subject of negotiations between the two parties. These had been protracted and for a time were ineffective. Eventually Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, was invited to mediate and after a conference in Montreal on Oct. 14, it was announced that a settlement had been reached, on the basis of an increase of approximately 5 per cent. effective from July 1, 1927. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 15, 1927).

Light on the manner in which disputes between the railway companies and their employees were being settled was contained in the 3rd Report of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, covering the four years from Oct. 31, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1927, made public on Nov. 29. The Board had been established on July 11, 1918, while the War was in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. It had been continued ever since and at the time of the Report comprised George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, C. P. R.; A. D. McTier, Vice-President, C. P. R. Eastern Lines; A. E. Warren, General Manager, C. N .R., Central Region; H. T. Malcolmson, General Manager, T. H. & B. Railway; S. B. Clement, Chief Engineer, T. & N. O. Railway; Senator G. D. Robertson; S. M. Berry, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors; W. V. Turnbull, W. J. Babe, N. H. Lynch, A. E. Cully and R. H. Cobb, representing men's organizations. In the 4 years, 1923-27, 304 cases had been dealt with, of which 172 had been presented by the men's organizations and 132 by the companies.

At a conference in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 30 and 31, 1927, between Hon. Peter Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labour, and Hon. James J. Davis, U. S. Secretary of Labour, a number of problems were discussed arising from the movement of Canadian railway trainmen between Canada and the United States. It was announced that satisfactory adjustments had been made, including a provision that Canadian railway trainmen running into the United States would not be required to procure visas or identification cards or pay any head tax.

The Hudson Bay Railway. After June, 1927, definite progress was witnessed towards the completion of this important project. The Government had decided in 1926 that before continuing the road to Port Nelson it would seek the advice of an expert as to the relative merits of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill as the terminus of the railway and selected Frederick Palmer, a noted British engineer, for the purpose. Mr. Palmer had visited Ottawa in December, 1926, where he had examined existing data. He returned to Canada in July, 1927, and on the 28th, accompanied by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways; Major Graham Bell, Deputy Minister, and a number of Government engineers, left for Hudson Bay by way of Winnipeg and Le Pas. At Winnipeg the party was joined by Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, President of the On-to-the-Bay Association, an organization formed in Western Canada to promote the construction of the railway. Travelling by train, canoe and motor, the party reached Port Nelson on Aug. 1. They found at this time that some 1,500 men were employed in reconditioning the road and that the track to Mile 214 was approaching excellent shape. On Aug. 10, after examining both ports, Mr. Palmer announced in a Canadian Press despatch from Port Nelson that he would recommend Churchill to the Government. "It is a natural harbour," he said, "in which practically unlimited shipping accommodation can be provided in the shortest time and at a minimum of cost. The borings recently taken over an extensive area show easily-dredged material and no rock within fifty feet of low water level. It is almost incomparably superior to Nelson in safety, cost of construction and economy of time. It is accessible for 30-foot vessels at all stages of tides, whereas Nelson can only be made available by extensive dredging for 26-foot vessels over periods averaging 3 hours each, twice in every 24 hours of the shipping season." General Paterson stated that he was fully in accord with Mr. Palmer's decision and Mr. Dunning announced that the Government would act at once on Mr. Palmer's recommendation. "Nature has given us a wonderful harbour at Churchill," he declared, "and it is the policy of the Government to develop and make use of the whole Hudson Bay route as quickly as possible."

The party arrived back in Ottawa on Aug. 15. At this time, Mr. Dunning stated that he was more than pleased with the result of the investigation adding that it had completely vindicated the course he had adopted of refusing to spend any more money at Port Nelson until a competent port engineer had made a study of Fort Churchill. Mr. Dunning announced that it would be unnecessary to await authority from Parliament before making the change as the vote sanctioned by Parliament at its last Session had been without strings. He hoped

that the route would be sufficiently completed to move a portion of the 1930 crop. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 16, 1927). Mr. Palmer's preliminary Report was issued on Aug. 29. His conclusions were: that (1) Churchill was undoubtedly the port to be selected as affording a really protected harbour; (2) estimated costs of corresponding accommodation disclosed marked advantage in favour of Churchill; (3) the time for completion of the works at Churchill, *viz.*, 3 years, was one-half the time at Nelson; (4) Churchill provided a completely sheltered port from its entrance while Nelson required breakwaters; (5) annual charges, including interest, operation and maintenance, were about a million dollars greater at Nelson; (6) extensions at Churchill could be made at much less cost; (7) evidence regarding ice conditions at both ports was vague and inconclusive and no more in favour of one than of the other.

Discussing the Palmer Report, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, which had always been a staunch supporter of the Hudson Bay Railway, said (Aug. 31), "His (Mr. Palmer's) statements are so emphatic and so sweeping that, accepting them as authoritative and final, one cannot but wonder that anybody could have imagined for a moment that Port Nelson had any points whatsoever in comparison with Fort Churchill. Yet there is that awkward circumstance that, starting out 18 years ago with the intention of locating the Hudson Bay road to Fort Churchill, which had been accepted without question previously as the terminal, the engineers of the Railway Department were so impressed with the alternative possibilities of Nelson that they opened up the question; and after four years of enquiry and study, which included lengthy visits for observation by experts and personal inspection by officials, including the then Minister of Railways, a decision was made favouring Port Nelson. It is unfortunate that there is nowhere a detailed report showing this reason for the change in ports. Those who have doubted the wisdom of the Port Nelson choice have been justified in complaining about the highly casual character of the declarations both by the Minister and his technical advisers as to their reasons for choosing Nelson." *The Free Press* then pointed out some of the divergencies between "facts" as seen by the engineers favouring Port Nelson and "facts" as Mr. Palmer saw them.

As a first step towards puting into effect the declared intention of the Government to act immediately on the recommendation of Mr. Palmer, a force of 200 men was set to work reconditioning the floating plant at Port Nelson preparatory to transferring it to Fort Churchill, dismantling buildings and collecting materials generally in order to make a start in dredging and construction work in the Spring of 1928. Dredging equipment was also despatched from Halifax and Montreal. Speaking in Saskatoon on Sept. 30, Mr. Dunning justified the Government's policy with respect to the Hudson Bay route and said, "As far as the Railway itself is concerned, good progress has been made. Only 18 months ago there was nothing but 332 miles of rusted rails on rotted ties. We have now 350 miles of real road-bed, water facilities, engine terminals, and can get on with the job at the other end. Not one day has been lost in prosecuting this work." On Oct. 28 it was announced that the Government had awarded to Stewart & Cameron Limited, Winnipeg, the contract for the construction of the grade of the extension of the Hudson Bay Railway from Mile 356 to Fort Churchill, a distance of approximately 154 miles. As the tender was on a schedule rate basis, the exact cost was not ascertainable but was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of $1,250,000. The supervision, direction and general acceptance of the work was placed under the Canadian National Railways as agents for the Crown and on completion of the grade steel would be laid by the C. N. R. This work was to be completed to Mile 450 by Oct. 15, 1928, and to Churchill, Mile 510, by Sept. 1, 1929.

Mr. Palmer's final detailed Report was made public on Dec. 26. This amplified the preliminary Report and dealt in greater detail with the reasons for the conclusions reached on the basis of physical conditions at both places, capital cost, time for completion, comparative annual charges, room for extension of initial harbour developments and ice conditions. The estimated capital cost of construction works and interest on capital cost during construction was $8,450,159 for Churchill and $26,155,550 for Nelson. Including the railway estimates, the figures for Churchill were little more than half the sum required for

Nelson. As to time, it would require 6 years to carry out the works at Nelson and but three years at Churchill.

In a statement issued in Winnipeg on Jan. 10, 1928, by H. A. Dixon, Chief Engineer, Western Region, C. N. R., progress during 1927 on the Hudson Bay Railway was outlined. From the end of May to the end of October, 1,200 to 1,500 men had been employed in the rehabilitation, construction and operation of traffic from The Pas to Mile 356 and during the remaining months the force varied from 400 to 800. Regular train service was provided to Mile 356. The telegraph line was completely constructed. Final location of 10 miles of the line to Fort Churchill was completed and location of the remainder was in progress. A mile and a half of track was laid on the Fort Churchill line. On Mar. 29 it was reported from Winnipeg that the survey of the line to Fort Churchill had been completed on Mar. 8 by Major J. L. Charles, Reconnaisance Engineer and H. R. Wilkinson, Locating Engineer, C. N. R. At its 1928 Session, Parliament voted $6,500,000 for Hudson Bay Railway and terminal construction and, when the item was under consideration on June 5, Mr. Dunning made a detailed statement of the situation with respect to the whole project. He reported at this time that between 1911 and the end of the last fiscal year, $28,333,000 had been spent on the undertaking and it was estimated that to complete the railway would cost $7,400,000 and minimum development of the port, $8,450,000.

A concomitant part of the development of the Hudson Bay route was an investigation of navigation conditions in Hudson Straits carried on by an expedition which left Halifax, N.S., on July 18, 1927. This consisted of the S. S. *Larch*, carrying $100,000 worth of material for the building of aeroplane bases, six Fokker aeroplanes, radio equipment and 50 labourers and the S. S. *Stanley* carrying the personnel of the expedition, under the command of N. B. Maclean, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Port Burwell at the entrance of the Straits was reached on July 26. From there the ships proceeded to Nottingham Island at the western end of the Straits, where the first base was established. Fourteen men under Flight Lieutenant Leitch and Dr. Wickwire, with 2 aeroplanes and other equipment were stationed here. A second base was then located at Wakeham Bay about midway through the Straits, with Flight Lieuttenant Lawrence, leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force party, and Dr. Clothier in charge, while the third base was placed at Port Burwell under Flight Lieut. Coghill and Dr. Kelly. The S. S. *Larch* arrived back in Halifax on Oct. 24 and the S. S. *Stanley* reached Quebec on Nov. 25. The work of observation of ice and weather conditions was carried on throughout the Winter and on Apr. 20, 1928, an *interim* Report prepared by N. B. Maclean was tabled in the House of Commons. Mr. Maclean recommended that an ice-breaker should be operated in addition to the planes in order to amplify the information; that direction-finding stations should be established and that a hydrographic and tidal survey should be made. In the meantime it had been announced on Apr. 4 that the objective of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and of Railways and Canals was to complete arrangements for navigation of the straits by the season of 1930; that the C. G. S. *Montcalm* would leave for the north in June, with additional supplies and equipment to enable the Air Force bases to continue their operations until the Autumn and that work on the establishment of two direction-finding stations would be commenced. An incident of the Winter was the loss on Feb. 15 of one of the two aeroplanes stationed at Port Burwell, carrying Flying Officer A. Lewis, Flight Sergeant Terry and an Eskimo. Grave anxiety was felt for the safety of the flyers and heroic measures were taken to locate them, but after sixteen days absence, thanks to the skill of the Eskimo, they succeeded in finding their way back on foot to Port Burwell.

The On-to-the-Bay Association continued to be an aggressive force in Western Canada in support of the Hudson Bay route. Its Annual Meeting took place in Saskatoon on Jan. 27. At this time the President, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, referred with satisfaction to "the energetic and business-like way in which Mr. Dunning is pushing the work forward," and added that there was every reason to hope that there would be no further vexatious delays in providing the Prairie Provinces with a direct outlet to the sea. He felt, however, that they should remain very much on the alert and not consider their task completed until the route as a whole was in full working order. In the meantime they were

doing useful work in providing information and calling attention to the resources of the north country. Although he had been predisposed greatly in favour of Nelson, he believed that the change to Churchill was fully justified. The Meeting passed a resolution thanking Hon. Mr. Dunning "for the courage and energy he has shown in connection with the matter." A resolution was also adopted impressing on the Federal Government the urgency that all Immigration officers stress the prospective advantages of the opening, *via* Hudson Bay, of quick economical access to world markets. Brig.-Gen. Paterson was re-elected President. The Secretary was E. A. Ward and headquarters were at 511 McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

Railway to the Flin Flon Mine. Important among railway activities in 1927-28 was the commencement of construction of a line from Chemen on the Hudson Bay Railway, 8 miles northeast of The Pas, to the Flin Flon mine, a distance of approximately 88 miles. A charter for this line had been granted by the Manitoba Legislature in 1926 to the Manitoba Northern Railway Co., which had been incorporated by interests connected with the Mining Corporation of Canada. The H. P. Whitney interests of New York having meanwhile taken an option on the Flin Flon property entered into negotiations with the Dominion Government for power rights, exemption from royalties, rail communication and other matters and these were actively prosecuted during the Autumn of 1927. So far as the railway was concerned, the outcome was that the charter of the Manitoba Northern Railway Co., was turned over without cost to the Canadian National Railways. The Manitoba Government agreed to contribute an amount not exceeding $100,000 a year for the first five years towards meeting losses, if any, in operation, while the Hudson Bay Mining Co., the new owners of the mine, offered a cash bonus of $250,000, provided the line was completed by Dec. 31, 1928. On Nov. 30, 1927, the Whitney interests exercised their option on the property and the same day directors of the Canadian National Railways approved of the construction of the railway. The contract was let to the Dominion Construction Co., Toronto, and the Tomlinson Construction Co., Winnipeg, jointly. Work started immediately and so important was the element of time that the contractors entered upon the daring experiment of laying the ties and rails of a standard railway on the frozen ground for the first 50 miles. Dispensing with "tote" roads they carried in all materials for the building of the whole road and all the initial equipment for the mine before the spring thaw rendered the unballasted railway impassable. (*Natural Resources*, Canada, May, 1928).

Peace River Railway Situation. There was no radical change in 1927-28 in the situation with respect to railway service for the Peace River country, with its related problems of the future of Alberta's government-owned railway, the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, and British Columbia's government-owned railway, the Pacific Great Eastern. The Dominion Government continued its interest in the problem through a study of the engineering difficulties facing further construction and through its association with certain negotiations with the Canadian National Railways, while the two Provincial governments were concerned with finding means to relieve themselves of the heavy financial burdens imposed by railway ownership and operation. During June, 1927, a party of United States railway men and financiers had gone over the Pacific Great Eastern and discussed plans for connecting it with the E. D. & B. C. Railway. The party afterwards met members of the British Columbia Government and made certain overtures to the Alberta Government but no further action was taken at the time. Later, General F. A. Sutton, a British war veteran, who had served for some time with one of the Chinese armies, came to British Columbia and discussed with the Provincial Government the prospect of making a deal to take over the P. G. E. and extend it to Peace River. He left Vancouver on Oct. 3 and inspected the territory involved, later going to England with the announced intention of enlisting the support of British financiers. About the same time J. G. Sullivan, a consulting engineer, previously connected with the C. P. R., made an inspection of the 14 miles of railway extending from Stewart, B.C., up the Bear River Valley,

built under the charter of the Canadian North Eastern Railway but abandoned in 1912. Mr. Sullivan intimated that his inspection was made on behalf of private interests.

When in Edmonton on Sept. 30, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated that implementing a promise made at the last Session of the House of Commons, the Canadian National Railways management was carrying on a survey to determine the best route for a coast outlet for the Peace River country. The whole problem was discussed in a general way at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in November and special conversations took place between the Minister of Railways and the Premiers of Alberta and British Columbia. The two Premiers also conferred with Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Outside of government discussions, it was reported on Nov. 13, that Alex. Phillip, Vancouver, had received an offer of $35,000,000 from British interests for railway development in British Columbia and Alberta and on Nov. 21 a delegation from North Vancouver placed the proposition before the B. C. Government. An Edmonton delegation, headed by K. A. Blatchford, M.P., waited on members of the Government in Ottawa on Dec. 23, and stated that railway relief was clearly required for the north country, with an outlet to the Pacific Coast. They advocated acquisition of the E. D. & B. C. Railway by the Government and its absorption in the Canadian National System. Early in January, Premier Brownlee of Alberta, and Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, were again in Ottawa and Montreal conferring with the Federal Government and heads of the railways' companies and on the 13th Mr. Brownlee stated at Ottawa that both railways had agreed to submit offers by Jan. 20. These took the form of a joint offer for the purchase and operation of the E. D. & B. C. Railway, and its subsidiary, the Central Canada Railway ; an offer from the C. N. R. for the purchase of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway and an offer from the C. P. R. for the Lacombe & North Western Railway. So far as the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railways were concerned, the two transcontinental railways undertook to assume full liability for $7,000,000 debenture stock and $2,420,000 bonds and in addition agreed to pay $8,000,000 in 10 years for the assets and physical properties of the roads. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. *per annum* was payable on $1,000,000 of the $8,000,000 on July 1, 1930, and thereafter on an additional $1,000,000 each year until the $8,000,000 was paid. An offer to build 40 miles of branch lines was also included. The Canadian Pacific Railway's offer for the Lacombe & North Western Railway was an undertaking to take over liability for $273,700 bonds; to pay $1,500,000 cash and to extend the road 20 miles. For the A. & G. W. Railway, the Canadian National proposed that for the first two years the Province should assume the entire fixed charges, with the C. N. R. taking care of any operating deficits; for the third and fourth years, the C. N. R. would pay $45,000 on $1,000,000; fifth and sixth years, $90,000 on $2,000,000; seventh and eighth years, $135,000 on $3,000,000; ninth and tenth years, $1,000,000 on $4,000,000 and thereafter $225,000 on $5,000,000. The Canadian Pacific offer for the Lacombe & North Western Railway was accepted by the Government and the sale was confirmed by the Legislature. With respect to the other two offers, Premier Brownlee on Feb. 14, introduced a motion in the Legislature proposing their rejection and asking the railways to revise their offers. After some debate, the motion was adopted on Feb. 20.

The two transcontinental railways on Mar. 10, submitted a revised offer for the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railways. This provided that interest on the full amount of $8,000,000 would be paid from Jan. 1, 1929, and that during the next 5 years, 100 miles of branch lines and extensions would be built. The offer, which was signed by Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beatty stated that "Joint operation gives no difficulty and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and Central Canada Railways, if acquired, will form an integral part of the systems of both companies." It was also stated that the offer had received the approval of the Federal Government and was final. The Alberta Government's policy with respect to the second offer was announced by Premier Brownlee on Mar. 20, when he said:—"The position of the Government is that it should neither accept nor reject the amended joint offer until we are better satisfied

regarding the possibilities of disposing of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway." The Premier intimated that, if a second offer for the A. & G. W. was made sufficiently meritorious to recommend to the Legislature, he would frame a general agreement, call the House together again and place the sale of both railways before the members for their approval. A debate on the situation followed on Mar. 21, members acceding to the Premier's request that the Government should be left free to follow its own course. Following the Session of the Legislature, Premier Brownlee, accompanied by Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, and Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, went to Ottawa and Montreal, and carried on further negotiations with Hon. C. A. Dunning, Federal Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Presidents of the two great railway systems. On his return to Edmonton on Apr. 19, Mr. Brownlee stated that progress had been made and that whatever further action was taken would depend upon a conference to be held shortly between Sir Henry Thornton and Mr. Beatty. The next development was the announcement on May 18 that the C. N. R. "after mature consideration" had found it impossible to alter its offer for the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, following which Premier Brownlee stated in an interview in Calgary on May 25 that the Alberta Government had decided to reject the second joint offer for the E. D. and B. C. and Central Canada Railways.

During the Session of the Legislature Bills were passed authorizing expenditures for the extension, maintenance and equipment of the E. D. and B. C. and Central Canada Railways. In the case of the former, provision was made for the extension of the Grande Prairie Branch from Wembley to Hythe, 25 miles, at an estimated cost of $735,000; in that of the latter, for its extension from Whitelaw to Waterhole, 15 miles, at an estimated cost of $435,000. The E. D. & B. C. Railway having a Federal charter, a Bill was introduced at Ottawa by D. M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, authorizing the Wembley-Hythe Extension. Owing to a clerical error, this Bill was held up at third reading and its sponsor was forced to put through an amendment correcting the error with the result that its passage was seriously delayed.* Contracts for the construction of the two branches were let during May to Rossa & Wickstrand, Winnipeg, the Whitclaw-Waterhole line to be built at once; the Wembley-Hythe line subject to the necessary Federal legislation.

On Mar. 5, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, tabled in the House of Commons a Report by E. M. Hill, Reconnaisance Engineer, Western Region, C. N. R., on the question of a western railway outlet for the Peace River District. The Report followed that of 1926 made by a joint board of C. N. R. and C. P. R. engineers.† It confirmed the finding of the latter that the Obed route was the best outlet from a national viewpoint but stated that the route was unpopular with certain sections of the country. It added, however, that as actual surveys had only been made over the Obed and Pine Pass routes, it would be desirable in order that a correct comparison of all might be instituted to have surveys made of the Monkman Pass and Peace Pass routes. Mr. Hill made this significant remark:—"The settler, as I see it, is now well satisfied with the grain rate in force and for that reason is more interested in branch lines than a Pacific outlet. Outside interests, however, still agitate for the latter and are apparently of the opinion that a western outlet must be built. The Peace Pass seems to be the most favoured." In an explanatory note *The Vancouver Daily Province* (Mar. 5) said "The 'certain sections' referred to in which the Obed route is unpopular include British Columbia which is expected to fight this route inasmuch as it does not contemplate any use of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The engineering difficulties of this route have also been stressed by other engineers. British Columbia favours the Pine River route as against that *via* Obed, which is on the Canadian National Railways, but has expressed officially no preference as between Pine River and any other way through the Rockies to connect up with the P. G. E. line."

In British Columbia the railway question had come up in the Legislature on Feb. 10, 1928, when in reply to a motion asking for some correspondence relating to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Premier, Hon. J. D. MacLean,

* NOTE.—Passed in House of Commons, June 5, 1928.

† NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26, page 185.

asked that the resolution be withdrawn as it was not in the public interest to make public the correspondence. He assured the House that at the proper time all correspondence would be placed on the table. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn. Later in the Session (Mar. 12) Premier MacLean introduced a Bill authorizing the borrowing of $4,000,000 to extend the Railway from its terminus at Quesnel towards Prince George and from the terminus of the North Vancouver line towards Squamish to link up with the line to Quesnel. At this time he stated that the Government still had hopes of selling the line but it was desired to have power to make extensions in the event of a sale not being possible. Following the Session Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, went to Ottawa and Montreal, and was in conference with the Federal Government and Sir Henry Thornton with reference to the Pacific Great Eastern and other matters. On his return to Victoria he made the following statement to *The Victoria Times* (May 14):—"The public has probably been led to expect a statement from me on my return from the East as to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, but I am sure would not desire me to say anything prematurely that would embarrass the present position of matters. At the proper time, I have no doubt, a statement on this important subject will be made by the Premier. Let me say, however, that I feel that our railway problem is nearing solution." At Ottawa on May 23 in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, said, "Negotiations with the British Columbia Government are now proceeding."

During January an application was filed at Ottawa for a charter for the Peace River and Mackenzie District Railway and a Bill was introduced at the 1928 Session of Parliament for the purpose of incorporating the company. The Company was to be given power to build and operate a railway from Grimshaw on the E. D. and B. C. Railway northward to a terminal opposite to Pointe de Gravois on Slave river in the Mackenzie River District, a distance of approximately 400 miles, with a branch from near the junction of the Bushe and Boyer Rivers to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, 120 miles. *The Peace River Record* was authority for the statement (quoted by *The Edmonton Journal*, Mar. 14, 1928) that "the charter is being sought on behalf of a strong syndicate of British capitalists, who are following up plans laid by the late Baron Rhondda many years ago." *The Record* stated at this time that the syndicate had already taken over the short line from Stewart, B.C., inland and would extend it, their ultimate plan being to link up with the northern end of the E. D. and B. C. and swing northward to develop the agricultural and mineral areas in the most northerly portion of the Peace River country and incidentally open a rail route to connect with the Mackenzie waterway. The purchase of the line from Stewart had already been announced by *The Vancouver Province* (Feb. 19) as having been negotiated in London by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Managing Director of Vancouver Holdings Limited. Mr. Stevens and his associates, it was stated, had ambitious plans for giving the Peace River District connection with the Pacific Coast over a railway 440 miles long, passing through one of the richest parts of British Columbia. However, the Peace River and Mackenzie District Railway Bill was not proceeded with at Ottawa.

The Halifax Hotel Situation. Efforts to secure a modern hotel for the City of Halifax having culminated in the formation of the Lord Nelson Hotel Company, it was proposed that the C. N. R. should subscribe $250,000 and the C. P. R., $100,000. The proposal with respect to C. N. R. participation came before the Cabinet at Ottawa on July 14, 1927, when it was decided that large expenditures of this character which were outside ordinary railway operations should be included in the railway budget submitted to Parliament. Later, on July 20, Sir Henry Thornton announced the intention of the C. N. R. management to include in the next C. N. R. budget provision for a railway terminal hotel. The Lord Nelson project having been revised, it again came before the Government on Sept. 23, but no change was made in the previous decision. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 24, 1927).

On Sept. 27, E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., telegraphed H. R. Silver, President of the Lord Nelson Hotel Co., that the C. P. R. would subscribe for $350,000 of preferred stock on condition that the bonds of the

Hotel Company and the balance of the preferred stock were underwritten and sold. This was followed almost immediately by an announcement from Sir Henry Thornton, that the C. N. R. would erect its own hotel in the City of Halifax. Final plans for the erection of the Lord Nelson Hotel were completed on Oct. 10, at a meeting of citizens in the Board of Trade rooms and a campaign to raise the balance of the money needed was launched. With a subscription of $50,000 from the Eastern Steamships Co., on Oct. 19, this was accomplished and the same day the contract for a 200-room structure was let to the H. L. Stevens Co. of Canada. The first sod was turned on Oct. 21, by Mayor J. B. Kenny.

In the meantime, Sir Henry Thornton had telegraphed on Oct. 14 to Mr. Silver, announcing that the C. N. R. had decided to proceed without delay to construct a combined station and hotel substantially on the site of the present station. (The fact that the station feature was included, according to a statement issued by Hon. J. L. Ralston at Ottawa on Oct. 14, rendered the project primarily a railway enterprise and enabled the C. N. R. to use its own funds and begin work immediately.) Following up this message Sir Henry arrived in Halifax on Oct. 19, and on the next morning selected the site for the new hotel, the work of excavation commencing on Oct. 21.

There was a disposition in some quarters, particularly among those who had promoted the Lord Nelson Hotel and subscribed for its shares, to criticize the action of the C. N. R. in declining to participate in the undertaking and in proceeding with a rival hotel. This led to the publication on Mar. 27, by the C. N. R., of an official statement in which it claimed that ample warning of that Company's intentions had been given before the C. P. R. decided to take up the $350,000 preferred stock of the Lord Nelson Hotel. The C. P. R. issued a reply on Apr. 8 outlining the negotiations which had been carried on from Jan. 26, 1927, when the project had first been brought to its attention. In this statement it contended that the C. N. R. had been actively interested up to July, 1927, and had recommended C. P. R. participation. It also pointed out that in subscribing for $350,000 of stock, the C. P. R. had made an offer to transfer $250,000 of this amount "for which it (the C. N. R.) originally intended to subscribe," to the C. N. R. any time up to July 1, 1928. The statement further protested strongly against the erection of two large hotels, for which it claimed there was no justification. Of such importance was the matter that the annual reports of both Railways for 1927 contained explanations of their respective positions with respect to the hotel projects.*

Sir Henry Thornton was questioned about the situation by the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Shipping on Apr. 26. He then declared that the C. N. R. had never committed itself to the Lord Nelson project and had publicly announced its policy of not participating three days before the C. P. R. had declared that it would. Queried as to the claim made by the C. P. R. that the C. N. R. had strongly recommended C. P. R. participation, Sir Henry said, "I can only recall Mr. Beatty asking me if I thought a new hotel was needed and if I thought it would pay. I said it would."

Major Power:—"Did you ask the C. P. R. to enter the project?"

Sir Henry:—"We did not ask the C. P. R. to participate."

Major Power:—"They seem to think you did."

Sir Henry:—"I deny the statement with all courtesy. There is evidently a misapprehension." (*The Montreal Star*, Apr 25, 1928.)

C. P. R. Entrance into Nova Scotia. Associated to a certain extent with the Halifax Hotel question was a suggestion that running rights should be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway over C. N. R. tracks into Halifax, and the subject was mentioned frequently during the year. It was referred to by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence and Nova Scotia member in the Federal Cabinet, at a banquet tendered to him at Amherst, N.S. Mr. Ralston said at this time that it was, so far as he could see, simply a matter of terms and that it was a question that could well be left to the managements

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for statements of the two Railway Companies.

of the two railways. *The Toronto Daily Star,* in the course of a lengthy article on the railway situation in the Maritimes, alleged that a good-sized propaganda fund was being raised for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in favour of the arrangement, adding that C. P. R. activity in connection with the new Halifax hotel was beginning to take on a new significance. This was followed on Dec. 12 by a resolution of protest from the City Council of Moncton, N.B., against the granting of running rights and its endorsation on Dec. 14, by the Moncton Board of Trade. Taking note of this resolution, *The Halifax Herald* on Dec. 16, remarked that "this attitude, assumed at the solicitation of Canadian National officials, is an extraordinary one. We cannot believe that it represents the wishes of a majority of the Moncton people." *The Amherst News* also remarked, "Our friends in Moncton should know that we want the entrance of the C. P. R., because we believe it will be good for the business of this Province and also will stimulate business all over the Maritimes." As a counterblast, the Halifax City Council on Dec. 15, passed a resolution endorsing the movement to bring about the granting of running rights. The question of Canadian Pacific entrance into Nova Scotia was also discussed at the 1928 Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature and the Company was invited by resolution to extend its railway and steamship services into the Province.* The Canadian National Railways' attitude towards running rights was emphatically expressed by Sir Henry Thornton when appearing before the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Shipping on Mar. 22. The question of double-tracking between Moncton and Halifax was being discussed.

Sir Henry Thornton:—"There is no necessity at the moment of continuing the double-tracking. You cannot begin to-day and lay out a programme for double-tracking from Moncton to Halifax to be consummated five, ten or twenty years hence."

William Duff (Antigonish-Guysboro):—"Unless you give the C. P. R. running rights into Halifax?"

Sir Henry Thornton:—"We do not intend to do that."

Mr. Duff:—"But, if you have to, you will develop the situation as it arises?"

Sir Henry Thornton:—"Should such a catastrophe overtake us, we will deal with it at the moment." (*The Montreal Star,* Mar. 22, 1928).

Miscellaneous Happenings of 1927-28. The new Union Station, Toronto, was officially opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on Aug. 6, 1927, but did not actually come into use until Aug. 11, when all services were transferred from the old Union Station. Temporary arrangements had been made for operating trains on the former track level pending completion of the viaduct. On Sept. 23, the section of the viaduct from Cherry Street east was used for the first time by regular trains and throughout the year work on track elevation was carried forward steadily.

In celebration of its one hundred years of existence, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway opened on Sept. 24, 1927, a Fair of the Iron Horse, at which was enacted the epic of transportation in America. Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways participated by sending two of their latest types of locomotives.

Abandoned in October, 1925, by the Maine Central Railway, the Hereford Railway extending from Beechers Falls to Lime Ridge in Quebec, 53 miles, was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1927, and a mixed service from Cookshire to Malvina, a distance of 22½ miles, was inaugurated on Sept. 26.

On Nov. 28, 1927, the first regular train over the extension of the Nipissing Central Railway from Cheminis to Rouyn arrived in the mining town and was greeted by a gathering of 200 people. A dinner was tendered to leading citizens by G. W. Lee, Chairman, Temiskaming & Ontario Railway Commission, owners of the road, to mark the occasion.

A railroad wreck occurred under unusual circumstances at Dockrill Siding, 56 miles west of Smith's Falls, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1927, when the Montreal-Chicago Express *No. 19* of the C. P. R. collided head-on with the locomotive

*NOTE.—See Maritime Section,

and five cars of an eastbound freight train, causing the death of 7 persons and the injury of many more. The freight train, intending to take the siding to permit the passenger train to pass, had over-run the switch at the west end. Unable on account of a grade to back the heavy train, the engineer uncoupled enough cars to clear the switch and made a run for the east end of the siding with the intention of backing through on the side track, coupling up again and hauling the train clear of the main line. Time did not permit this operation to be completed and the locomotives crashed together, the vision of the engineers being obscured by a rock cutting through which the track curved.

Another wreck of an unusual character occurred on Jan. 30, 1928. A special C. N. R. train carrying President William T. Cosgrave of the Irish Free State from Montreal to Ottawa when running at a high rate of speed ran into an open switch at Limoges, 23 miles from Ottawa, and crashed into some box cars standing on a siding. The engineer was killed and a number of others were injured but President Cosgrave and his party escaped unhurt. It was later established that the switch had been split open shortly before by a runaway team of horses hauling a sleigh, a runner of which had pried open the points.

On Apr. 5, 1928, it was announced at Quebec that arrangements had been completed for the formation of the Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougami Railway, which by charter had authority to construct some 400 miles of railway in the Lake St. John District. The name of Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford, P.C., Chairman of the Federation of British Industries, was associated with the enterprise. In a statement by Gerard Ruel, K.C., Vice-President, Canadian National Railways (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Apr. 6, 1928), it was explained that the C. N. R. had no financial interest whatever in the undertaking but had a very clear understanding that all traffic would be handed over to the C. N. R. and that the latter would have a first refusal in the event of a sale of the Railway.

A meeting of the livestock interests of Eastern Canada, attended also by representatives of the Railway Companies, the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Ontario and Quebec Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in Ottawa on May 16, 1928, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to consider what steps might be taken to improve conditions under which livestock was shipped. A resolution was adopted favouring the preparation of a schedule for the safe loading of livestock and providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare the schedule and submit it to the Dominion and Provincial departments of agriculture for further action.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. Membership in the League consisted of the traffic managers of industrial concerns and their assistants and its objects were to deal with problems arising in connection with the shipment of goods. It was organized on a national basis but had also divisional executives in Ontario and Quebec. The Annual General Meeting took place in Montreal on Jan. 20, 1928, when it was reported that membership had increased in 1927 from 107 to 125. Among the questions dealt with were the proposed introduction in Canada of the Average Agreement, which had worked out well in the United States; the proper interpretation of the long and short haul clause of the Railway Act; the regulation of motor vehicle operators handling freight as common carriers and the proposed establishment of an international railway tribunal. In all these and numerous other matters the League was taking a lively interest. Officers elected were: President, E. J. C. Finch, Imperial Oil, Limited, Montreal; Vice-President, F. W. Dean, Steel Co. of Canada Limited, Hamilton; Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Toronto; General Secretary, R. W. McLeary, P.O. Box 23, Postal Terminal "A", Toronto. At the annual dinner, the speaker was W. S. Fallis, President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1927-28

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada held 41 public sittings in 1927, at which 242 applications were heard. 26 sittings were held in Ontario, 5 in Quebec, 2 each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 3 each in Alberta and British Columbia. Out of a total of 2,910 applications and complaints received, however, 91 per cent. were disposed of without the necessity of formal hearing. The total number of miles travelled by the Board and its officers was 470,503 and the time taken up in formal hearings and travelling in connection therewith equalled 46 out of every 100 working days. The number of General Orders issued, these affecting all railway companies subject to the Board's jurisdiction, was 19 and the number of general circulars, 5. The total number of orders issued was 1,510.

The Traffic Department received and filed 58,213 tariffs and supplements of which 48,146 were freight tariffs; 6,339 passenger tariffs; 2,869 express tariffs; 812 telephone tariffs, 36 sleeping and parlour car tariffs and 11 telegraph tariffs. The Engineering Department made 240 inspections, comprising inspections for the opening of a railway, of culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges, subways, and general inspections. The Operating Department investigated 1,389 accidents, covering 243 persons killed and 1,681 injured. Accidents to the number of 2,862 covering 353 persons killed and 3,091 injured were reported by the various railway companies. Out of 314 highway crossing accidents, automobiles were involved in 263 instances, horses and rigs in 24 and pedestrians in 27. The Fire Inspection Department announced the best railway fire report of which there was record. Railway fires on lines in forested territory numbered 390; 42 per cent. of which were of an incipient character covering less than one-fourth of an acre each; 48 per cent. burned from one-fourth to ten acres each and only 10 per cent. attained a size over 10 acres. The total area burned over by fire attributed to the railways was 4,181 acres, of which 2,509 acres were non-forest land. The damage to young forest and standing timber by these fires was estimated to be $5,197, with additional loss of $6,299 in the shape of forest products and improved property.

There was no change in the *personnel* of the Board in 1927, its membership comprising Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C.; Assistant Chief Commissioner, S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Thomas Vien, K.C.; Commissioners, A. C. Boyce, K.C., Calvin Lawrence and Hon. Frank Oliver. A. D. Cartwright was Secretary. On Mar. 30, 1928, the appointment as Commissioner of T. C. Norris, former Premier of Manitoba, was announced, *vice* A. C. Boyce, whose term had expired.

The General Rates Case. Having been instructed by Order-in-Council, dated June 5, 1925, to investigate Canada's freight

rate structure and make such adjustments as would remove as far as possible inequalities and alleged discriminations, the Board of Railway Commissioners carried on its enquiry during 1925, 1926 and 1927* and on Aug. 26, 1927, issued General Order No. 448 dealing with certain phases of the subject. This directed, briefly, (1) that the rates on grain and flour from all points on C. P. R. branch lines west of Fort William to Fort William, Port Arthur and Westfort, should be equalized to the C. P. main line basis of rates of equivalent mileage groupings (other railway companies to adjust their rates accordingly), such change to become effective on Sept. 12,1927; (2) that the rates on grain and flour from Prairie points to Vancouver and Prince Rupert for export should be on the same basis as the rates to Fort William but, in computing such rates, the distance from Calgary to Vancouver by C. P. R. should be assumed to be the same as from Edmonton to Vancouver by C. N. R., *viz.*, 766 miles; (3) that the provisions as to distributing tariffs in the Prairie Provinces (Section XVII. of the Judgment in the Western Rates Case) should be extended to apply to the C. N. R. as well as the C. P. R.; (4) that the rate of 34½ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and 33 cents per 100 lbs. on other grain for export from Port Arthur, Fort William, Westfort and Armstrong to Quebec should be disallowed and the C. N. R. directed to place in effect, not later than Sept. 12, 1927, a rate of 18.34 cents per 100 lbs. on all grain for export between these points; (5) that all railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Board should establish not later than Sept. 12, 1927, the same rate to Quebec as to Montreal on (a) grain from Bay ports for export and (b) all traffic from Toronto and points west thereof for export.

Comments on the judgment, both by individuals and newspapers, were numerous. In the West, with the exception of British Columbia, the decision was received with approval. H. J. Symington, K.C., Counsel for Manitoba; Hon. T. C. Davis, Acting Attorney-General of Saskatchewan; S. B. Woods, K.C., Counsel for Alberta and A. J. M. Poole, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, all expressed their satisfaction in interviews in the press. On the other hand, G. G. McGeer, K.C., Counsel for British Columbia, found that the decision gave a "hollow victory to British Columbia and a genuine one to the East, particularly Quebec and the Maritimes. The judgment of the Board still leaves equalization of freight rates as wide open as ever. Vancouver is still suffering from a very substantial discrimination and her right to compete with Eastern Canada and Eastern American ports on a basis of equality is still denied." The people of Quebec City and the Maritime Province ports were pleased with the decision. The railways themselves said little but *The Gazette*, Montreal, expressed their viewpoint (Aug. 29) when it said, "The drastic reductions in railway rates ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners in the name of 'equalization' must be considered

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, pages 219-221, for an account of the Enquiry.

in the light of the present earning capacity of the railways, if it is to be considered fairly. . . . The judgment does apply a principle of rate fixation that is political rather than scientific and, added to what had been done previously in regard to the Maritime Provinces, it introduces fundamental changes in the rate structure. This is a development which must further reduce the already narrow margin of safety represented by railway earnings, to the prejudice, not only of efficient transportation, but of all those other wide interests which, in this country more than in any other, hinge upon railway prosperity."

Publication of Order No. 448 was followed by publication on Sept. 21 of the Judgments* of the members of the Board of Railway Commissioners. These were most voluminous, each member dealing with the main features of the investigation. A comparison of the Order with the Judgments indicated that the general adjustments required in the Order were the only matters upon which the majority of the Commission agreed, with the exception of the items which were dismissed. With regard to a number of individual applications not dealt with by the Order or Judgments, the Chief Commissioner stated, "as to the various individual applications submitted, the issues of which are not involved in the conclusions above expressed, the same will be disposed of in a schedule to be filed subsequently." Commissioner Oliver in a dissenting opinion as to the issuance of Order No. 448 pointed out that, as he was not in agreement with sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Order, he was debarred from formally assenting to sections 3 and 5, of which he approved.

The individual applications formed the subject of a schedule† of 113 pages in the shape of a Report of the Commission's Chief Officer, which was concurred in by the Commission and made public on Oct. 4. Of these applications, 14 were withdrawn prior to the conclusion of the hearings; 15 came under the category of expressions of general views which did not raise specific issues; 6 dealt with international rates, which it was decided did not fall under the heading of the general investigation; 3 dealt with joint rates, also not part of the investigation and a few involved questions within or from the Maritime Provinces and these were covered by the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927. The balance of the cases were dealt with in considerable detail and in the majority of cases were dismissed.

Rate Situation in the Maritime Provinces. Pursuant to the terms of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927,‡ railway companies operating in "select" territory (stations from Diamond Junction and Levis, Que., east in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, as defined in the Act) filed tariffs with the Board of Railway Commissioners

*NOTE.—See Board of Railway Commissioners Judgments, Orders, etc., Vol. XVII., Sept. 12, 1927, No. 13, pages 131-302.

†NOTE.—See Board of Railway Commissioners Judgments, Orders, etc., Vol. XVII., No. 13-A, Sept. 12, 1927.

‡NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, page 76, *seq.*

naming reduced freight rates, effective July 1, 1927. In so doing the Canadian National Railways named higher rates when traffic was routed *via* Saint John or Ste. Rosalie Jct. and thence over the Canadian Pacific Railway to destination than when routed over the C. N. R. direct. Complaints having been made, the Railway Board issued two orders on July 14, the first, No. 39,348, ordering the C. N. R. to publish through rates *via* Saint John and Ste. Rosalie, "said through rates to be the rates in existence between such points on June 30, 1927, less approximately 20 per cent., as provided in Section 3 of the Maritime Freight Rates Act," and the second, No. 39,349, directing both C. N. R. and C. P. R. to publish joint tariffs naming through rates *via* Saint John and Ste. Rosalie, which would be the same as *via* C. N. R. direct.

The Canadian National Railways decided to oppose the Railway Board's orders and on July 27 sought leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada on the ground that the Board had no jurisdiction to order the Ste. Rosalie and Saint John gateways kept open. Two days later application was made to the Board itself for rescission of Order No. 39,349. The application to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal was heard before Chief Justice Anglin on Aug. 3. The Chief Justice at this time ruled that he would not give a decision until the application to the Railway Board had been heard and decided. The Board took up the case on Sept. 7. Following consideration, an order was issued on Sept. 13 dismissing the application. This was supported by the Chief Commissioner, Assistant Chief Commissioner, Deputy Chief Commissioner and Commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, with Commissioner Oliver dissenting. On Sept. 15, the Supreme Court, after hearing argument, granted the C. N. R. leave to appeal and the case was heard at Ottawa on Oct. 4 and 5. The questions submitted were as follows:—"Had the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada power or jurisdiction under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, or under the Railway Act, 1919, or under both the said Acts, to make: (1) (a) as to Saint John, (b) as to Ste. Rosalie, Order of the Board No. 39,348; (2) (a) as to Saint John, (b) as to Ste. Rosalie, Order of the Board No. 39,349?" Judgment was rendered on Dec. 16, the following answers being given:—"(1) (a) the Board had not the power to make Order 39,348 as to Saint John; (1) (b) it had the power to make that Order as to Ste. Rosalie; (2) (a) the Board had not the power to make Order 39,349 as to Saint John; (2) (b) it had the power to make that Order as to Ste. Rosalie." The decision was based on this consideration:—The movement of traffic *via* Eastern Lines of the Canadian National Railways through Diamond Jct. or Levis, thence *via* Canadian National to Ste. Rosalie Junction (outside the "select" territory) and from Ste. Rosalie Junction *via* Canadian Pacific to destination was a preferred movement within the meaning of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, and consequently the Board had the power to issue orders requiring the rates to be made in accordance with the terms of the Act. The movement of traffic

via Saint John (within the "select" territory) and thence *via* Canadian Pacific to destination was not a preferred movement under the terms of the Act and the Board was not empowered to issue orders in connection with such rates.

Prior to the handing down of the Supreme Court's judgment, there had been a somewhat heated controversy between Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, and the Canadian National Railways and also one between J. D. McKenna, member of the Joint Committee on Freight Rates of the Maritime Provinces and the Railway Company, over the action of the latter in what was claimed to be a defiance of the will of the nation as expressed in Parliament. Statements in reply by the Railway Company maintained that the terms of the Act were being carried out "in a loyal and generous way." The decision of the Supreme Court was received with satisfaction in Nova Scotia but in some quarters of New Brunswick there was a feeling of disappointment over the closing of the Saint John gateway. To continue the work of the organization that had been formed in Moncton in July, 1925, to look after the Maritime transportation interests, a Maritime Freight Rates Committee was organized on a permanent basis at Truro, N.S., on Jan. 18, 1928, with A. P. Paterson, Saint John, President, D. R. Turnbull, Halifax, Vice-President and F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John, Secretary. At a meeting in Moncton on Mar. 21 the name was changed to the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade and announcement was made that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had agreed to contribute $10,000 each to assist the work. F. C. Cornell was engaged as traffic specialist and H. A. Porter, Saint John, as counsel.

The Movement of Coal to Ontario. During 1927-28 there was a definite progress in the effort which had been carried on for several years to secure a freight rate on Alberta coal that would permit of its being marketed in Ontario on a competitive basis with American coal. The Board of Railway Commissioners had taken up the question at a hearing lasting from June 7 to 13, 1927 and on Sept. 14 in a majority Report found that the out-of-pocket cost of moving Alberta coal to Ontario was $7.22 per ton. The inclusive cost of transportation, covering overhead and superintendence, was set at $10.07 per ton and the inclusive cost "plus the element of profit" at $12.20 per ton. Chief Commissioner McKeown and Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean signed the majority opinion. Commissioner Oliver, the third member of the section of the Board which had conducted the enquiry disagreed with the majority Report, finding the out-of-pocket cost of transportation $6.50 per ton. With respect to the inclusive cost and the inclusive cost plus profit, Commissioner Oliver declared himself unable to draw definite conclusions from the evidence submitted. The Report, which was voluminous, was not

in the nature of a judgment, action being left for the Government which had referred the matter to the Board for investigation.

There was some disposition among those commenting on the Board's finding to regard the result as disappointing and a controversy arose between Premier Brownlee of Alberta and Chief Commissioner McKeown over the method of arriving at the cost of transportation, Premier Brownlee claiming that the Board had based its estimate on cars of lower capacity that were generally in use, resulting in a cost higher by 47 cents than the facts warranted. In reply, the Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Board's figure had been worked out on the special movement of coal which had taken place in 1925-26, and this was the only safe measure. During the Winter further efforts were made by Alberta and Ontario to secure action and as a result on Mar. 16 the Federal Government passed an Order-in-Council putting into effect a 3-year trial rate of $6.75 per ton, the railways to be reimbursed for any loss that might be incurred. In order to ensure that only the best and most suitable coal should be shipped, Alberta formed a Board of Standards composed of R. J. Dinning, Alberta Liquor Commissioner, Chairman; Edgar Stansfield, fuel expert, University of Alberta; R. G. Drinnan, mining engineer, Edmonton; Walter McNeill, Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board and J. A. Ellis, Ontario Fuel Commissioner, and the Railway Board passed an order naming Apr. 15 to July 15 as the period for test shipments for the first year. The movement of coal was, however, held up to a certain extent through the refusal of railways to accept shipments at the special rate when a switching movement from one line to another was necessary. This led to a ruling on May 10 by the Board that the $6.75 rate included switching charges. The railways, however, refused to accept the ruling, contending that the Board, under P.C. 439, the Order-in-Council establishing the rate, had no jurisdiction over more than one line.

Following action with respect to Alberta coal, the Government on Mar. 30 passed another Order-in-Council providing for 3-year test movements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal to points in Ontario and Quebec. During the season when navigation on the St. Lawrence was closed, a maximum experimental rate of $3 was to apply on coal mined in Nova Scotia and $2.10 on coal mined in New Brunswick shipped to points in Quebec, transportation to be wholly by rail. During the season of water transportation, there was to be a remporary rate of one-fifth of a cent per ton mile less than the rate which would otherwise be applicable from the point where the coal was trans-shipped from vessel to train to destination in Ontario or Quebec, but this reduction was not to exceed 75 cents per ton. Any difference between the experimental rate and normal rate would be made good to the transportation companies by the Dominion Fuel Board on the authorization of the Minister of Mines. In a statement issued from the office of the Minister of Mines, Ottawa, June 18, 1928, it was announced

that the test movement was well under way; that to date the Dominion Fuel Board had dealt with nearly 40 applications and had approved shipments of Nova Scotia coal to an amount of nearly 400,000 tons and that this applied to markets in 15 localities when American coal had for many years been free from competition.

The possibility of some action with respect to British Columbia coal was brought up at a meeting of the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Shipping on Apr. 18 by A. W. Neill, M.P. for Comox-Alberni. He suggested the use of ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. R. A. C. Henry, Director of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, stated at this time that the subject would be investigated.

Other Developments. A movement, which had for some time been advocated, for the hearing of international cases by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States jointly reached the stage in 1927-28, when Bills were introduced both in Congress at Washington and in Parliament at Ottawa providing for a joint tribunal. The Canadian measure, Bill No. 64, was not carried beyond the first reading stage, while the United States measure also failed to pass Congress.

As a result of legislation enacted at the 1928 Session of Parliament providing for a larger operation of the grade crossing fund, the Railway Board on May 19 issued a circular directing the railway companies to furnish a list of crossings upon their lines that, in their opinion, might properly be improved from the standpoint of protection so that a reasonable number of crossings might be selected each year for action.

The Canadian National Railways in 1927

Canada's great publicly-owned system of railways, the Canadian National, maintained its position in 1927 as one of the largest and most efficiently administered transportation systems in the world. Due, however, to reduced freight rates, higher wages and the late harvest, financial results for the year were not quite as favourable as in 1926 and net earnings (not including those of the Eastern Lines, as described in the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, and of the Central Vermont Railway System) were less by $5,790,028 than those of the previous year. A higher standard of maintenance was introduced, numerous betterments were provided, unnecessary and unprofitable steam trains were eliminated to the extent of 194,500 train miles, important new construction was undertaken, wage increases to practically all classes of employees were granted, hotel extensions were commenced, the provision of enlarged terminals at Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto, was put under way, and in all other departments of the Railway's activities progress was shown. As Sir Henry

Thornton, Chairman and President of the System, stated in eoneluding his Annual Report,* "The results for the year testify to the continued healthy eeonomie eondition of the eountry and are indicative of continued and improving opportunities for the investment of eapital and settlement."

No ehanges oeeurred during the year in the Direetorate but on June 30 approval was given by Order-in-Council to the appointment of an Exeeutive Committee. This was eomposed of the following six Directors:—Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Gerald Ruel, K.C., Major G. A. Bell, C.M.G., Ernest R. Decary, James Gill Gardner and J. Stuart Rayside. The Committee usually met weekly except in a week when a meeting of the Directors was held and its existenee was stated to have faeilitated direetoral functions.

The statement of revenues and expenses *re* Eastern Lines as defined in the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, was given for the six months ended Dee. 31, 1927. The total mileage affeeted eomprised 3,108 miles of first main track, 48.98 miles of 2nd main traek and 818.27 miles of spurs, sidings and yard traeks. Revenues amounted to $12,128,570, a decrease of $682,600 over the same period of 1926 and expenses to $14,713,852, an inerease of $481,869, leaving a defieit of $2,585,282, as eompared with $1,420,812 in 1926. But for the 20 per cent. redueion in freight rates, the 1927 revenue figure would have been increased by approximately $931,809, with the result that the deficit in net earnings would have been redueed to $1,653,472. The tonnage of freight earried showed an increase from 2,854,328 tons to 3,060,615 tons and the number of passengers inereased from 1,790,134 to 1,793,864.

The Canadian National Railways budget for 1928 was tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 27, 1928. It involved an expenditure of approximately $25,000,000 on eapital aeeount whieh ineluded approximately $19,000,000 for general betterments. A total of 1,065 traek miles of new rails was provided. New ballast installations totalled $3,000,000; installation of steel bridges and eulverts, $2,225,000; grade separation, $1,700,000; new equipment, $5,800,000; C. N. R. Telegraphs, $3,100,000; Chateau Laurier extension, $2,000,000; Halifax hotel and station, $1,250,000; Vaneouver Hotel (initial investment), $100,000; new Hamilton station (initial investment), $200,000; Oshawa Street Railway, $275,000.

In its final Report, tabled on May 3, the House of Commons Special Committee on National Railways and Shipping approved the estimates of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian National Steamships Companies. With respect to the C. N. R., it found that when the reduction in freight rates, increase in wages, late erop eonditions and larger expenditures on maintenanee of way and struetures were taken into aeeount, the results of 1927 operations were "very satisfactory indeed." The Committee was

*NOTE.—For a detailed account of results for the year 1927, see Annual Report in the Supplement of this Volume.

further of the opinion that the amounts of $39,000,000 asked for the C. N. R. and $758,000 asked for the C. N. S. were necessary and should be passed by the House. At its final session, the Committee heard an argument between Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, and Sir Henry Thornton over the manner in which Canadian National accounts had been presented. Since the passage of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, the results of the operations of Eastern Lines had been segregated from those of the rest of the System. Mr. Stevens contended that, while the accounts of Eastern Lines had to be presented separately, they should also be included in the main report. Sir Henry Thornton, on the other hand, held that it would be unjust to include in the operating results of the System the deficits on Eastern Lines brought about by freight reductions under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

In a statement issued in July, 1928, the capital liability of the Canadian National System at Dec. 31, 1927, was placed at $2,239,478,478, made up of appropriations by the Dominion Government for Canadian Government Railways, (including cost of construction and purchase of Canadian Government lines, composed of the Intercolonial, National Transcontinental, etc., but not including any interest on capital expenditures or deficits of these lines prior to 1921), $436,416,387; loans and advances by the Dominion Government to the Canadian National, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, with accrued and unpaid interest made to meet, (a) interest due the public, (b) operating deficits, (c) costs of additions and betterments, and (d) additional working capital, etc., $821,680,355; amount owing the public, $981,381,736. The increase in liability in 1927 was $88,334,478, of which $32,432,986 was owing the Government and $55,901,492 the public.

Settlement with Canadian Northern Stockholders. Further progress was made in 1927-28 in clearing up difficulties which the C. N. R. had inherited from constituent roads. Of importance was a settlement reached with holders of Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. debenture stock. The amount of this stock outstanding was $24,000,000 and no interest had been paid on it since 1914. After negotiations, the stockholders' committee announced on Sept. 21 that an agreement had been reached, subject to approval by the stockholders and ratification of the Parliament of Canada, by which the stock would be redeemed on May 6, 1928, at 94. The stockholders met on Nov. 15 in London and unanimously accepted the offer and the agreement was ratified at the 1928 Session of Parliament. In the meantime, the Government maintained its determination to make no concession to Grand Trunk Railway junior stockholders, whose holdings had been found by the majority of the arbitrators in 1921 to be of no value. These stockholders had organized and become incorporated as a private limited company whose objects were to obtain compensation as an act of grace or otherwise for the former holders of first, second or third preference and ordinary stock. At a meeting of this Com-

pany on July 12, 1927, resolutions were passed providing for the conversion of existing £1 shares into preference shares; the increase of the capital from 10,000 shares of £1 each to £52,000 by creating 850,000 new ordinary shares of a shilling each and a change of the organization's name to Grand Trunk Junior Stocks, Limited. Lord Askwith, who presided, quoted the opinion of Sir John Simon in favour of legal action and stated that the Committee did not feel justified in abandoning the case without taking legal proceedings.

New Terminal Scheme for Montreal. News that a big terminal scheme for the C. N. R. in Montreal was contemplated became known on Sept. 27, 1927, when it was reported from Ottawa that the Federal Government had passed an Order-in-Council authorizing expropriation proceedings. The scheme called for a new terminal near the Tunnel Station, elimination of the Bonaventure, Moreau Street and Montreal and Southern Counties stations and routing of traffic from the west and north through the tunnel and from the south and east over a viaduct to the new terminal. At this time it was stated that considerable property had already been purchased and expropriation proceedings had been instituted in connection with further property required. On Sept. 28, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, deposited with the Registrar of Montreal official plans. Later, models were prepared which were laid out in the Board Room of the C. N. R., McGill Street, Montreal, and inspected by the civic authorities and others. On Nov. 17, S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President in charge of construction and operation, stated (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Nov. 17) that construction would probably be started in 1929 and that it would take three years to complete the terminal. This was contingent, however, on approval by the Board of Railway Commissioners and the voting of the necessary money by Parliament. In referring to the plan in his Annual Report, Sir Henry Thornton stated that until the suggestion had been approved by the City of Montreal, the Harbour Commissioners, the Board of Railway Commissioners and Parliament, nothing could be considered as final.

Agreement with City of Vancouver. Approved by the Directors of the Canadian National Railways on Oct. 18, sanctioned by Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government on Nov. 28 and ratified by the City Council of Vancouver on Dec. 9, a new agreement between the City and the Canadian Northern, Canadian Northern Pacific and Canadian National Railways became effective, superseding the original agreement of Feb. 5, 1913. Under this agreement the railway companies undertook to complete the filling of False Creek, east of Main Street, by Dec. 31, 1931; to perform certain municipal works, such as sewerage and drainage, in this area and to build a hotel of not less than 500 rooms, excavation to commence on or before Nov. 15, 1928, and construction to be completed by Dec. 31, 1930. The city absolved the railway companies

from implementing clauses in the 1913 agreement, providing for a tunnel through the high land east and south of the False Creek area; from establishment of sub-stations at either end of the tunnel and from construction of a spur track across Main Street. The City also agreed to withdraw its action, instituted Jan. 5, 1927, for specific performance of the 1913 agreement and for damages.

Other Events of the Year. All records for travel between Montreal and Toronto in the history of Canadian railroading were broken on July 27, 1927, when an oil-electric car, developed by the C. N. R., made its inaugural trip between the two cities in the actual running time of five hours, thirty minutes. The car weighed 63 tons and burned crude oil to develop its power, which in turn operated a generator producing the electric energy to run the car. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 28).

On Mar. 17, 1928, the new railway station built by the C. N. R. at Edmonton, was officially opened by His Honour, Dr. William Egbert, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. The golden key with which the ceremony was performed was handed to him by S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President of the C. N. R., and there were present a large number of railway officials and others.

As a result of the heavy damage it sustained from floods in Nov. 1927, the Central Vermont Railway, subsidiary of the Canadian National Railways, was placed in the hands of receivers on Dec. 12. Rehabilitation work was at once carried out and on Feb. 4, 1928, an official train bearing Governor John E. Weeks of Vermont; Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways; and officials of the State of Vermont, the Canadian National Railways and the Central Vermont traversed the line from Montreal to White River Junction. The party stopped at Montpelier and were welcomed at the State House. At other stations along the route impromptu receptions were held. On the reconstruction work it was stated that there had been employed 2,500 labourers, 150 bridge-men, 150 other skilled men, 6 steam shovels, 400 ballast cars, 6 pile drivers, 50 auto trucks, 50 teams and 25 work trains.

The Annual System Committee Meeting was held on Jan. 12, 1928, in Montreal and was attended by the Directors and officers of the Company, who spent the day in conference over the affairs of the organization. It concluded with a dinner at which Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, was the guest of honour. Sir Henry Thornton took advantage of the opportunity to deny rumours that he and the Minister were at variance. "In all seriousness I want to say to this great family of ours," he declared, "that Mr. Dunning and I are on perfectly friendly terms. Furthermore, I never served under any Minister of Railways who gave me more support than Mr. Dunning." He asked his hearers when they returned home to do what they could "to stop the ridiculous idle rumours which find their origin in a desire, not to help the National Railways System but to create dissension and

trouble and hamper the work of all of us, and Mr. Dunning and myself." In his speech Mr. Dunning endorsed all that Sir Henry had said with respect to their relations to each other. Speaking for the shareholders, he said that there were two lines along which they expected dividends. They expected the System to render efficient transportation service at a cost low enough to encourage the development of all legitimate industry and they expected the System to be a model employer of labour. He also spoke optimistically of the future of the System.

Ratifying a decision of stockholders, made on May 9, 1928, the Michigan Public Utilities Commission on June 13 approved the consolidation of ten railway companies operating in the State of Michigan under the name of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad. The authorized capital stock of the new holding company was $37,500,000. At C. N. R. headquarters, Montreal, it was explained on June 15, that no change in operation would result, the effect being merely to substitute one large holding company for a dozen small ones, thereby simplifying bookkeeping and accounting.

Activities of Sir Henry Thornton. The head of the Canadian National Railway System in 1927 was Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., who was both Chairman of the Board and President. These positions called for the exercise of intense activity in the interests of the System. Early in the year, accompanied by several officers, Sir Henry paid a hurried visit to Halifax where he met Hon. J. L. Ralston, the Nova Scotia member of the Dominion Government, and discussed matters pertaining to the development of the port. On the return trip a stop-over was made at Moncton for inspection purposes, while at Quebec, on Jan. 7, Sir Henry had a conference with the Premier of Quebec, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and A. V. Davis, President of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, respecting industrial developments in the Lake St. John District, and attended a dinner given by Hon. Adelard Turgeon, President of the Legislative Council.

During February, the President spent a few days in Winnipeg. On Feb. 10 he spoke at the annual dinner of the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Association and on Feb. 11 performed the ceremony of opening the new immigration hall erected by the Railway on Water St. On Feb. 13 he spoke at the annual dinner of the Canadian National Amateur Athletic Association. A feature of his visit was a curling match between officers of the C. N. R. and C. P. R., which resulted in a 4-point tie. Returning to Montreal he attended on Feb. 25 the annual reunion of the Canadian National Recreation Club and spoke on the importance of courtesy and service in building up the prosperity of the Railway. During March he was in Ottawa for a considerable part of the time in connection with C. N. R. branch lines legislation and consideration of the Railways' Annual Report for 1926. During the latter part of April, Sir Henry visited the Maritime Provinces again. He was in Moncton on Apr. 27, where he attended the first annual dinner of the

Canadian National Atlantic Region Recreation Club; in Charlottetown on Apr. 28 and in Halifax on Apr. 29. Sydney was visited on Apr. 30 and May 1 and on May 2 he was in Saint John. He then returned to Montreal *via* Fredericton. On May 26 Sir Henry addressed the annual gathering of the Canadian National Recreation Club at Ottawa and on May 30 was guest of the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce. The following day he spoke to the Chamber of Commerce, St. Thomas.

Accompanied by Lady Thornton and several officials of the road, Sir Henry went West in the latter part of July and after spending a few days at Jasper Park proceeded to Vancouver, *via* Prince Rupert, arriving in the Terminal City on Aug. 8. Here he met and discussed with Mayor Louis D. Taylor, the new agreement between the city and the C. N. R., expressing his approval of its terms. He then visited New Westminster and addressed a luncheon meeting of the Board of Trade, announcing that negotiations for construction of a proposed cold storage plant by the Pacific Coast Terminals Ltd., on C. N. R. property had been practically completed. Afterwards, with members of the City Council and Board of Trade he inspected the harbour facilities. On Aug. 9 Sir Henry was taken over Vancouver Harbour by Mayor Taylor and the Harbour Commissioners, later being the guest of the Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade at a private luncheon. During the evening he left for Victoria, where he spent the 10th and 11th, addressing a large public meeting in the Auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce at which he predicted that Victoria would be one of the greatest ports on the Pacific Coast. Returning to Vancouver on the night of Aug. 11, he left immediately for the East, arriving in Edmonton on the 13th. Meeting the Executive of the Board of Trade he assured them that the Company had no intention of abandoning the railway shops in Edmonton as had been rumoured. From Edmonton, Sir Henry went to Calgary. He was in Moose Jaw on the 18th and addressed the Board of Trade at luncheon, afterwards proceeding to Regina where he was the guest of the Directors of the Board of Trade of that city at dinner. He took this occasion to express approval of the choice of Fort Churchill as the terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway and to praise the ability of Frederick Palmer, the engineer who had made the investigation. After making stops at Winnipeg, Minaki and the head of the Lakes, Sir Henry reached Ottawa on Aug. 24. He here stated that he had been greatly impressed with conditions as he had found them throughout his tour.

During the latter part of September, Sir Henry made an inspection of the Central Vermont Railway. On Sept. 21 he spoke at a banquet of the Rouse's Point Chamber of Commerce, alluding to the importance of Rouse's Point as a portal of trade between Canada and the United States and recalling its historical associations. At Burlington on Sept. 22 he was present at a dinner tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the members of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board and spoke of the important

link made possible by means of the connection of the Central Vermont Railway with the C. N. R. Sir Henry visited Halifax in October in connection with the proposed construction of a new hotel and station, arriving on the 19th and returning on the 20th. He made an inspection of the site and decided on the location of the building.

On Oct. 25 Sir Henry announced that, following a request from the Government of Mexico, he was going to Mexico to examine the organization of the National Railways of Mexico and make a report on them. Accompanied by Lady Thornton he left for the South on Nov. 5. His presence in Mexico led to certain rumours that he would resign as President of the C. N. R. and become associated with the Mexican Railways. (*The Toronto Daily Star*, Nov. 28). This he denied flatly when passing through Toronto on his return to Montreal on Dec. 12. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Dec. 13). Interviewed in Montreal, he gave newspapermen a vivid account of his impressions of Mexico. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Dec. 14). Sir Henry's Mexican visit was the object of some adverse criticism on the part of the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese, London, Ont., who addressed an open letter to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on Dec. 14, protesting against a Canadian official being loaned to assist a government so hostile to his Church as the Government of Mexico.* Premier King, replying on Dec. 15, declared that "the Government of Canada had no more to do with the acceptance by Sir Henry Thornton of the invitation he received from the Government of Mexico than the Government of the United States had to do with the acceptance by Colonel Lindbergh of the invitation received by him from the same Government." Sir Henry had made known his desire to visit Mexico and the Government had adopted towards him, under the circumstances, the same course it would have adopted toward the President of any other railroad in Canada. Sir Henry himself said, "I went to Mexico on a mission which I thought would be helpful all around and which primarily concerned banking interests outside the country. I leave the Canadian people to make up their minds on the question." A repercussion of the incident was a criticism of Bishop Fallon and an explanation of the attitude of the Mexican Government towards the Catholic Church, on the part of Señor L. Medina Barron, Consul-General of Mexico in Toronto, (*The Globe*, Toronto, Dec. 16) and a sharp protest against his statement by Hon. Charles Marcil, Liberal member for Bonaventure, Que., and former Speaker of the House of Commons. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Dec. 17).

On the evening of Dec. 28, Sir Henry broadcast a message to the employees of the System over the Company's broadcasting stations in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, in which he extended the thanks of the Directors and himself for the loyal and efficient service they had given during the year.

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* NOTE.—See Section —Federal Administration, pages 94-95.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1927

Results corresponding in several respects to those experienced by the Canadian National Railways in 1927 were also felt by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This world-renowned transportation company found that as the outcome largely of higher wage scales and reduced rates on grain, working expenses had increased much more heavily than earnings and the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 77.87 per cent. as compared with 74.41 per cent. in 1926. On the other hand larger earnings from steamship services and from investments in the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. accounted for a substantial increase in special income. The Company continued its policy of constructing branch lines in Western Canada, where required, made substantial progress in the renewal of bridges to meet the increasing weight of power and equipment and undertook widespread capital expenditures to improve facilities and effect economies.

Gross earnings of the System amounted to $201,145,751.85 and working expenses (including all taxes) to $161,630,180.45, leaving net earnings of $39,515,571.40. This compared with net earnings of $44,945,126.88 in 1926. Special income, on the other hand increased from $11,056,270.59 to $11,876,559.78. Fixed charges amounted to $15,378,867.44, as compared with $14,676,358.60. Surplus, prior to contribution to pension fund and payment of dividend, was $36,013,263.74, and after these disbursements, net surplus was $5,407,320.22.*

At Dec. 31, 1927, the C. P. R. mileage included 14,574.9 miles under C. P. R. traffic returns, 484.6 miles of other lines worked and 279.7 miles under construction, a total of 15,339.2 miles. In addition the Company controlled 5,070.2 miles through subsidiaries in the United States. It had the following equipment: locomotives, 2,255; first and second class passenger cars, baggage cars and colonist sleeping cars, 2,111; first class sleeping, dining and café cars, 608; parlor cars, official and paymasters' cars, 147; freight and cattle cars (all kinds), 90,764; conductors' vans, 1,330; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars and steam shovels, 6,653; lake and river steamers, 19; ocean and coastal steamships, 54, with gross tonnage of 380,239.

From its freight traffic the Company earned in 1927, $144,155,930, which compared with $141,205,619 in 1926. The quantity of grain carried increased from 252,085,434 to 259,979,845 bushels and flour shipments increased from 12,175,910 to 12,611,010 barrels. There was a slight decrease in livestock from 1,961,237 to 1,937,645 head and in lumber from 3,286,786,667 to 3,187,439,600 feet. Manufactured articles were handled to the extent of 9,994, 083 tons as compared with 9,607,147 tons, while all other articles were up from 10,415,506 to 10,582,314 tons. The total tonnage carried was 34,374,152, as against 33,593,497 in 1926.

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for details of the Company's financial position, etc., for 1927.

The number of tons carried one mile was up from 14,049,459,953 to 14,727,876,790, but the earnings per ton per mile fell from 1.01 cents to 0.98 cents. The number of passengers carried was 13,-648,095, comparing with 13,559,830 in 1926. There was also an increase from 1,263,326,715 to 1,279,073,368 in the number of passengers carried one mile and from 2.63 to 2.64 cents in the earning per passenger per mile.

Events of 1927-28. On June 25, 1927, what was described as the Confederation Special, consisting of 14 steel cars, operated on the all-expense plan, left Toronto for a tour of the Western Provinces under the auspices of the New Outlook and the C. P. R. It carried 200 passengers from Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. It was described at the time as "not only the biggest train of its kind ever to be operated in Canada but the most important from the standpoint of education." The party arrived back in Toronto on July 15.

World records in the handling of grain were claimed for the C. P. R. by A. Hatton, General Superintendent of Transportation, in a statement issued at Montreal on Dec. 15, 1927. During the ten working days, Oct. 20-31, 40,474,000 bushels of grain were marketed, comparing with 27,167,000 bushels during the same period of 1926. The heaviest movement of the year was on Nov. 24, when 5,109,000 bushels were marketed over C. P. tracks; the heaviest day of 1926 was Oct. 14, with 3,024,000 bushels. Loadings were heaviest on Oct. 24, *viz.*, 2,266 cars; in 1926 the record was 1,905 cars on Nov. 6.

Further information on grain loadings appeared in a summary issued by E. D. Cotterell, Superintendent of Transportation, Western lines, on Jan. 27. During the Fall and Winter season up to Jan. 21, over 200,000,000 bushels of grain had been marketed over C. P. lines throughout the Western Provinces. This exceeded any previous year's record except 1923. Car loadings numbered 125,481; of these 92,524 were unloaded at the head of the Lakes and 15,400 at Vancouver.

On Mar. 1, 1928, the C. P. R. assumed operation of the Lacombe & North Western Railway in Alberta under an agreement of sale from the Province, the previous owner of the road. Necessary legislation having been secured at Ottawa and the deal ratified by the shareholders of the C. P. R., the purchase was completed on May 10, 1928, with the payment of $1,510,582.59 to the Provincial Treasurer. Premier Brownlee and his fellow directors retired and new directors were appointed representing the C. P. R.

The Company's 47th Annual Meeting was held in the Windsor Street Station, Montreal, on May 2, 1928. It was, as usual, featured by the annual address of the President, E. W. Beatty, K.C.* Resolutions were adopted confirming the action of the Directors with respect to the construction of four new steamships and authorizing the issuance of consolidated debenture stock to defray the expense; authorizing the construction of branch lines

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this Volume for complete text of Mr. Beatty's Address.

and confirming the action of the Directors in purchasing the Hereford Railway and the Lacombe and North Western Railway; confirming certain leases and approving capital expenditures. The Directors were further empowered to continue negotiations in the matter of the purchase of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Railway. Asked by a shareholder whether the C. P. R. had any interest in the International Nickel Co., Mr. Beatty replied, "Your Company has neither direct nor indirect interest in International Nickel." At a meeting of the Board of Directors after the general Meeting, Mr. Beatty was re-elected President and the following were re-elected members of the Executive Committee: Grant Hall, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., F. W. Molson and W. N. Tilley.

The year 1927-28 witnessed two notable events in connection with the Company's hotel system:—completion of the Banff Springs Hotel and commencement of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. During the Winter of 1926-27, the Company had erected at Banff the north wing, north tower, main centre tower extension and west tower. In the Winter of 1927-28 erection of the south wing and south tower was carried out, completing capacity to accommodate 1,000 over-night guests. At Toronto the work of demolishing the Queen's Hotel on the site of the Royal York Hotel was commenced immediately after the close of the Canadian National Exhibition in September, 1927, and during the Winter, substantial progress was made in the erection of the steel framework of the new structure.

Several changes occurred during the year among officials of the C. P. R. The retirement was announced on Aug. 24, 1927, of Peter Lawrence Naismith, who had been head of the Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, since 1912. On Oct. 11, it was announced that Charles Murphy, General Manager, Western Lines, for 9 years, would retire on Nov. 1, and be succeeded by W. M. Neal, Assistant to Vice-President Grant Hall, Montreal. A dinner in honour of Mr. Murphy, who had served the Company for 44 years, was tendered to him in Winnipeg on Dec. 15, by heads of departments from all over Western Canada.

Appointment of Ashley Edwards to be Special Publicity Agent and Editor, Canadian Bureau of Information, Department of Colonization and Development, in place of Norman S. Rankin, deceased, was announced on Nov. 12. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Dec. 12, William A. Black, Vice-President and General Manager, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles R. Hosmer. Fred W. Molson was appointed to Mr. Hosmer's place on the Executive Committee. On Feb. 10, President Beatty announced that John Leslie, Vice-President and Comptroller, had been appointed Vice-President in charge of finances (in succession to the late I. G. Ogden) and Treasurer of the Company. Following upon the death of C. E. E. Ussher, separate management for the Company's hotel system for Eastern and

Western Lines was announced on Mar. 5, with Andrew Allerton, General Manager of Hotels and Bungalow Camps east of Fort William and H. F. Mathews holding a similar position west of Fort William. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 11, 1928, of the Dominion Atlantic Railway (C. P. R. subsidiary in Nova Scotia) George E. Graham, General Manager, was appointed Vice-President and General Manager.

Activities of President E. W. Beatty. As head of the Canadian Pacific Railway System, E. W. Beatty, K.C., who continued to hold the dual positions of Chairman of the Board, and President, spent a year of great activity in its service in 1927. During the twelve months he travelled approximately 27,000 miles, making numerous inspection trips and visiting practically all parts of Canada served by Canadian Pacific Lines. He was also called upon frequently for speeches and statements, both on general topics and on transportation matters. His first public appearance was before the Toronto Board of Trade Club on Jan. 17, when he reviewed the history of Canadian railways since the C. P. R. was started; declared his belief in private initiative as making for Canada's commercial prosperity and economic stability; emphasized the importance of fair freight rates to the future successful operation of the country's railways and pointed out the contribution, direct and indirect, which the railways were making to the commercial prosperity of Canada. Along with several other officials he visited Port Colborne on Feb. 1, while on Feb. 10 he addressed the Cornwall Board of Trade, stating that traditions of public service had been the keynote of the Company's ideals since the days of its first President, Lord Mount-Stephen. He was the guest of the Three Rivers Chamber of Commerce on Mar. 7 and on Mar. 11 addressed the Montreal Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs at a joint luncheon. He told his audience on this occasion that a study of the needs of Canada was desirable in order to take an intelligent part in the development of the country and pointed out that one of the best means of gaining knowledge of a country was by travel. On Mar. 28 he went to Toronto and spoke at a largely-attended luncheon of the Canadian Club. The Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal had him as its guest on Apr. 4 and he spoke of the value of personality in the building up of any enterprise. He delivered a similar address to the St. Barnabas' Men's Club of St. Lambert on Apr. 7. On Apr. 25, he spoke in Montreal in support of the Joint Hospital Campaign.

Leaving Montreal on May 19, Mr. Beatty proceeded to the Pacific Coast on an inspection trip. When in Regina on May 23 he opened the new Hotel Saskatchewan, the latest addition to the Company's chain of hotels, while on the following day a conference of officials took place in the Hotel and in the evening a dinner was held at which he was the principal speaker. From Regina he went to Vancouver, *via* Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. He here spent several days and discussed railway matters with the City Council.

His only public engagement was a dinner given by the Board of Trade and Canadian Club on June 1. He spent June 3 in Victoria. On the return trip he visited Lake Louise and Banff and on June 6 spoke at a dinner given by the Board of Trade in Calgary. He spent June 7 in Edmonton and on June 8 paid his first visit to Lloydminster. He was in Winnipeg on June 10 and back in Montreal on June 13. On June 16 he attended Convocation at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, where he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. As President of the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Que., he opened on June 25 a modern gymnasium, complete in every detail, which had been presented to the School by J. W. McConnell of Montreal and himself. On July 4 he was in Quebec attending functions in connection with the arrival for the first time at that port of the Company's S. S. *Empress of Australia*. These included a luncheon and a dinner on board the ship, the latter, attended by His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, Governor-General, and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

On the arrival in Canada of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and Prince George, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mrs. Baldwin and their party, Mr. Beatty had the honour of entertaining the distinguished visitors at a private dinner at the Mount Royal Club, Montreal, on Aug. 1. On Aug. 7 he left Montreal for Calgary where he met Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin again and accompanied them to Banff, Lake Louise and Field. He returned east with them and went through to the Maritime Provinces where he saw them off for home at North Sydney, N. S., the Company's S. S. *Empress of Scotland* making a special call on Aug. 18 to pick them up. Returning to Montreal, Mr. Beatty, as Chancellor of McGill University, presided on Aug. 23 at a dinner given to the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, following the closing business session of the Congress in that City.

As a graduate of the University of Toronto, the President was present at the Centenary celebrations of that institution during the first week of October and on the 8th responded to the toast of Canada at the banquet of the Engineering Alumni Association. He at this time declared that an influx of capital and men was still Canada's greatest necessity. Satisfactory and heartening though her progress had been in the past 60 years, it must be regarded as not even remotely possible, he declared, that a country the same size as the United States could adequately and within a reasonable time realize upon its great natural wealth with a population little greater than that of the City of London. On Oct. 19, he was the guest of honour at the banquet of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce at White River Junction, Vt., where he dealt particularly with the effect of motor competition on railroad operation, claiming that the railways were being penalized by arbitrary rates, to an extent which discouraged any extensive new capital outlay

on passenger equipment or service. On Oct. 26, he spoke in Montreal on behalf of the Federated Charities Campaign.

Going to Boston on Nov. 3, Mr. Beatty was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a part of their Progress Week celebration, which was arranged to mark the industrial and commercial prosperity enjoyed by the New England States during the last few years. He dealt with the part played by transportation in the modern world and drew attention to what had been accomplished by its agency in the political and economic development of the United States and Canada through welding together scattered communities and in creating and fostering a sound mutual understanding between them. On his return journey to Montreal, Mr. Beatty was marooned for three days in Vermont because of flood conditions and this led to a report published in Europe that he had been drowned. His only other address in November was one at a meeting of the Montreal Unitarian Men's Club on Nov. 21. About this time a sharp advance having occurred in C. P. R. stock, rumours became current that the Company was considering the segregation of its extraneous assets. The President thereupon issued a statement on Dec. 2 in which he declared that these reports were entirely without foundation. He explained that several years before consideration had been given to the possibility of such action but the balance of interest and convenience was thought to be opposed to it and the matter had not been reviewed recently.

Mr. Beatty's year-end review, which appeared in several publications, directed serious attention to the diminished net earnings reported by the railways in the face of general business expansion and attributed these to reduced freight rates on grain, higher wage scales and a delayed harvest. "In commending these facts to the consideration of the Canadian people," he wrote, "I would remind them that Canada is a young country with great development immediately ahead. It is to the railways that the country to a large extent must look for leadership in turning this promise of development into accomplished fact. The effectiveness with which they are able to perform the work must, in the final analysis, depend upon the amount of money at their disposal for extension and development of service."

Electric Railways in 1927

Despite the increasing use of automobiles and buses, electric railways held their own fairly well in 1927 and generally enlarged their operations. This improvement was attributed to the better conditions prevailing in business throughout Canada as well as to the recognition of the street car as an economic factor in transportation. According to the figures compiled by the American Electric Railway Association based on returns received from 10 Canadian companies operating 939 single track miles of electric railway and 100 miles of bus route, the number of revenue passengers carried was 1.76 per cent. larger than in 1926, increases occurring in each month of the year. More detailed information about Canada's electric railways was furnished in a Report compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and issued in December, 1927. The figures were for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, and they showed that at this time 61 railways were listed, with 1,684.18 miles of single and 553.39

miles of double track. Including sidings and turnouts the total mileage was 2,528.75. The capital of the railways was placed at $215,808,520, of which $57,779,518 was represented by stock and $158,029,002 by bonds. Gross earnings from operations totalled $51,723,199; operating expenses, $36,453,709 and net operating revenue, $15,269,489. After all deductions, a deficit was shown of $285,260. The number of passengers carried aggregated 748,710,836, and freight, 3,493,457 tons. Equipment consisted of 4,184 passenger cars, 222 buses, 39 baggage, express and mail cars, 635 freight cars, 61 snowploughs, 164 sweepers, 297 miscellaneous cars, 58 electric locomotives and 2 steam locomotives. Employees numbered 16,961. The accident record for the year was 76 killed, of whom only 3 were passengers, and 4,941 injured, of whom 2,420 were passengers. A feature of the year was a decrease in traffic on interurban lines, due to the competition of bus lines.

Of interest was a statement issued on Sept. 27, 1927, by the Bureau of Statistics showing the trend of street car fares in Canada since 1913. The figures published were based on returns from 38 municipal railways. They showed that the average fare had increased from 4.2 cents in 1913 to 6 cents in 1926. By Provinces the changes were:—Nova Scotia, 4.4 to 7.4; New Brunswick, 4.7. to 5.9; Quebec, 4.4 to 6.2; Ontario, 4 to 5.8; Manitoba, 4.1 to 5.9; Saskatchewan, 4.3 to 6.2; Alberta, 4.1 to 5.8 and British Columbia, 5.1 to 6.3.

Another informative compilation of 1927-28 was that of the American Electric Railway Association dealing with the operation of one-man cars in the United States and Canada. This showed that in Canada there were 17 railways on which one-man cars were operated exclusively and 20 on which both one-man and 2-man cars were operated. Canadian railways using one-man cars exclusively had 330 cars in operation and those using both types had 729 one-man cars in operation. (Information from 4 companies using both types was not available). Statistics showed that the one-man car was safer, from the accident standpoint, than the two-man car.

British Columbia Electric Railway. The street railway services in Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria and adjoining municipalities were supplied in 1927 by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which also operated power, light and gas utilities. At the 31st ordinary General Meeting of the Company in London, England, on Dec. 2, 1927, it was reported that in the year ended June 30, 1927, the number of passengers carried was 75,113,022, as compared with 72,547,367 in the previous year. Passenger revenue amounted to $4,747,862, as against $4,591,285. There was also an increase from 417,003 to 481,690 in the tonnage of freight carried and from $785,934 to $898,468 in the revenue from this source. Progress was likewise shown in the power and gas departments. Earnings for the year, after making provision for depreciation, sinking fund and renewals, amounted to £611,483, compared with £573,234 in the previous year. Expenditure on capital account totalled $4,239,133. R. M. Hornepayne was Chairman of the Board and J. Davidson, Deputy Chairman. The Executive was composed of George Kidd, President; W. G. Murrin and A. T. Goward, Vice-Presidents; F. R. Glover, General Executive Assistant; V. Laursen, Solicitor; E. H. Adams, Comptroller, and R. W. Bartlett, Secretary.

Important changes in the control of B. C. Electric* occurred in the Spring of 1928, when competitive offers for the purchase of the Company were submitted to the Directors in London, first by Lord Rothermere and a group of associates; next by the Power Corporation of Canada, through A. J. Nesbitt of Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., Montreal; and third by Sir Herbert Holt, J. H. Gundy and associates. The offers were stated to be approximately as follows:—(1) Rothermere, $1,200 per $500 for preferred and $1,400 per $500 for ordinary stock. (2) Power Corporation, $1,330 and $1,530 respectively. (3) Holt-Gundy, $1,360 and $1,560 respectively. (4) Power Corporation (second offer) $1,375 and $1,575 respectively. At this juncture the rival interests combined and on Apr. 25 it was announced that a joint offer on the basis of the Power Corporation's second offer, had been made. On May 10, shareholders were

*NOTE.—See Section of Banking and Finance, page 353, sub-sec.: Important Corporate Changes.

notified that this had been accepted. George Kidd remained as President, with W. G. Murrin and A. T. Goward, Vice-Presidents, and the new interests were represented on the Board by Sir Herbert Holt, A. J. Nesbitt and J. H. Gundy. Ownership was vested in the British Columbia Power Corporation, a new holding company.

Winnipeg Electric Company. In Winnipeg, street railway, electric power and light and gas services were supplied in 1927 by the Winnipeg Electric Company. All three utilities showed expansion. Revenue passengers carried by the street railway numbered 60,045,833, an increase of 2,060,689 over 1926, and gross receipts of this utility increased $124,000. Gross receipts of the electric utility increased $162,000 and of the gas utility, $17,000. Gross earnings from all operations were $5,868,142; operating expenses, $3,661,707, net income (excluding depreciation), $1,151,207. During the year an extensive track rehabilitation programme was carried out and other improvements undertaken, to finance which and other necessities the Company issued 40,000 shares of new common stock at $60 (under authority of By-law passed Oct. 1, 1927) and 8,623 shares of preference stock at $105, the latter through a customer ownership campaign in December. Under authority granted by the Manitoba Legislature, Mar. 9, 1928, the outstanding common stock of the Company was changed from $100 par to no par value. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 2, the Directors were re-elected. A. W. McLimont was President and General Manager; W. R. Bawlf, Vice-President; Lawrence Palk, Secretary, and J. S. Mackenzie, Treasurer.

Toronto Transportation Commission. Street railway, bus, motor coach and radial railway services in and around Toronto were operated in 1927 by the Toronto Transportation Commission, on behalf of the City which owned the system. A preliminary Report showed that the number of revenue passengers carried was 187,757,023, an increase of 4,262,947 over 1926. Revenue from street railway and bus transportation amounted to $11,627,274, compared with $11,362,690 in 1926, and revenue from motor coach operation was approximately $580,000, compared with $300,811. Revenue from other sources was about $400,000, making a total of approximately $12,607,000, the record total in the Commission's history. Total car miles operated were 25,050,963 and the average fare was 6.170 cents. The operating ratio was about 61.5 per cent., compared with 62.3 per cent. in 1926. As agent for the City in operating the Island ferries, the Commission incurred a deficit of about $85,000. Deficits were also incurred on the operation of the Scarboro, Metropolitan and Mimico Divisions of the City's radial railways. The Commission was composed of P. W. Ellis, Chairman; George Wright and E. J. Lennox. D. W. Harvey was General Manager.

Hamilton Street Railway. The street railway in Hamilton was controlled and operated by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, which also operated several power, light and radial subsidiaries in Hamilton, Dundas, St. Catharines and Brantford. The combined system had gross earnings in 1927 of $3,479,622; net earnings of $1,049,615 and surplus of $649,629. Preferred dividends of $372,894 were paid and $274,379 transferred to depreciation reserve. Additions were made to the property during the year of $1,109,064, most of which was expended on the Hamilton Street Railway in accordance with the terms of the new franchise of 1926. The equipment of the Hamilton Bus Co., operating between Hamilton and St. Catharines, was acquired. Officers were:— President, William E. Phin; Vice-President, Cyrus A. Birge; Treasurer, James Dixon; Secretary, George D. Fearman; Manager of Power and Light, William G. Angus; Manager of Railways, George E. Waller. On June 21, 1928, hearing of an application by the Company for an increased fare of 10 cents on cars and 15 cents on buses was commenced before the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

London Street Railway Company. The year 1927 found the Company still operating under a temporary agreement with the City, efforts to secure a renewal of the franchise having proved ineffectual. An interesting development in this connection occurred with regard to certain improvements undertaken in London West. The City Council passed three By-laws:— (1)

authorizing the operation of 15 one-man cars; (2) granting relief from the obligation, under By-law 916 (the original franchise agreement) to pave the track allowance; (3) authorizing collection of a 5-cent fare for a period of one year from June 18, 1927. Action was taken in the courts to test the validity of the By-laws and on Oct. 5, Chief Justice R. M. Meredith delivered judgment quashing the By-laws on the ground that approval of the ratepayers was necessary. An appeal was entered and on Jan. 13, 1928, the Appeal Court sustained the appeal. Gross earnings for 1927 were $638,518; an increase of $11,828; operating expenses, $531,598, an increase of $9,416; net earnings, $106,920, an increase of $2,411; net income, $13,048, a decrease of $2,310. Revenue passengers carried numbered 12,731,728, as compared with 12,514,582 in 1926 and total car miles were 2,250,-818, as compared with 2,160,678. Charles Currie, Cleveland, was President; R. G. Ivey, London, Vice-President and L. Tait, London, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa Electric Railway. Ottawa's street car service was given in 1927 by the Ottawa Electric Railway Co., owned by the Ottawa Traction Co., Limited. The Annual Meeting of the latter was held on Feb. 6, 1928, when it was reported that $279,075 had been received from the Electric Railway Co. during the year and that this amount had been disbursed in quarterly dividends of one per cent., and a bonus of one per cent. Hon. Thomas Ahearn was elected President, Major F. D. Burpee, Vice-President and Manager, and G. L. Snelling, Secretary-Treasurer. According to the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1926, the Ottawa Electric Railway in that year operated 59.85 miles of track, carried 35,753,611 revenue passengers, had total operating revenue of $1,747,142, total gross revenues of $1,764,857, total operating expenses of $1,257,643 and a deficit for the year of $141,645. Under its agreement with the City of Ottawa, the Company was required to give notice of any application for increased fares before Aug. 14, 1927. This was done on Aug. 11, when the City was notified that the Company proposed to apply to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for approval of an increase from a five to a seven cent fare. The application came before the Board in March, 1928, the Company completing its case on Mar. 22. An adjournment was then taken to permit the City to prepare its reply.

Montreal Tramways Company. The City of Montreal was supplied with its transportation services in 1927 under contract by the Montreal Tramways Company, operating under the supervision of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Revenue passengers carried on tramways numbered 211,789,557, an increase of 4,034,574, and on autobuses, 10,728,326, an increase of 5,357,851. Gross revenue aggregated $13,728,153, and total operating expenses, $9,296,067, leaving net earnings of $4,432,086. Of this amount $2,697,709, was apportioned to the Company under the contract together with 20 per cent. of the divisible surplus amounting to $124,241. The Company had a total revenue of $3,008,129; expenses of $2,125,643 and net income of $882,486, from which dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum were paid, leaving a surplus of $382,883. During the year 20 additional buses were placed in operation as well as 50 new street cars. The Company's Annual Meeting was held on Mar. 29, 1928, when Julian C. Smith was re-elected President and J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager. Patrick Dubee was Secretary-Treasurer. The Montreal Tramways Commission, formed in 1918, was composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Chairman; J. S. Archibald and Paul Beique. On Apr. 7, 1928, it was announced that Messrs. Saint-Cyr and Archibald, who had been appointed in 1918 for a 10-year term, had been reappointed by Provincial Order-in-Council for a further period of 10 years. Mr. Beique was appointed in 1926 upon the death of L. A. Herdt, third member of the original Commission.

Quebec Railway. The street railway in Quebec, together with other public utilities, was operated in 1927 by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited, which in turn was owned by the Quebec Power Co. City tramway passengers carried numbered 19,369,213, an increase of 1,057,734 over 1926 and passengers on the Montmorency Division, 1,578,345, an increase of

124,808. The eleetrical department generated and purchased 109,788,750 kilowatt hours of power, an increase of 30,617,691. The Quebec Power Co. reported gross earnings from all sources of $1,572,230 and net earnings after deducting all expenses and bond interest and making an appropriation of $100,000 for depreeiation, of $856,227. In February, 1927, 22,865 new shares were issued at $100 per share, in the proportion of three new shares for every 10 shares held. In July, 1927, existing shares of $100 par value were eonvertcd into 4 shares of no par value. During the year the systems of the Kamouraska Hydro-Electric Co., Basin Electric Co. and La Corporation d'Energie de Montmagny were acquired. In February, 1928, the properties and assets of the Laurentian Power Co., Limited, were purchased. The Company's Annual Meeting was held on Feb. 9, 1928. Julian C. Smith was rc-eleeted President.

Nova Scotia Tramways. The City of Halifax was supplied with its eleetric railway, power, light and gas services in 1927 by the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Limited. Passengers carried on the tramways increased from 8,561,459 the previous year to 8,625,119 and car mileage from 1,602,811 to 1,805,304. Gross earnings were $1,491,607, an increase of $52,704. Operating expensces at $933,901 were up $41,015. After all adjustments there was a surplus of $85,001 and the debit balance was redueed to $174,476. The Light and Power Department increased its customers from 10,379 to 10,737 and the total kilowatt hours purchased and generated amounted to 23,903,133, an increase of 1,746,263. The Gas Department increased its sale by 4,805,600 cu. ft. to 87,853,100 cu. ft. A new gas producing plant was ordered during the year. At the Annual Meeting on Mar. 7, 1928, a By-law was passed approving a plan for a reconstruction of the capital stoek and for a change in the name of the Company to Nova Seotia Light & Power Co. A Bill authorizing the plan was subsequently passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. W. H. Covcrt, K.e., was President; W. C. Pitfield, Vice-President; J. F. Lumsden, Manager; A. W. Wcntzell, Treasurer, and C. J. Hayes, Seeretary.

Other Reports and Incidents. In Edmonton, the street railway was owncd and operated by the City. In 1927 it had a revenue from passengers of $756,310, while other revcnues brought the total to $776,147. Against this were maintenanee eharged of $151,023; operation eharges of $386,374 and capital charges of $270,376, making a dcficit of $31,626, as compared with a defieit of $33,348 in 1926. W. J. Cunningham was Superintendent.

The Calgary street railway was also owned and operated by the City. It earried in 1927, 14,601,806 passcngers and operatcd 2,880,631 passenger miles. Revenue was $878,513 and expenditurc, $855,039, leaving a surplus of $23,474.

The Essex Distriet Eleetric Railways, operatcd by the Railway Department of the Ontario Hydro-Eleetric Power Commission and serving Windsor, Walkerville and adjoining municipalities, reported revenues of $1,069,631 in the year ended Oet. 31, 1927, as eompared with $1,031,443 in the preceding year. Net operating revenue dccreascd from $275,729 to $229,574. There was a defieit after all charges of $19,980.

On July 2, 1927, the Chatham, Wallaeeburg and Lake Erie Railway, extending from Erie Beach to Wallaceburg, 37.73 miles, discontinued passenger serviee, on account of leavy losses in operation. Freight serviee was continued until Aug. 17, when an order was passed by the Board of Railway Commissioners prohibiting the operation of loadcd cars over the Third Strect Bridgc in Chatham. The freight servicc was rcsumcd on Sept. 2, under a temporary arrangement.

The use of one-man cars in Montreal was taken up by the City Council on Oct. 20, 1927. Majority and minority reports had been presented to Couneil in February by an investigating committee, the former rceommending that one-man car service bc abandoned, the latter recommending its continuance for 6 months by way of a trial. Consideration of both reports at that timc was deferred. On Oet. 20 a motion to amend the majority report, disapproving the use of one-man ears gencrally and on main highways but agreeing that thcy could be operatcd satisfaetorily on some streets, was carried by 18 to 9.

On Jan. 2, 1928, nine out of twelve municipalitics concerned took votes on the question of the purehase by the munieipalities of the Windsor, Essex and Lake

Shore Railway, extending from Windsor to Leamington in Essex County, with a total track mileage of 39.2. The Railway had been in bad shape financially for several years and a purchase was the alternative to suspension of operations. The nine municipalities voted in favour of the purchase and application was at once made to the Ontario Government for legislation to validate the purchase, transfer the Railway for operation to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and provide for the necessary financing. A Bill was passed at the 1928 Session of the Legislature providing for the organization of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway Association, consisting of as many members as there would be corporations included and on June 14 a Purchasing Committee was formed at Windsor. Initial cost of purchase and rehabilitation was placed at $1,100,000.

The Saskatchewan Legislature at its 1928 Session passed a Bill confirming an agreement entered into between the City of Moose Jaw and the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Co., which had been approved by the ratepayers in November, 1927, and adopted by the City Council on Nov. 29, 1927. The agreement gave the Company an exclusive franchise for the operation of an electric railway for 23 years and also for the operation of motor buses.

Canadian Electric Railway Association. Electric railways in Canada were organized in the Canadian Electric Railway Association, the 24th Annual Meeting of which took place in Toronto, June 6-8, 1928. At this Meeting attention was given to such subjects as motor bus operation, safety and accident prevention, rail corrugation, snow removal practice, electric track switches, treadle cars, etc. The Committee on motor buses suggested that their operations should have a distinct treatment, as regarded fares, from electric railway operation, it being folly to hope that the motor bus could be operated at the same fare as the street car. The Committee on accident prevention recommended that a programme of organized safety be adopted by each member company and that safety leagues be asked to co-operate. The Committee on rail corrugation recommended that some form of grinding equipment should be employed to remove corrugations on their first appearance. Officers elected were:—President, D. W. Harvey, General Manager, Toronto Transportation Commission; Vice-President, C. H. Dahl, Assistant General Manager, Winnipeg Electric Co.; Treasurer, H. C. Patten, Comptroller, Toronto Transportation Commission. The Secretary was Eustace Smith, Jr., Toronto.

Highways and Motor Transportation in 1927

Canada continued throughout 1927 to devote large sums to the construction and maintenance of highways. According to figures supplied by George W. Yates, Acting Commissioner of Highways for Canada, Provincial revenue available during 1927 for highway work totalled $45,754,284. Of this, $29,729,667 went towards construction and $16,024,617 towards maintenance. The mileage of highways constructed in 1927, as reported by *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (Feb. 22, 1928) was 6,020, of which 2,527 were improved earth; 2,801, gravel; 129, waterbound macadam; 139, bituminous macadam; 30, sand clay; 243, asphaltic concrete and 150, cement concrete. The mileage under patrol or gang maintenance was 44,476. According to Provinces the construction was:—British Columbia, 486; Alberta, 301; Saskatchewan, 390; Manitoba, 873; Ontario, 891 (not including township road mileage); Northern Ontario, 466; Quebec, 880; New Brunswick, 900; Nova Scotia, 802, Prince Edward Island, 30.

The expenditure of the various Provinces, together with the total mileage involved, was as follows:—

	Construction	Maintenance	Total	Mileage
British Columbia	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,341,718	$ 6,341,718	4,000
Alberta	1,654,667	240,916	1,895,583	2,275
Saskatchewan	1,000,000	265,000	1,265,000	2,850
Manitoba	1,675,000	300,000	1,975,000	800
Ontario	13,900,000	5,900,000	19,800,000	7,445
Northern Ontario	2,400,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	2,813
Quebec	2,900,000	3,000,000	5,900,000	7,850
New Brunswick	1,350,000	525,000	1,875,000	1,618
Nova Scotia	800,000	1,711,983	2,511,983	14,000
Prince Edward Island	50,000	140,000	190,000	765

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the Province of Alberta submitted applications for 7 new agreements for the construction of 173.30 miles of highways under the Federal Act and Manitoba entered into one new agreement embodying 50.10 miles of new work. At the close of the year, the mileage completed under agreement under the Act was 7,436 miles, with 872 miles under improvement, out of a total of 8,415 miles under agreement. The estimated subsidizable cost of all projects was $48,990,972, of which the estimated Dominion aid at 40 per cent. was $19,596,388 and on which total payments had been made between Apr. 1, 1919, and Mar. 31, 1927, of $18,775,604.

On July 9, 1927, the section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Field and Golden, B.C., was officially opened by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, representing the Dominion Government, and Hon. J. A. Buckham, Speaker of the Legislature, representing British Columbia. Others who spoke at the ceremony were Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General; Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Health; Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President of the Canadian Automobile Association, and C. A. Cotterell, General Superintendent, C. P. R., Vancouver.

It was announced on Nov. 17, 1927, by Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, that an agreement had been reached between Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and himself, providing for the construction of a roadway across the Quebec Bridge. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Nov. 18).

On Mar. 3 and 4, 1928, there was held at Bismarck, N. Dakota, a conference of the heads of highway departments of the States of Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas and of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the interchange of ideas on problems of common interest. As a result the Northwest International Highway Association was organized, with Governor A. G. Sorlie, North Dakota, President; and J. J. Ermatinger, Secretary of North Dakota Highway Commission, Secretary.

Active in the promotion of highway development in 1927 was the Canadian Good Roads Association. Organized in 1914, it had two main objects: (1) the carrying out of an educative campaign regarding the benefits of improved highways and (2) the creating of a clearing house for the interchange of methods, experiences and ideas between road engineers, government and municipal officials, contractors and members of the general public interested in the cause of good roads. The 14th Annual Convention took place at Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1927. In opening the Convention, the President, Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Highways for Ontario, urged that "safety first" should be the keynote and this appeal was supported by several speakers and a resolution was adopted unanimously in support of every effort by individuals, associations or governments in aid of safety on highways. Other resolutions approved the use, as far as possible, of uniform highway danger and direction signs throughout Canada and reaffirmed belief in Federal aid to highways and asked that such aid should be granted to the various Provinces at the earliest possible moment. Officers elected were:—President, Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways for Nova Scotia; 1st Vice-President, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Highways for Alberta; 2nd Vice-President, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee, Montreal. On Sept. 29, three hours were spent in discussing highway safety, resulting in a decision to have the Executive prepare a synopsis of the arguments and recommendations presented and submit them to the Interprovincial Conference for serious consideration and such action as might be deemed best.

Active also in matters affecting highways was the Interprovincial Conference on Highway and Motor Legislation, organized in 1925. Through its Fact Finding Committee, of which S. L. Squire was Chairman, much useful work was being done. The Conference met in Quebec, Jan. 24, 1928, when consideration of safety problems was the principal feature. Statistics dealing with grade-crossing accidents were presented by representatives of the railways and a discussion of ways and means to prevent level-crossing accidents took place. Other matters discussed were uniform speed laws for automobiles in the various Provinces and the handling of the headlight glare menace.

Motor Transportation in 1927. The total registration of motor vehicles in Canada in 1927 was 945,672, which compared with 838,925 in

1926. Of the total, 821,367 were passenger cars, 101,475 trucks and 22,830 buses, motorcycles, dealers' licences, etc., including also 8,681 taxi cabs, which were reported separately in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the basis of a population of 9,519,000 there were 8.6 passenger cars per 100 people (1926, 7.8) and 9.9 motor vehicles of all descriptions per 100 people (1926, 8.9). Ontario had 436,120 motor vehicles or 12.4 per 100 people; Quebec, 128,459 or 4.2 per 100 people; Saskatchewan, 106,599 or 11.8 per 100 people; British Columbia, 77,617 or 12.0 per 100 people; Alberta, 73,830 or 12. per 100 people; Manitoba, 63,905 or 9.9 per 100 people; Nova Scotia, 30,059 or 5.5 per 100 people; New Brunswick, 24,544 or 6.0 per 100 people and Prince Edward Island, 4,388 or 5.1 per 100 people. The revenues collected by the Provinces from the registration of motor vehicles, dealers, etc., amounted to $16,572,361, as compared with $15,434,494 in 1926. Revenue from the gasoline tax, which was imposed in all the Provinces except Saskatchewan and Yukon, was $7,963,345.

The international movement of cars was again heavy. The total number of Canadian cars exported for touring purposes was 495,929. The number of United States cars entering Canada for a period not exceeding 24 hours was 2,410,087; for a period not exceeding 60 days, 740,398 and for a period exceeding 60 days but not more than 6 months, 3,315.

Motor casualties, particularly during the week-ends in the Summer, continued to increase. The death record for 1926, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 606, while for the twelve months of 1927, it had reached 864. This heavy loss of life caused serious concern and there was a demand for measures to reduce the number of casualties. Noteworthy in this connection was a series of three letters by Sir Thomas White, which appeared in *The Globe*, Toronto, Aug. 6, 17 and 24, 1927, in which the writer reviewed the situation at length and advocated adoption of a reasonable speed limit, with very heavy fines for infraction. In the discussion which ensued, there was unanimity in the view that the laws should be strictly enforced but a difference of opinion as to the desirability of adopting a low speed limit.

The question of safety was thoroughly discussed at a conference held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May 2, 1928, attended by representatives of municipalities, boards of trade, the Ontario Safety League, the Ontario Motor League, and various other organizations. The general opinion was that the cure for the existing evil lay in education and all present pledged their support to the campaign that was decided upon to educate the public.

On recommendation from the Quebec Public Service Commission, Adrien Beaudry, K.C., Chairman of the Commission, was authorized by the Attorney-General of Quebec to visit Europe and make a study of highway transport services. He left Quebec on Aug. 24, 1927, and, after visiting England, France, Switzerland and Italy, returned home in November. He also secured information concerning Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia. His Report made to the Public Service Commission on Dec. 31, 1927, contained a record of his investigations and findings, which constituted one of the most important contributions to the subject of motor transportation yet made. His conclusions were:—"(1) The railroad is still the sole practical means of long-distance transportation of passengers and of heavy and light freight; for short distances the railroad is the sole practical means of transportation for very heavy freight as well as for passengers with bulky baggage; it is therefore not possible to replace rail transportation by highway transportation, especially in our Province where the latter mode of transportation is interrupted in Winter. (2) The public automobile, or autobus, may be utilized for the transportation of travellers without baggage, or merely with light luggage, if the distance to be covered is not too great; in practice, this distance can with difficulty exceed 50 miles. The auto truck may be used to great advantage for the transportation of most freight over short distances. It permits of the freight being collected direct from the producer or wholesaler for delivery direct to the consumer or retailer without repeated and useless handling. The autobus and truck should be utilized by the railroads for extension of their systems into districts not reached by rail. The autobus can be utilized by the railroad in place of suburban trains provided the condition of the roads permits. The railroad companies should themselves organize transport services by autobus and truck in districts where

they can be advantageously employed. In public transportation, as in all other public services, competition is not commendable, provided the monopoly is strictly regulated and controlled by an independent public body."

Throughout the Dominion there were a number of associations and leagues organized to look after the interests of motorists. Many of these were united in the Canadian Automobile Association. This organization held its 14th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Aug. 31, 1927. At this time the President, Dr. Doolittle, referred with satisfaction to the extension of tourist permits in Canada which had been granted by the Government; to the opening of the Trans-Canada Highway from Field to Golden in British Columbia and to the completion of the highway from North Bay to Cochrane in Northern Ontario. He also gave a summary of a survey he had made of the Trans-Canada Highway from Halifax, N. S., to Golden, B. C., and of roads in the Peace River country. Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, Ontario, also spoke at the Meeting declaring that the Trans-Canada Highway should not be looked upon in a parochial light but should be dealt with in a broad national way. Dr. Doolittle was re-elected President, and W. G. Robertson, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

In British Columbia, the Provincial organization was the Automobile Club of British Columbia, with headquarters at 1166 Georgia St. W., Vancouver. This had in 1927 a membership of 8,164. In his Annual Report, the President, George E. Housser, stated that branches had been opened and put in operation with gratifying results at Nelson, Trail, Cranbrook, Penticton, Kelowna and Kamloops; that special attention had been devoted to the question of compulsory insurance; that support had been given by the Directors to questions connected with highway development ; that they had been consulted with regard to the motor traffic regulations and that a building had been erected by the Club at the international boundary to facilitate tourist traffic. Officers for 1928 were elected as follows:—President, George E. Housser, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, A. O. G. Crawford, Vancouver; H. Despard Twigg, Victoria; R. H. Ormond, Nanaimo; D. E. MacKenzie, New Westminster; Hon. Treasurer, W. H. Lembke, Vancouver. The Manager was Fred J. Elkins, 1166 Georgia St. W., Vancouver.

In Alberta, the Alberta Motor Association was divided into Northern and Southern Divisions. The Annual Meeting of the former was held in Edmonton, Mar. 8, 1928, when resolutions were passed (1) asking the Dominion Government not to commence work on the Revelstoke-Golden Highway until the Government of British Columbia had definitely agreed to construct the link between Blue River, B. C., and the western boundary of Jasper Park, and (2) asking that the Jasper highway be completed at the earliest possible moment. The Chairman, Dr. G. J. Hope, stated that one of the chief achivements of the year had been the unity of spirit obtained. There was now only a friendly rivalry between Calgary and Edmonton, whereas there used to be some enmity.

In Manitoba, the Provincial organization was the Manitoba Motor League. Its Annual Meeting was held in Winnipeg on Feb. 15, 1928. The President's Report, which was presented by A. E. Boyle, Vice-President, referred to the continued gain in membership and to the progress that was being made in road construction and maintenance. The League had as its guest Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, who stated that $650,000 had been allotted to the Good Roads Commission, this amount to cover work on 1,400 miles of road, of which 700 were nearing completion and 700 were new. At the election of Directors, W. B. Rund, F. E. H. Lukes, A. M. Ross, W. J. Graves and F. R. Corbett were elected for two years and Ald. Thomas Boyd, A. Dobbs, Col. A. C. Gray, H. R. Fade and A. E. Doyle for one year.

The Ontario organization was the Ontario Motor League, with headquarters in Toronto. Its Annual Meeting took place in Toronto, Feb. 20, 1928. Reviewing the year's activities, the President, C. L. Burton, stated that there had been a substantial increase in membership, as well as in the number of subscribers to the emergency road service and legal defence. There were 257 service stations, which had responded to 7,093 calls for emergency service during the year. A total of 8,500 new signs had been erected, including the signing of the 250 miles of the new Ferguson Highway from North Bay to Cochrane. Through the head office and branches of the League, 300,491 licences had been issued on behalf of

the Department of Public Highways and close to 100,000 motorists applied personally for services, other than licence-issuing. The League had as its guest Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Highways, who discussed several of the problems of the day regarding the control of motor traffic. Officers elected were:—President, R. A. Stapells; Vice-Presidents, J. Allan Ross, Elmer West and Dr. P. E. Doolittle. The Secretary-Treasurer was W. G. Robertson, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

The Quebec Provincial Motor League had its headquarters at 69 Rue Buade, Quebec. Its Annual Meeting took place on Jan. 31, 1928. The principal work of the year was in connection with the increase in the gasoline tax in Quebec. The League opposed any increase but notwithstanding, the tax was raised from 3 to 5 cents. Officers elected were :—President, Auguste Pion (President, Quebec Automobile Club); 1st Vice-President, Frs. Jetté, (President, St. Hyacinthe Auto Club); 2nd Vice-President, J. C. McConnell, (Secretary, Sherbrooke Auto Club); Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Renaud, (Secretary-Treasurer, Quebec Auto Club.)

Affiliated with the Quebec Provincial Motor League and concerned more particularly with motoring affairs in and around Montreal was the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, New Birks Building, Montreal. Its 24th Annual Meeting was held on Mar. 2, 1928. In his Annual Report, the President, Theodore G. Morgan, stated that membership and finances were in a healthy condition; that the Club's exclusive emergency service had given full satisfaction; that legislative matters affecting motorists, such as the increase in the tax on gasoline, lights on vehicles after dark, increased speed limit, examination of applicants for drivers' licences, etc., had been carefully watched; and that a slow and gradual betterment in traffic conditions had been noted. Col. Paul R. Hanson was elected President and Charles M. Black, Vice-President. George A. McNamee was Secretary-Treasurer.

The New Brunswick Automobile Association held its annual business meeting in Saint John, Feb. 10, 1928. A Committee which had been appointed to investigate the advisability of having a law requiring all drivers to be licensed presented a Report in favour of asking for such a law. The Annual Meeting and dinner took place on May 1, 1928, with the Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, and the President of the Executive Council, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, as the principal guests. Premier Baxter stated at this time that the St. John River road would be made the main highway of the Province during the coming Summer. Officers elected were :—President, T. P. Regan, K.C., Saint John; 1st Vice-President, R. D. Paterson, Saint John; 2nd Vice-President, J. D. Black, Fredericton; 3rd Vice-President, J. F. Edgett, Moncton; 4th Vice-President, Hon. J. E. Michaud, Edmundston; 5th Vice-President, Max M. Mowatt, Campbellton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Charlton Berrie.

The Nova Scotia Motor League's Annual Meeting was held in Halifax on Apr. 10, 1928. In its Annual Report, the Board of Directors stated that membership had been substantially increased; that a larger number of members had made use of the road emergency service; that between 500 and 600 direction signs had been placed on different roads and that various matters of importance to motorists had been studied. Hon. Percy Black, Minister of Highways for Nova Scotia, addressed the annual banquet and reviewed the work of his Department. Directors elected were:—Henry F. Zwicker, Lunenburg; Wm. Lithgow, New Glasgow; Geo. Ingraham, Sydney; G. Y. Thomas, Truro; L. C. Gardner, Yarmouth; A. A. MacDonald, Dartmouth; Walter Mitchell, F. A. Gillis, W. H. Hayes, F. W. Johnson, R. J. McAdam, A. G. Watson, W. C. McDonald, Halifax.

Tourist Trade in Canada. Interesting information with respect to the tourist trade in Canada was provided during 1927 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Trade and Commerce Branch) in a Report covering the seven years, 1920-26. The value of this trade to Canada was shown to have increased from $83,734,000 in 1920 to $190,463,000 in 1926. In the latter year, over 2,000,000 motor cars came through Canadian ports from the United States, while 2,300,000 railroad tickets were purchased in the United States for Canadian

points. Tourist hotel bills aggregated $25,900,000 and it was estimated that motor tourists spent $105,771,000 in Canada. The number of cars leaving Canada for the United States for touring purposes was placed at 223,077 in 1926 and it was estimated that they carried 400,000 persons. Canadians holidaying abroad in 1926 were estimated to have left $90,043,300 in foreign countries.

There were several tourist associations in Canada in 1927. Of these, one of the most active was the Province of Quebec Tourist Association, of which Joseph Beaubien, Montreal, was President, and C. F. Furse, 120 St. James St., Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer. Its Annual Meeting took place on Feb. 8, 1928, when it was reported that 35,000 booklets on "How to Visit Montreal" and similar booklets dealing with other places of interest in the Province had been distributed in the United States and that 50,000 new booklets had been prepared for distribution in 1928. It was resolved to commence a 5-year publicity campaign in the United States to develop tourist traffic.

Aggressive work was also done by the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. The Annual Meeting was held on Jan. 4, 1928. It was reported that 145,000 pieces of literature advertising Montreal had been distributed and over 5,000 personal letters had been despatched. Officers elected were:—President, Theo. G. Morgan; 1st Vice-President, Armand Dupuis; 2nd Vice-President, F. C. Binns; 3rd Vice-President, C. C. Bonter; Secretary-Treasurer, G. A. McNamee.

In Ontario, the Ontario Tourist Association was doing similar work. Its Annual Meeting took place on Nov. 9, 1927, in Toronto, with Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, as principal speaker. He estimated that some 8,800,000 tourists had come to Ontario during the year and that they had spent approximately $75,000,000. The Meeting decided to urge the Ontario Government to license rooming houses and tourist camps in the same way that hotels were licensed. Officers elected were :—President, Frank Kent, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Lt.-Col. C. S. Woodrow, Sarnia; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto; 3rd Vice-President, Fred Newman, Picton; Secretary-Treasurer, Leon Frazer, Toronto.

On July 30, 1927, new regulations governing the issuance of permits for tourists' automobiles were announced by the Department of National Revenue. The outstanding feature was that certificates from automobile clubs as a basis for obtaining extension of permits would no longer be required. The tourist would be allowed 60 days without bond or deposit and an extension of 30 days on application to a collector of customs.*

Aviation in Canada During 1927-28

Of increasing importance in 1927-28 as an agency of transportation was aviation. This was clearly indicated in statistics covering the operations of the civil organizations operating aircraft in 1927. The number of organizations had grown from 10 in 1925 to 16 in 1926 and 21 in 1927; flights from 3,171 in 1925 to 4,755 in 1926 and 16,748 in 1927; hours flown from 4,091 in 1925 to 5,860 in 1926 and 12,070 in 1927; passenger traffic from 4,897 in 1925 to 6,436 in 1926 and 18,932 in 1927; freight carried from 592,220 lbs in 1925 to 724,721 lbs. in 1926 and 1,098,346 lbs. in 1927 and mail carried from 1,080 lbs. in 1925 to 3,960 lbs. in 1926 and 14,684 lbs. in 1927. In addition, 3,471 hours' flying was carried out by the directorate of civil government operations for branches of the Dominion Government using aircraft on their work, this including 1,700 hours on photographic surveys and 1,600 hours on forest fire protection. The total flying time in civil aviation was therefore 15,541 hours. There were in Canada in 1927, 36 licensed air harbours; 67 licensed civil aircraft and 148 licensed pilots and air engineers.

The increase in flying led in 1927 to a separation, effective July 1, of the civil from the military air activities of the Department of National Defence. The Air Service of the Department was divided into four branches:— (1) The Royal Canadian Air Force. (2) Civil Government Air Operations. (3) Comptroller

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1926-27, page 228, for previous regulations.

of Civil Aviation, whose branch was responsible for the administration of air regulations; inspection and registration of aircraft; inspection and licensing of air harbours and examination and licensing of pilots and air engineers. (4) An engineering and technical service to meet the needs of the other three. The Royal Canadian Air Force, for defence and training, had its headquarters at Ottawa and units established as follows:—(*a*) Land training station, Camp Borden. (*b*) Seaplane training station, Vancouver. (*c*) Communication flight, Ottawa. (*d*) Stores Depot, Ottawa. Its strength was 31 officers and 228 N. C. O.'s and men. The Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations had the following units:—(*a*) Headquarters, Ottawa. (*b*) High River, Alta., Forest Protection. (*c*) Winnipeg, Man., Forest Protection. (*d*) Ottawa, Test and Experimental Station, Stores Depot, Workshops and Photographic Section. (*e*) Dartmouth, N.S., Operations in Eastern Canada. The work of the Civil Branch comprised principally in 1927 forest fire detection in the Prairie Provinces, 61,012,911 acres having been patrolled; aerial photography and surveys; a study of ice conditions in Hudson Straits; conveyance of treaty paying parties into outlying districts and special operations in connection with the prevention of wheat rust.

In Ontario the Provincial Government maintained its own air service, which owned and operated in 1927 eighteen aircraft. The total flying time for the year was 4,861 hours. 18,000 square miles of territory was sketched from the air; 4,572 square miles photographed and 526 forest fires detected. In Quebec the Provincial Forest Service carried out similar work by contract with commercial aviation firms.

Recognizing the necessity for encouraging young men to become pilots in order that there might be an adequate supply of men competent to operate aircraft, the Government through Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, announced on Sept. 23, 1927, a plan whereby assistance would be given in the establishment of flying clubs in the larger centres of the Dominion. To each approved and duly incorporated club two light aeroplanes would be issued, free of charge, on condition that the club would make provision for the adequate housing, repair and maintenance of the aircraft and for a suitable field or seaplane station for their operation; provide for a duly qualified instructor and a licensed air engineer; and have a roll of at least 30 members prepared to qualify as pilots, as well as 10 already qualified. The term of any agreement was to be for not more than 5 years from Apr. 1, 1928. This offer was favourably received and on June 16, when the Granby Aero Club was inaugurated, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who took part in the ceremony, stated that it was the eleventh to be organized and J. A. Wilson, Comptroller of Civil Aviation, pointed out that the appropriation for the development of civil aviation had been increased from $54,000 in 1927-28 to $172,000 in 1928-29.

Another step to encourage flying was taken towards the end of the year when the Minister announced (Dec. 22) that the civil government aerodromes would be open for the use of aircraft operators to the extent that their size and facilities allowed, on payment of moderate fees. Landing fees and hangar storage charges were based on the size of the machine, in terms of its disposable load and operators using a government aerodrome for the carriage of passengers would be charged a fee of 10 cents per passenger.

Air Mail Service. The year 1927-28 was important in the history of aviation in Canada as marking definite progress in the carriage of mail by air. A large amount of investigational work was done. Among other developments the Postmaster-General awarded 5 air mail contracts to commercial firms connecting for the most part, districts hitherto inaccessible during the Winter. The routes followed were:—(1) Moncton-Magdalen Islands. First trip, Jan. 11, 1928, by Captain E. J. Cooper of Transcontinental Airways Limited. (2) Moncton-Charlottetown. First trip, Feb. 19, 1928. (3) Murray Bay-Seven Islands-Anticosti. First trip, Dec. 25, 1927, made by Captain Charles Sutton of Transcontinental Airways Limited. (4) Leamington-Pelee Island. First Trip, Dec. 14, 1927, made by Captain Floyd Banghart, London Air Transport

Co. (5) Rolling Port-Red Lake. Up to Mar. 31, 1928, a total of 99 trips had been made over these routes and a total of 44,291 lbs. of mail carried.

In the Autumn of 1927, 10 experimental trips were made between Rimouski, Montreal and Ottawa in connection with the handling of trans-Atlantic mail, the first successful flight being made on Sept. 16 by Major C. G. Quigley of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who carried 500 lbs. of mail from the S. S. *Empress of Australia* from Rimouski to Montreal. On Apr. 3, 1928, it was announced at Ottawa (*The Globe*, Toronto, Apr. 4) that contracts had been let by the Government for a service of 4 trips a week between Father Point and Montreal during the season of navigation to Canadian Transcontinental Airways Limited for $49,500 or $1.25 per flying mile; for a service twice a week between Montreal aud Ottawa to the same Company for $8,250 and for a service of 4 trips a week between Montreal and Toronto to Canadian Airways Limited for $49,500. The contracts, which were let for four seasons, were tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on May 19, 1928. The service was inaugurated on May 5, when airplanes flew from Toronto and Ottawa to Cartierville, where their loads, together with mail from Montreal, were placed on two other planes and carried to Rimouski. A total of 1,234 lbs. of British and foreign mail was handled for the outgoing S. S. *Regina*. On the following day mail from the incoming S. S. *Empress of Scotland* was taken west to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Following the successful inauguration of these services the Post Office Department proceeded to conduct a survey of aerial mail routes in other parts of Canada, while negotiations were in progress (June 10, 1928) between the Canadian and United States authorities for a service between Montreal and Albany, connecting with the U.S. air mail at that point. Meanwhile an international service between Seattle and Victoria, B.C., had been in operation carrying mail from and to ocean liners under contract with the U.S. Post Office and in 1927, 51,000 lbs. of mail had been handled.

The Aviation League of Canada. Aviation in Canada received a decided impetus in 1927-28 through the organization of the Aviation League of Canada with branches in many of the principal cities of the Dominion. Chiefly active in the promotion of the League was Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former chief of the Canadian General Staff, who travelled across the Dominion and addressed many gatherings in the interest of the organization. Preliminary steps were taken at a luncheon given by General MacBrien in Ottawa on Sept. 1, 1927, and attended by representative airmen from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, as well as Dr. Haden Guest, representing the Air League of the British Empire. At this time a provisional committee was formed with General MacBrien, Chairman; Col. P. H. Mulock representing Western Canada; Major B. S. Wemp, Col. D. A. Joy and Captain Earl M. Hand representing Toronto and Captain W. S. Lighthall, Captain J. B. Mulvey and Captain E. F. Peacock, Montreal.

Following General MacBrien's organization tour, the first Annual General Meeting of the national body was held in Ottawa on Jan. 23-24, 1928. It was then decided to call the organization the Aviation League of Canada and the following aims and objects were approved:—(1) To ensure the fullest development of civil and commercial aviation in Canada. (2) To encourage the establishment of the aircraft manufacturing industry in Canada. (3) To encourage research, experiment and education in the science of aeronautics. (4) To support the provision and maintenance of an air force adequate to meet the requirements of defence. (5) To secure Canadian and other British interests in aviation. (6) To be entirely independent of all political parties. It was agreed that the League should have a central and permanent office in Ottawa and that each branch should have representation on the Board of Governors. General MacBrien was elected President and Colonel R. H. Mulock, Montreal, Vice-President. At this time branches had been formed or were in process of formation in 22 cities.

Other Air Activities. On Aug. 31, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, announced that negotiations for the purchase of a site near

Montreal for the erection of an airship mooring mast had been practically completed. It was the site recommended by Major G. H. Scott and A. R. Gibbs of the British Air Ministry and lay on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River adjacent to St. Hubert station of the C. N. R. The land was put in shape during the Autumn for an airplane base and was used in connection with test flights in carrying mail between Montreal and Rimouski. It was stated on Nov. 15 that the Air Ministry in London had entered into a contract for the construction of 3 tower heads, one of which was for the St. Hubert Airport.

A conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion Government and the Government of Quebec with respect to the control of flying came to a head in 1927 when a French pilot employed by the Compagnie Aerienne Franco-Canadienne in mapping the Gaspé Peninsula for the Provincial Government was prosecuted by the Air Board and fined $25 for violating Federal regulations. The Air Board held that it should regulate and control all flying operations. Quebec claimed that, so far as ordinary commercial aerial navigation was concerned, each Province had the right to control its own activities. It was decided to refer the question of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of Canada.

As an indication of the development of flying at this time it was stated by *The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 18, that aviation activities were proceeding apace at the aircraft factory of Canadian Vickers Limited; that it was proposed to extend the present plant and that 32 machines were in course of construction or on order.

Two attempts were made by Canadian aviators in 1927 to cross the Atlantic in emulation of the feat of Colonel Charles Lindbergh. The first by Captain Terry Tully and Lieut. James Medcalf ended in disaster. Proposing to fly from London, Ont., to London, England, in the monoplane, "Sir John Carling," the airmen left London on Aug. 30, but were forced back by bad weather. They made a second attempt on Sept. 1 and landed near Washburn, Maine. On Sept. 5 they proceeded to Harbour Grace, Nfld., whence they took off on Sept. 7 and were never heard of again. The second attempt was made by "Duke" Schiller and Phil Woods in the "Royal Windsor," which it was proposed to fly from Windsor, Ont., to Windsor, England. They reached Harbour Grace, Sept. 7, after being forced down twice *en route*. After waiting for a favourable opportunity to take off, they received instructions from the promoters of the flight not to make the attempt.

A brief visit was paid to Canada on Oct. 30 by Sir Phillip Sassoon, British Under Secretary for Air. He arrived at Lindbergh Field, Ottawa, by air from Buffalo and after a visit to Government House, left by train for New York. He stated at this time that the first of the two 5,000,000 cubic feet dirigibles being built in England for inter-imperial commercial communication would be completed in about two years and it was hoped that she would make her maiden trip to Canada.

It was announced at Ottawa on Feb. 7, 1928, that Group Captain J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force, was resigning his post to enter civil life. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Feb. 8, 1928.)

The Harmon Trophy for Canada for 1927 was awarded to Captain Frederick Joseph Stevenson of Winnipeg, who was killed on Jan. 5, 1928, while carrying out a test flight at Le Pas. This trophy was awarded annually in 20 countries by the International League of Aviators for the best performance in aviation during the year in these respective countries. It was the first time the trophy had been awarded in Canada.

The Times, London, announced on Feb. 14, 1928, that the De Haviland Air-Craft Company had decided to establish a branch factory for assembling light aeroplanes of the Moth class, and ultimately for their production, at Leaside Aerodrome, near Toronto.

On Apr. 16, 1928, it was announced that the J. Dalzell McKee Trans-Canada Trophy for meritorious service in the advancement of aviation in Canada had been awarded for 1927 to Captain H. A. Oaks, Manager of the Western Canada Airways Limited, Winnipeg. The award was made at Ottawa on June 15 by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

On May 1 it was announced at Vancouver that Pacific Airways Limited, which had for several years carried on commercial aviation work in British Columbia, had been purchased by Western Canada Airways Limited, Winnipeg, and would be operated as a division of the latter.

The first municipal airport in Canada was officially opened on June 23, 1928, at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., by G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1927: the Navigation Companies, etc.

The season of navigation on the St. Lawrence in 1927 was considerably longer than in the previous year. The first vessel from Overseas to enter the Port of Montreal, the S. S. *Laval County* of the Intercontinental Transport Services Limited, arrived on Apr. 17, as against a first arrival in 1926 on May 3. The last ship to sail was the *Svartfond*, a Norwegian vessel, which cleared on Dec. 6. The Port of Montreal was open for 241 days to ocean-going ships, as compared with 218 days in 1926. Steamship companies represented in the North Atlantic Passenger Conference carried 1,204,476 passengers in 1927, an increase of 110,091 over 1926. Of these 259,299 were carried to and from Canadian ports and 945,177 to and from United States ports. Westbound traffic to Canada consisted of 190,082 passengers, as against 165,609 in 1926, while eastbound traffic increased from 58,607 to 69,217.

An incident of the year in connection with passenger traffic was the announcement on Dec. 15, 1927, that the Canadian Pacific Steamships had given notice of withdrawal, effective six weeks from Dec. 13, from the North Atlantic Conference. This threatened rate war, however, was averted at a meeting of the Atlantic Conference in Paris, France, Jan. 6, 1928, where as explained by *The Times*, London, "the principal question before the Conference was the problem which arose as a result of a complaint by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, that the Cunard Line, by converting certain two-class steamers to carry three classes of passengers, had 'undercut' the Canadian Pacific rates. The Canadian Pacific temporarily withdrew from the Conference and threatened to begin a rate war against the other companies unless the Cunard Line restored these ships to their original state. This the Cunard Line has agreed to do."

Leading officials of 21 steamship companies engaged in Atlantic passenger business were in conference in Quebec, Mar. 1-3, 1928. It was nominally a meeting of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference, composed of the North Atlantic, Continental and Mediterranean Conferences, but there was also present a sub-committee of the Atlantic Conference, headquarters of which were at Brussels. The Atlantic Conference had held meetings during January in Paris and Berlin, the final assembly on Jan. 31 being adjourned to America to obtain the viewpoint of steamship men conversant with special conditions on this side of the Atlantic. The meetings were private but at their conclusion it was stated (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Mar. 5) that "ocean rates were not under review and remain unchanged. The main object of the meeting was to adjust arrangements of an internal and domestic nature leading towards a higher standard of service to the travelling public."

The review of shipping affairs presented at the Annual Meeting of the Shipping Federation of Canada in Montreal on Feb. 8, 1928, by the President, R. W. Reford, was as usual an illuminating document. There had been a considerable increase in tonnage, especially on the St. Lawrence route but from a freight standpoint the year could not be looked upon as a very satisfactory one. "Scarcity of general cargo eastbound, coupled with the low rates of freight which prevailed throughout the entire season, left much to be desired from the shipowner's standpoint," said Mr. Reford. "I do not feel, however, that there are any grounds for a pessimistic outlook. Canada has evidently entered a period of general trade revival and those engaged in the steamship business to and from Canadian ports have every reason to believe that they will share in the growing prosperity of the country." Shipping casualties in the St. Lawrence had been comparatively few. New agreements had been negotiated with various labour

unions calling for increase of wages of shore labour at Montreal, St. John and Halifax. Recommendation had been made to the Minister of Marine that the question of obtaining and maintaining an adequate depth of water in Montreal Harbour and below Montreal be made the subject of further careful investigation by a commission of expert engineers. The combined tonnage of liners and tramps entered in the Federation during 1927 was 1,961,633 gross tons, an increase of 529,703 over 1926. R. W. Reford was re-elected President and E. W. Foulds, Treasurer. A. L. W. MacCallum was Manager and Secretary.

Operations of Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited in 1927 showed a decrease in revenue on the Atlantic and an increase on the Pacific, net earnings at $2,442,129 comparing with $2,053,882 in 1926. The fleet comprised 54 ocean and coastal steamships of a gross tonnage of 380,239. Events of the year included a celebration at Quebec on July 4, 1927, to mark the entry into the Atlantic service of the S. S. *Empress of Australia*. This was attended by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, members of Parliament and many others. The launching on Sept. 27 at Dumbarton, Scotland, of the S. S. *Beaverburn*, the first of a fleet of 5 cargo steamers, including the *Beaverdale*, *Beaverford*, *Beaverbrae* and *Beaverhill*. The launching on Oct. 26 of the S. S. *Princess Elaine* at Clydebank, Scotand, destined for the Vancouver-Nanaimo service. The launching on Nov. 123 at Clydebank of the first of four large passenger and cargo steamers, the S. S. *Duchess of Atholl*, the christening ceremony being performed by the Duchess of Atholl. The launching on Jan. 24, 1928, of the S. S. *Duchess of Bedford*, with Mrs. Stanley Baldwin as sponsor. The appointment as Directors of the Company on Feb. 20 of John Leslie, Vice-President, C. P. R., and Captain James Gillies, R.N.R., General Manager of the Company. The celebration at Montreal on June 12 of the arrival for the first time of the S. S. *Duchess of Bedford*, this taking the form of a dinner on board. The launching, on June 18, at Clydebank of the S. S. *Duchess of Richmond* with Lady (Augustus) Nanton performing the christening ceremony. The announcement on June, 27 by E. W. Beatty, President of the Company, that an order has been placed with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., Glasgow, for a new vessel of the *Empress* type, with given weight of over 25,000 tons.

Canada's Government-owned steamship line, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, had in operation in 1927, a fleet of 46 vessels with total deadweight tonnage of 312,090. Tonnage handled amounted to 1,227,715 valued at $157,906,368, of which 707,305 tons valued at $77,232,705 was export traffic; 401,025 tons valued at $65,564,848 import traffic and 119,385 tons valued at $15,108,814 intercoastal traffic. The gross revenue for 1927 was $10,233,964; operating expenses, $10,954,699; operating loss, $720,735; total loss, after interest and depreciation, $7,086,939. This compared with an operating loss of $90,159 and total loss of $6,687,221 in 1926. The less favourable showing in 1927 was largely attributable to a shortage of cargo tonnage and additional competition, resulting in reduced freight rates. Sir Henry Thornton, President, in discussing the situation before the Parliamentary Committee on Railways and Shipping, Apr. 24, 1928, said that it was not a hopeless proposition. It would be a long uphill fight before the government line could rank in any way with the Canadian Pacific Steamships but even now he felt it was contributing something to the trade of Canada.

In a circular issued on Mar. 6, 1928, by R. B. Teakle, General Manager, it was announced that, effective Mar. 15, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited; the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited and the Canadian National Steamship Co., Limited (coastal trade) would be operated under the name, Canadian National Steamships. After securing information on the approximate cost of construction of the five ships to be built for the West Indian service under the terms of the Canada-West Indies agreement of 1925, tenders were invited from all Canadian shipyards and the principal shipbuilders of the United Kingdom. On Sept. 15, 1927, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that the tender of Cammell, Laird & Co., Liverpool, for three vessels to operate on the Eastern route had been accepted, at a total cost of $3,849,000. Regret was expressed that the contract could not

be let to a Canadian firm but the lowest Canadian price was $6,820,000. The same shipbuilders also secured the contract for the two boats for the Western route, the announcement being made on Oct. 24, 1927.

The new S. S. *Yarmouth*, built at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia, for Eastern Steamships Inc., made its maiden voyage between Boston and Yarmouth, N.S. on July 10-11, 1927. The citizens of Yarmouth presented the ship with a handsome piece of silver plate to mark the occasion. A sister ship, the S. S. *Evangeline*, inaugurated a direct service between New York and Yarmouth on June 21-22, 1928.

In March, 1928, Canadian shipbuilders submitted to the Dominion Government and members of Parliament a memorandum setting forth the difficulties of the industry. With the exception of a few Upper Lake vessels, the shipyards of Canada in which nearly $100,000,000 were invested had been practically dependent for some years past, upon repair work, a large percentage of which had been diverted to American yards.

On May 17, 1928, the S. S. *Lingan* of the Dominion Coal Co., made a trial trip at Halifax to test new equipment installed to utilize pulverized coal and it was believed that this marked the beginning of a new epoch in steam generation for the propulsion of vessels.

Great Lakes Navigation. Navigation on the Great Lakes in 1927 opened on Apr. 14 and closed on Dec. 12. During this period there was shipped from the head of the Lakes, according to figures issued by the Grain Commission, 280,488,714 bushels of all grains. This was approximately 15,000,000 bushels less than in 1926 though wheat shipments were greater by 7,000,000 bushels. The close of the season was marked by severe storms which greatly endangered shipping. The S. S. *Agawa* was wrecked on Dec. 8 on Manitoulin Island and its crew were rescued with great difficulty. The S. S. *Altadoc* was stranded on the reefs of Keewanaw Pt. on Lake Superior. The S. S. *Kamloops* of the Canada Steamship Lines foundered in Lake Superior with all hands on Dec. 6.

Prominent among shipping companies on the Great Lakes was Canada Steamship Lines Limited. This Company had a very successful season in 1927. Its total revenue amounted to $16,586,558, an increase of $1,372,103 over 1926. Net earnings before interest, bond discount, depreciation and income taxes, were $4,166,357, and increa e $367,967; net profit for the year, after all charges, bond discount and reserves for depreciation, bad debts, etc., was $1,368,988, an increase of $37,579. The Company's property was maintained in sound physical condition; adequate new passenger and freight terminals at Toronto were completed; one bulk freight Upper Lake steamship and four bulk freight canal type steamships were purchased; two package freighters and one passenger steamship which were under construction at the first of the year, and two additional package freighters were completed and put in operation; two new passenger steamships were under construction and one new self-unloading type of collier was under contract of purchase at the close of the year. Total freight carried amounted to 6,967,000 tons, an increase of 33,000 tons, and passengers carried 1,517,000, an increase of 75,000. The fleet consisted of 113 steamships, of which 88 were freight and 25 passenger. Notable in the annals of the Company was the launching on Oct. 25, 1927, at Lauzon, Que., of the S. S. *Tadoussac*, the largest river steamer in Canada. A sister ship, the *Quebec*, was launched on Apr. 25, 1928, Madame Taschereau, wife of the Premier of Quebec, christening the vessel in the presence of many distinguished guests. Both ships were placed on the Montreal-Quebec run at the opening of the 1928 season.

Interested particularly in the shipment of grain was the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association. This organization had its headquarters in Winnipeg and held its 17th Annual Meeting in that City on Sept. 29, 1927. The volume of grain handled in the crop year, 1926-27, was 244,484,168 bushels of wheat; 18,627,669 bushels of oats; 34,813,897 bushels of barley; 4,549,942 bushels of flax and 7,339,587 bushels of rye. A total of 291,711,823 bushels was handled by vessel and 18,103,440 bushels by rail. Of the amount shipped by vessel, 132,706,932 bushels were carried in Canadian bottoms to Canadian ports;

29,464,558 bushels in Canadian bottoms to American ports; 3,493,750 bushels in American bottoms to Canadian ports and 126,046,583 bushels in American bottoms to American ports. The President, Capel Tilt, referred particularly to the expansion in elevator capacity at the head of the Lakes. When all the elevators under construction were completed, 9,500,000 bushels capacity would have been erected in 1927. Allowing for the dismantling of two old elevators, the increase would be about 7,000,000 bushels, making the elevator storage capacity 72,500,000 bushels. The following officers were elected:—President, Capel Tilt; Vice-President, H. T. Swart; Treasurer, C. K. Godfrey; Secretary, S. T. Smith. J. A. Speers, Fort William, was General Manager and E. G. Beamish, Manager at Winnipeg.

The Great Lakes Division of the Canadian Navigators' Federation held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Jan. 17-19, 1928. It advocated Kingston as the terminal port at the foot of Lake Ontario; opposed the proposed development of the St. Lawrence River; protested against suspension of the coasting laws at the close of navigation; urged the establishment of life-saving stations along the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes and asked for adequate lighting of the Welland Ship Canal. Officers elected were:—Grand President, Captain C. E. Robinson, Goderich; Grand Vice-President, Captain A. McIntyre, Collingwood; Grand Treasurer, Captain William Malcolm, Toronto; Grand Secretary, Captain W. J. Stitt, Toronto. At a meeting in Montreal on Jan. 9, 1928, the St. Lawrence Division had been inaugurated with territory from Kingston to the Maritime Provinces. Officers elected were:—Grand President, Captain E. A. Landry; Grand Vice-President, Captain J. J. Deslauriers; Grand Treasurer, Captain T. O. Marchand; Grand Secretary, Captain G. A. Ouelette.

The Dominion Marine Association, composed of shipping companies on the Great Lakes, held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Apr. 18, 1928. The new terminal for Welland Ship Canal traffic, the St. Lawrence deep waterway and development of power on the St. Lawrence were all discussed. Correspondence was read and interviews reported with reference to the Association's request for the early provision of accommodation to obviate the need of frequent shifting of lake freighters in Montreal Harbour. The request of the Canadian Navigators' Federation for approval of their resolution to establish separate courses for up and down bound through traffic in Lake Ontario was not favourably considered. A proposal that the canals, particularly the Lachine Canal, should be unwatered in December or January, instead of March or April, was referred to the Executive Committee for favourable action. It was resolved to refer the question of the suspension of the coasting laws annually by Order-in-Council to a committee with a view to appropriate action to make the Association's views on the subject generally known. The Executive Committee was re-elected and the following officers were appointed:—President, C. H. Nicholson, Toronto; First Vice-President, T. R. Enderby, Montreal; Second Vice-President, M. L. White, Montreal. Francis King, K.C., Kingston, was General Counsel.

New Vessels Launched for Canadian Shipowners 1927

Date	Name	Tonnage	Place	Owner
July 30	*Coalfax*	2,100	Haverton-Hill-on-Tees England	Coal Carrier Corporation, Montreal.
Sept. 27	*Beaverburn*	10,000	Dunbarton, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Sept. 28	*Beaverdale*	10,000	Newcastle, England	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Oct. 25	*Tadoussac*		Lauzon, Que	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal
Oct. 26	*Princess Elaine*	2,000	Clydebank, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Oct. 27	*Beaverford*	10,000	Glasgow, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Nov. 8	*Beaverhill*	10,000	Glasgow, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Nov. 23	*Duchess of Atholl*	21,500	Clydebank, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Nov. 24	*Beaverbrae*	10,000	Newcastle, England	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Nov. 28	*Victolite*	16,000	Glasgow, Scotland	Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto

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Date	Name	Tonnage	Place	Owner
Jan. 23.	*Cartierdoc*		Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William
Jan. 24.	*Duchess of Bedford*	21,500	Clydebank, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal
Feb. 3.	*Lavaldoc*		Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William
Feb. 10.	*Mondoc*		Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Paterson Steamships Ltd., Fort William
Feb. 21.	*Vancolite*	16,000	Glasgow, Scotland	Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto
Apr. 3.	*Livingston*		Newcastle, England	Mathews Steamship Co., Toronto
Apr. 24.	*Quebec*		Lauzon, Que.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal
June 18.	*Duchess of Richmond*	21,500	Clydebank, Scotland	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal

Canada's Canals in 1927. Canada had in 1927 ten canals, the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Peter's, Murray, Ottawa, Rideau, Trent and St. Andrew's. The number of vessels using these canals was 36,162 with tonnage of 20,837,062, an increase over 1926 of 4,654 and 3,149,711 respectively. The freight carried amounted to 17,488,311 tons, which was greater by 4,010,648 tons than in 1926. Of this tonnage, 7,513,489 was wheat, 1,413,541 oats, 1,316,855 sand, 1,244,253 soft coal, and 1,167,385 pulpwood. 11,952,312 tons were of Canadian origin and 5,535,999 tons of United States origin, while 15,381,209 tons were transported in Canadian vessels and 2,107,102 tons in United States vessels. Traffic through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals broke all records, amounting to 7,247,459 tons in the case of the former (previous record, 5,640,298 tons in 1925) and 7,912,952 tons in the case of the latter (previous record, 6,206,988 tons in 1925). Another feature of the year was the increase in cargoes going up the St. Lawrence Canals from outside points, these amounting to 196 boats with a total of 306,890 tons of freight.

Work was continued throughout 1927 on Canada's great project, the Welland Ship Canal, and on June 5, 1928, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated in the House of Commons that he had no reason to change his view as to its completion by 1930. He at this time estimated that the total cost would be between $115,000,000 and $120,000,000. A vote of $13,750,000 was put through for work in the fiscal year 1927-28.

Canada's Ports in 1927-28. There were no outstanding developments in connection with Canada's ports in 1927-28. Their business continued to expand in a satisfactory manner while programmes of port development which had been commenced previously in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver and elsewhere were carried forward along the lines already laid down. In the case of the ports of Halifax and Saint John, a distinct forward step was taken with the appointment of harbour commissions, as recommended in the Duncan Report and these commissions were active in preparing plans for the improvement of these great Winter ports.

Canada's premier port, that of Montreal, was in 1927 under the jurisdiction of a Commission composed of Senator W. D. McDougald, President; Dr. Milton Hersey and Emilien Daoust. It had a remarkable record for the year. It was open for 241 days to ocean-going ships, as compared with 218 days in 1926. A grand total of 1,610 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 4,992,486, arrived, being 189 more than in 1926 and representing an increase of 770,756 in tonnage. The grain handled totalled 388,706,488 bushels or over 58,000,000 bushels more than in 1925, the former year. As Dr. McDougald pointed out in addressing the first annual banquet of the St. Lambert Ratepayer's Association, Dec. 20, 1927, Montreal was the greatest grain shipping centre in the world; the second largest port on the American continent and the third largest port in the world. He also stated that since 1922 the Commission had received $27,000,000 from the Dominion Government and this had been spent wisely and well. 1927 witnessed steady progress with the construction of the South Shore Bridge, the enlargement of Elevator No. 3 and the other projects which the Commission had in hand for

the enlargement and improvement of the harbour. On June 13, 1928, Alfred Lambert, who had been a member of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, was appointed a Commissioner in succession to Emilien Daoust, deceased.

The great Pacific Coast port of Vancouver also had a record year in 1927. It too was under the control of a Harbour Commission, which was composed of F. R. McD. Russell, Chairman; B. G. Hansuld and A. M. Pound. According to the Report of the Commission, arrivals numbered 20,363, being 596 more than in 1926 and representing an increase in tonnage of 610,689 tons. Deep sea arrivals numbered 1,123, against 1,071 in 1926. There were exported 43,552,210 bushels of grain; 126,053 tons of flour; 101,583 tons of lead; 51,548 tons of zinc; 1,657,838 cases of canned fish and 496,208,258 feet of lumber and logs. A total of 239 ships sailed for Oriental ports; 237 for West Coast of United States; 27 for South America; 92 for U.S. Atlantic ports; 19 for Eastern Canadian ports; 301 for United Kingdom and 122 for other countries. The work of port development was steadily continued. On July 7, 1927, it was announced that an expenditure of $1,569,887 had been authorized by Federal Order-in Council, the bulk of the appropriations being for work along the North Shore. An event of the year was the official opening on July 4, 1927, of the new C. P. R. B-C pier, the ceremony being performed by L. D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver, while on June 20, 1928, to mark the shipment of 80 million bushels of grain through the Port in the season 1927-28, a banquet was held by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange.

Official announcement of the organization of a Saint John Harbour Commission was made at Ottawa on July 6, 1927. The members appointed were Hon. W. E. Foster, Chairman; William E. Scully and Colonel Alex. McMillan, and the swearing-in took place on July 20 in Saint John. The Commission took over control of the Harbour on Aug. 1 and almost immediately proceeded to Montreal to make a study of port development. Interviews also took place with the railway companies and the Shipping Federation of Canada. By the end of the year a $10,000,000 programme of port development extending over a period of five years had been drawn up and this was laid before Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at Ottawa on Feb. 1. Parliament at its 1928 Session voted a loan of $5,000,000 to the Commission. The appointment of the Halifax Commission was delayed and it was not until Jan. 11, 1928, that the Dominion Government named its members. These were Peter Jack, Chairman; Charles W. Ackhurst and John Murphy. Parliament at its 1928 Session passed a Bill providing for a loan of $500,000 for construction of certain terminal facilities. Grain shipments through Halifax during the 1927-28 season showed a substantial increase, amounting to 2,263,666 bushels or 1,500,000 bushels more than in the previous year. The Commission announced on May 25 that the Drury Co., Halifax, had let a contract for a modern cold storage plant to cost $2,500,000.

The question of grain shipments through both Halifax and Saint John came into some prominence through the publication on Jan. 5, 1928, in *The Chronicle*, Halifax, of a letter written by D. R. Turnbull, President of the Halifax Board of Trade and the Maritime Board of Trade, to the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, which expressed views which were construed in some quarters as adverse to the idea of pressing for an extension to Halifax and Saint John of the reduction in grain rates which had been granted to Quebec. Mr. Turnbull was subjected to some criticism on this score. Speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade on Jan. 24, he said, "The letter which I wrote to the Associated Boards of Trade was so misconstrued that I could hardly recognize it. It was written solely for the purpose of raising in a friendly way all the points involved in the question of grain shipments." (*Halifax Herald*, Jan. 25.)

The Port of Quebec was administered in 1927 by a Harbour Commission composed of Hon. W. Gerard Power, Chairman; Jules Gauvin and J. Boutin-Bourassa, with Brig.-General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., General Manager and Chief Engineer. There was a substantial increase during the year in the Port's business. 1,096 ocean and coasting vessels entered the harbour, an increase of 99 over 1926. Railway cars handled increased from 32,763 to 34,435 and grain received from 8,461,682 to 9,773,376 bushels. Import tonnage amounted to 947,176, an increase of 81,565 tons and export tonnage to 399,487, an increase

of 43,248 tons. 64,381 immigrants landed, as against 63,785 in 1926. The new harbour developments at Wolfe's Cove were carried on with satisfactory results. Quebec Harbour affairs received some attention at the 1928 Session of Parliament when a further loan of $8,000,000 was voted. The Board of Audits had made a report on the financial position of the Commission and this had been tabled in the House of Commons on Apr. 17. It showed that even allowing for a reasonable increase in traffic, gross earnings would not be sufficient in any year to pay operating expenses and interest on government loans; also that no provision had been made for depreciation. This furnished arguments for opposition to the loan but after a considerable debate the legislation was put through.

On the Great Lakes a question of much importance was the selection of a location for the proposed terminal at the foot of Lake Ontario for the transfer of traffic of Upper Lake boats on completion of the Welland Ship Canal. A board of experts had been appointed on Sept. 8, 1926, to study the situation and this was composed of S. J. Chapleau, Department of Public Works, Chairman; D. W. MacLachlan, Department of Railways and Canals, and R. A. C. Henry, Canadian National Railways. In the meantime the claims of various points, notably Kingston, Brockville and Prescott, were being pressed and rumours were heard from time to time regarding the choice of the Board. On Dec. 29, 1927, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, carried an Ottawa despatch in which it was stated that while the report of the experts had not yet been officially received, it was generally known that Prescott had been selected. The Canadian Navigators' Federation at a meeting in Toronto on Jan. 17 and in Montreal on Jan. 27, passed resolutions opposing Prescott and naming Kingston as the logical terminal. There were various intimations that Prescott would be chosen but the official announcement was not made until June 6 when Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, during consideration of his estimates in the House of Commons, stated that the Government had decided, following the recommendation of the departmental committee, to locate the terminal at this point. $1,500,000 was voted as a "progress appropriation," the ultimate cost being estimated at $4,000,000.

The task of developing Toronto's harbour was continued in 1927-28 by the Board of Harbour Commissioners and considerable progress was made in the section east of Yonge Street, where the reclaiming of land out to the new waterfront was carried on. In this connection an interesting event was the opening on July 21, 1927, of the new $2,000,000 terminals of the Canada Steamship Lines, replacing the old terminals at the foot of Yonge Street. One change occurred in the personnel of the Board. A. O. Hogg, who had been appointed by the Dominion Government on the nomination of the Toronto Board of Trade, resigned, and was succeeded on Sept. 22, 1927, by J. E. Ganong. The Board then consisted of John T. O'Connor, Chairman; A. A. Mulholland, and J. E. Ganong, appointed by the Dominion Government and W. C. McBrien and Thomas Jenkins, appointed by the City Council. The General Manager was J. G. Langton.

Ratepayers of Victoria, B.C., on Aug. 4, 1927, voted approval of a by-law guaranteeing the bonds of the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals Limited, who proposed to build a $700,000 elevator at this port, with capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. The project had the backing of the Canadian National Railways which, as explained by *The Financial Post*, Toronto, Aug. 19, 1927, being unable to get grain into the government elevators at Vancouver without paying toll to the Canadian Pacific Railway, were prepared to send train loads of grain by ferry to Nanaimo and deliver to the new Victoria elevator. As part of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation ceremonies at Victoria, the new $6,000,000 drydock at Esquimault was formally opened on July 1 by Chief Justice J. A. Macdonald, Administrator of British Columbia in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. A tablet commemorating the completion of the dock was unveiled.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1927-28

Canada's various telephone systems were extending and improving their services in a marked manner in 1927. There were at the first of the year, 2,479 systems with 1,201,008 telephones or 12.79 telephones per 100 population. The pole line mileage was 201,604 and the wire mileage 3,306,214, the latter an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous year. The number of employees was 22,567. The value of property and equipment owned was $227,155,900 and the total capital, including stock and funded debt, was $179,151,098. The gross revenue for 1926 was $50,522,859; operating expenses, $38,141,360; net operating revenue, $12,381,499. Salaries and wages aggregated $20,413,173. The 2,479 systems included the three large provincial systems of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 142 municipal systems; 1,560 co-operative systems; 490 stock companies, 107 partnerships and 174 systems owned by individuals.

An important event of 1927-28 was the inauguration on Oct. 2, 1927, of a telephone service between Canada and Great Britain. On this occasion Premier Mackenzie King of Canada spoke from his room in the East Block, Ottawa, to Premier Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain in his office at 10 Downing Street. Other conversations followed and the Bell Telephone Co., issued a statement in which the route of the call was given. "Mr. King's voice traversed the distance between Ottawa and New York over the regular long-distance circuit; then the electrical waves travelled by regular telephone line from New York to Rocky Point, L. I.; thence by radio to the receiving station at Cupar, near St. Andrew's, Scotland. From there the message continued by land line to London. On the return journey, when Premier Baldwin speaks, his voice is transmitted from London by land line to the radio transmission station at Rugby, England; thence by the ether to the receiving station at Houlton, Maine; from Houlton the message traverses the regular land line to New York and then by the same medium to Ottawa. The total circuit traversed by the talking current would be considerably more than 8,000 miles in all." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 4, 1927.)

On Nov. 29, 1927, long distance telephone service between Canada and Mexico was inaugurated, when prominent business men in Montreal and Toronto conversed with prominent citizens of Mexico City.

A reduction of nearly 50 per cent. in the Overseas telephone rate was announced on Mar. 1, 1928, by the Bell Telephone Co. The previous rate had been $75 for a three-minute talk. This was reduced to $45. Additional minutes were cut from $25 to $15. This affected Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton and contiguous towns.

The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., Limited, operating in Nova Scotia, had 34,870 stations in 1927, an increase of 953, and $363,009 was expended on additions and betterments. Operating revenues amounted to $1,577,759; operating expenses, $1,068,909; net operating revenues, $508,849. Net income was $321,843, an increase of $10,636 over 1926. The rate of dividend on common stock was raised from 7 to 8 per cent. Of interest was an increase of 25,000 in the number of long distance calls, the total reaching 1,321,865. Officers were: President, O. E. Smith; Vice-President, George E. Faulkner; Managing Director, J. H. Winfield; Secretary-Treasurer, T. N. Goudge; Comptroller, C. A. B. Bullock; General Manager, W. H. Hayes.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., Limited, operated in New Brunswick. It had in 1927, 29,678 stations, an increase for the year of 1,135. Gross earnings were $1,241,859; operating expenses, $941,255; net revenue, $300,603. Dividends of $266,285 were paid. It was announced at the Annual Meeting on Feb. 16, 1928, that two new copper circuits would be erected from Saint John to the Quebec boundary to connect with the Bell lines and thus form an all-Canadian long distance route. Officers were: President, Hon. F. B. Black; Vice-Presidents, R. O'Leary and Hon. I. R. Todd; Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Moore. On May 17, 1928, shareholders passed a resolution authorizing application for an increase of $2,000,000 in capital stock, bringing the authorized capital up to $6,000,000.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operating in Quebec and Ontario, made a net gain in telephones in 1927 of 38,222 and had, at the end of the year, 668,383

stations. Connecting with its system were 840 other telephone systems with 133,581 telephones. The Company had 23,045 miles of pole lines; 663,203 miles of aerial wire and 1,468,139 miles of underground and submarine wire. It had 14,899 employees and the total payroll was $17,649,373. Operating revenues totalled $33,210,645; operating expenses, $25,180,512; operating income, $6,519,753; gross income, $7,190,758; net income, $4,812,545; dividends, $3,972,676; balance, $839,868. Gross additions to plant amounted to $18,206,-339. An event of the year was a gathering in Montreal on Nov. 23, 1927, of employees, having a record of at least 35 years' service, to honour L. B. McFarlane, Chairman of the Board, for 50 years connected with the Company. Application was made at the 1928 Session of Parliament for an increase of the authorized capital from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000 but strong opposition was raised to the measure and it failed to pass.* Officers were: President, C. F. Sise; Vice-Presidents, K. J. Dunstan and J. E. Macpherson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Black; Comptroller, E. Palm; General Manager, P. A. McFarlane.

The Manitoba Telephone System, which was owned by the Province, had at Nov. 30, 1927, a total of 70,168 stations, an increase for the year of 2,899. In addition there were in the Province 3,626 stations owned by connecting companies. Gross revenue amounted to $3,487,301; total expenses, $2,348,000; net earnings, $1,139,300; surplus, $255,419, an improvement of $52,389 over 1926. Net capital expenditures for the year were $484,738. The radio department had a comparatively successful year, with revenue of $24,823; current expenses, $20,168 and net earnings, $489. J. E. Lowry was Commissioner in charge of the System.

The Alberta Government Telephones had in 1927, 57,051 stations of which 20,751 were rural subscribers' stations. Including privately owned party line and connecting exchange stations, the total number of stations was 73,634. The sum of $387,502 was spent on new plant and equipment. Total revenue from all sources amounted to $3,504,096; total expense, $2,568,361; depreciation, $796,812; surplus, $138,923. The total investment was $22,919,417. In his Annual Report, R. B. Baxter, Deputy Minister of Telephones, stated that it was proposed to connect up with the British Columbia Telephone System to provide direct telephone communication with Vancouver.

On Apr. 18, 1928, it was reported at Ottawa (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Apr. 18) that an Order-in-Council had been passed accepting the offer of the British Columbia Telephone Co. for the Dominion Government's telephone system, comprising 1,006 pole miles, in the southern interior of British Columbia. The price involved was $50,000 and the points affected were Kamloops, Merritt, Princeton, Kelowna, Penticton and Enderby.

The larger telephone systems of the Dominion were members of the Telephone Association of Canada. This organization held its seventh Annual Convention at Minaki Lodge, the summer resort of the Canadian National Railways on the Winnipeg River, Aug. 26-30, 1927. Papers were presented on various technical subjects and open discussions held on problems faced by the telephone companies. Officers elected were:—President, O. J. Fraser, New Brunswick Telephone Co.; Vice-President, E. F. Helliwell, British Columbia Telephone Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Pearce, New Brunswick Telephone Co.

Many of the smaller companies in Ontario were united in the Canadian Independent Telephone Association. This Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Nov. 23-24, 1927. Chief interest centered in discussion of complaints regarding interference by the Hydro-Electric System with rural telephone lines. This culminated in a resolution regretting that, through various causes, friction had resulted, and recommending that one or two Hydro engineers, with power to act, be appointed to meet representatives of the Association to straighten out difficulties. Another resolution called for the appointment of a joint board to arbitrate differences between the Bell Company and the independent systems. Officers elected were: President, P. R. Craven, New Liskeard; Vice-President, Thomas Shillinglaw, Seaforth; Secretary, A. Hoover, Green River; Treasurer, F. D. Mackay, Toronto. At a meeting of the Executive on Apr. 10, 1928, it was reported that a joint committee consisting of three members of the Telephone

* NOTE.—See Federal Section in this volume, pages 89 and 94.

Association Executive and three members of the Hydro Executive had been appointed to arbitrate all contentious matters that might arise between the two systems.

The Telegraph Companies. It was stated on Nov. 9, 1927 (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Nov. 10) that negotiations were under way by which the Canadian National Telegraph Co., aimed to acquire the lines and services of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in the Maritime Provinces, in order to round out its system in Canada. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Mar. 9, 1928, by Dr. Murray MacLaren (St. John) who urged early acquisition of the Western Union lines on the ground that the Western Union was a foreign company and should not be exercising franchise rights in Canada. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, replying, stated that negotiations had been proceeding for a year and that the Government was engaged in making a valuation of the property. Further information on the situation was given the Special Committee on National Railways and Shipping on Apr. 23, 1928, by W. D. Robb, Vice-President, C. N. R. The Western Union had been averse to selling because they were afraid that their cables would be isolated. They had finally been convinced that this would not happen and were now willing to sell if a price could be agreed upon.

Effective Jan. 1, 1928, all offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., previously operated independently, were merged with the Canadian National Telegraph Co. A total of 130 offices was affected, 30 in Alberta, 18 in British Columbia, 6 in Manitoba and 76 in Saskatchewan.

The new carrier current system, which had been inaugurated between Montreal and Toronto on Apr. 26, 1927, was opened between Toronto and Winnipeg on Nov. 9, 1927. The opening ceremony was performed by W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of Colonization, Development and Telegraphs. The Toronto-Winnipeg circuit was the largest single carrier unit in the world and at the same time it was the pioneer in direct telephone communication between Eastern and Western Canada.

Gross revenues of all telegraph and cable companies for 1927 amounted to $12,990,549, which was an increase over the 1926 revenues of $847,161, or 7 per cent., and the operating expenses showed an increase of $434,372, or 4.3 per cent. Net operating revenues increased from $1,977,348 to $2,390,137, or by $412,789. The pole line mileage at Dec. 31, 1927, was 52,731, an increase of 119 for the year; the wire mileage was 323,539, an increase of 17,606. The number of employees was 7,238, as compared with 6,755 at the end of 1926 and salaries and wages increased from $7,640,119 to $7,957,064. The number of offices was 4,885, an increase of 84. There was an increase in the number of telegrams sent, from 12,199,068 in 1926 to 12,667,395 in 1927. The number of cablegrams also increased, 1,132,444 being sent and 5,532,327 received, as compared with 1,019,628 sent and 5,402,045 received in 1926. Marconi wireless messages showed a decrease in Ontario from 26,980 to 23,454, and in Quebec from 33,513 to 31,289 but in Nova Scotia, an increase from 47,477 to 51,782. The amount of money transferred by telegraph was $9,241,864, an increase of $1,451,737 over 1926.

During the year new construction work valued at $2,221,265 was completed and maintenace work cost $1,230,859, making a total expenditure of $3,452,124 for maintenace and construction. The companies reported using 47,517 poles valued at $184,944, 390 tons of galvanized wire valued at $36,500, 1,988 tons of copper wire valued at $619,507, and other materials valued at $2,072,984, making a total for materials used of $2,913,935.

The Canadian National Telegraphs (comprising the Great North Western Telegraph Co. and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co.) reported given revenues for 1927 of $4,886,204; operating expenses, $4,129,667; net operating revenues, $756,537. The Company's pole line mileage was 23,049; wire mileage, 136,143; employees, 3,015; salaries, $3,654,306; offices, 1,941; land messages sent, 5,713,071; cablegrams sent, 247,697; cablegrams received, 204,691.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph System had in 1927 gross revenues of $4,945,359; operating expenses, $3,052,247; net operating

revenues, $1,893,112; pole line mileage, 15,775; wire mileage, 151,329; employees, 1,968; salaries, $2,343,474; offices, 1,566; land messages sent, 5,372,521; cablegrams sent, 414,007; cablegrams received, 376,259.

Radio Service. With a further increase in the number of broadcasting stations and receiving sets in use in Canada, such problems as that of restricted wave lengths and radio control became of greater importance in 1927-28. It was stated on June 20, 1928, that 267,311 radio licences had been issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1928, this being approximately 50,000 more than in 1927. At the same time it was estimated that not more than 60 per cent. of the people who had receiving sets paid the annual licence fee, which indicated that there were probably 500,000 radio "fans" in the Dominion. According to Provinces, licences were issued as follows: Alberta, 14,778; British Columbia, 18,514; Manitoba, 19,284; Northwest Territories, 74; New Brunswick, 4,461; Nova Scotia, 7,105; Ontario, 124,729; Prince Edward Island, 587; Quebec, 51,283; Saskatchewan, 26,479; Yukon, 14.

The problem of radio control in Canada was brought more or less to a head through the refusal of the Government to renew, after Mar. 31, 1928, the broadcasting licence of the International Bible Students' Association. The Association had been operating stations at Toronto, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Burnaby, B.C., and the Government's action was taken on the ground that many complaints had been received of the alleged offensive nature of the lectures broadcast. These complaints were tabled in the House of Commons on May 8. The Association protested that free speech was imperilled, held mass meetings in Toronto, Winnipeg and elsewhere and secured thousands of signatures to petitions for renewal of the licence. The Government, however, declined to alter its decision.

Discussing the radio control issue on Mar. 21, *The Citizen*, Ottawa, said, "Canada has tried to regulate the issue of licences to keep down the number of stations, but the Department of Marine must have long realized that the present problem would arise. It is to be hoped in the public interest that the protest of the International Bible Students will have the effect of bringing the issue into the arena of practical politics. Great Britain had the foresight to deal with it several years ago. Canada should act without further delay." On Apr. 12, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, announced in the House of Commons that "in view of the seemingly unsatisfactory conditions now obtaining, the Government is giving consideration to the question of whether or not it would be generally advantageous to adopt a policy of national broadcasting along the lines adopted in this respect by the British Government." The question came up for some discussion on June 1 when the Department's appropriation for radio service was under consideration and a vote of $25,000 was put through for a commission to investigate broadcasting. On June 20 a despatch to *The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, intimated the Commission would be appointed within a month, adding, "The Government seeks advice as to whether the broadcasting stations of the future should be government-owned. Only a certain number of exclusive channels are available in Canada and if the radio public are to be adequately served more powerful stations must be established."

Canada was represented at the International Radio Conference held in Washington, Oct.-Nov., 1927, by Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries; C. P. Edwards, Director of Radio Telegraphy; Laurent Beaudry, First Secretary, Canadian Legation, Washington, and Major Steele, Ottawa. In all, 51 countries were represented by some 400 delegates. On his return from the Conference, Commander Edwards stated at Ottawa on Nov. 28 that "as a result of the Conference certain "C" call signs have been reserved for Canada and Canada now enjoys all the signs from CFA to CKZ inclusive." *The Montreal Daily Star* added (Nov. 30) "Perhaps the most important outcome so far as Canada is concerned, is the fact that this Dominion has been granted an exclusive wave length, to be used for the direction of planes utilized in commercial flying." The question of wave lengths was important and, on Mar. 11, 1928, it was reported from Washington that Canada had laid a formal request before the United States Radio Commission for a doubling of present radio facilities, asking for 12 instead of 6 exclusive wave bands and a total of 20 instead of 12 wave lengths

to be shared with the United States. It was stated on June 18 that Canadian radio officials would shortly visit Washington to press for the additional wave lengths.

Noteworthy in the annals of radio development in Canada was the hook-up on July 1, 1927, in connection with the celebration at Ottawa of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. Never before had such a feat as linking broadcasting stations across a country 3,000 miles wide been attempted. The chairman of the Broadcasting Committee was Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa, who was largely responsible for its success. At a luncheon tendered by him in Montreal on July 19 to some 25 of his associates in the work, he was presented with the microphone used on the occasion, on which had been inscribed the words,—" 'A Mari usque ad Mare' (the Canadian motto). Presented to T. Ahearn Esq., in commemoration of the first 'All Canada' broadcast, carried out under his direction on Dominion Day, 1927, on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. From this microphone went forth the first sound of the carillon in the Peace Tower, carrying to all the world, Canada's message of peace and goodwill to men." Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman of the National Jubilee Committee, who was present, declared that the historic broadcast of the Jubilee programme had been one of the greatest inspirations and incentives to patriotism that the country had ever experienced since Confederation.

Another notable event was the inauguration on June 15, 1928, of beam wireless communication between Canada and Australia. The first message received was from Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, to Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada. Lord Willingdon immediately replied. There followed a message from Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, to the Government of Australia and several other messages were interchanged between the two countries. The transmitting station was at Drummondville, P.Q., and the receiving station at Yamachiche, P.Q.

Canadian Marconi Company's Report for 1926 appeared on Sept. 19, 1927. It showed net profits of $24,362 as against $37,984 for the previous year. The manufacture and sale of radio sets and equipment continued to be an important branch of the Company's business. New beam stations at Drummondville and Yamachiche for communication with similar stations in England were opened on Oct. 25, 1926, establishing the first high speed radio communication system in the world. The Company's station at Glace Bay was closed down at the opening of the beam service. Henry W. Allen and W. H. Peak retired from the board and F. Perry and Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., were elected to fill the vacancies. On Sept. 21 it was announced that Lazard Bros. & Co., London bankers, had purchased a majority of the shares and had transferred them to a holding company in which the British Marconi Co. and the Radio Corporation of America had taken a substantial interest. In order to ensure control remaining permanently British, a voting trust for 25 years was formed, with 3 trustees. Sir Joseph Flavelle joined the Board and became its Chairman.

The Company's Report for 1927, signed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, appeared on June 12, 1928. It showed a net profit for the year of $46,555. The beam service with Great Britain was reported to be well established and it was hoped that the beam service with Australia would soon be open to the public. The branch of the Company's business which dealt with the manufacture and sale of radio sets showed an improvement during the year both in volume of sales and in profit.

It was stated at Ottawa on June 28, 1928, that the Canadian Marconi Co. had notified the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. that, with the expiry in November of the 10-year contract under which the latter handled the land line service of the former, the contract would not be renewed. Commenting on this, Sir Joseph Flavelle, President of the Canadian Marconi Co., stated that the situation outlined was "no new one;" that the question of "exclusive contract" was not involved; that the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. had been unwilling to do certain things asked of them and that naturally his Company had turned to the only other source of land service, the Canadian National Telegraph and that they would get the business. (*The Globe*, Toronto, June 29, 1928).

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

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The Agricultural Industry of Canada: Field Crops and Live Stock in 1927

The gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion for the year 1927 was estimated by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at approximately $7,963,460,000, which was an increase over 1926 of $145,742,000 or 1.9 per cent. The total was made up of lands, $3,316,061,000; buildings, $1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, $665,172,000; live stock, $799,139,000; poultry, $52,958,000; animals on fur farms, $11,007,000; agricultural production, $1,736,439,000. According to Provinces the wealth was distributed as follows:—Ontario, $2,265,099,000; Saskatchewan, $1,778,345,000; Quebec, $1,379,654,000; Alberta, $1,194,233,000; Manitoba, $681,126,000; British Columbia, $232,919,000; Nova Scotia, $171,846,000; New Brunswick, $171,705,000 and Prince Edward Island, $88,533,000.

The average value in 1927 of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was $38 per acre. This compared with $37 in 1926 and $38 in 1925. British Columbia farm lands ranked highest at $89, followed by Ontario, $65, Quebec, $57, and Prince Edward Island, $41. The average value of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit-growing districts of British Columbia was $321 per acre; Ontario, $143 and Nova Scotia, $104. The average values of farm live stock by ages in 1927 showed a further increase for all descriptions excepting swine, which showed a decrease, and sheep, the average value of which remained at $10 as in 1926. Horses averaged $76, as compared with $72 in 1926; milch cows, $61, as compared with $52; other cattle, $39, as compared with $31 and swine $14, as compared with $16. There were in Canada at June 30, 1927, approximately 3,421,857 horses valued at $260,476,000; 3,894,311 milch cows valued at $236,626,000; 5,277,927 other cattle valued at $204,917,000; 3,262,706 sheep valued at $32,004,000 and 4,694,789 swine valued at $65,116,000. The estimated total value of all live stock was $799,139,000, as compared with $696,472,000 in 1926. The number of farm poultry was:—turkeys, 1,890,203, valued at $5,817,000; geese, 1,135,155 valued at $2,496,000; ducks, 981,032 valued at $1,154,000; other fowls, 46,172,095 valued at $43,491,000; total poultry, 50,178,485 valued at $52,958,000.

The agricultural season of 1927 was generally late in starting. In the Maritime Provinces the weather was cold and backward

and little seeding was done before the latter half of May. The season was much earlier in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec 12 per cent. of the seeding was completed by the end of April and in Ontario, 75 per cent. May conditions in Ontario were not so favourable and it was well into June before seeding was finished. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the weather was very cold and backward. Weather conditions improved in the latter part of June and into July. There was rapid germination and crops made excellent growth. The late season, however, delayed cutting operations and wet weather caused further setbacks. The weather remained favourable for a longer period than usual in the West and this enabled much grain to be harvested that would otherwise have been lost. Record crops were harvested in Alberta, while returns in Saskatchewan were satisfactory. Manitoba's oat crop turned out to be practically a failure while the yields from wheat were also disappointing. On the whole, crops of all descriptions did exceptionally well and larger yields were realized than earlier conditions promised. The total yield of wheat was 440,024,700 bushels from 22,460,154 acres, compared with 407,136,000 bushels from 22,895,649 acres in 1926. The yield was the second largest on record, the highest yield having been 474,199,000 bushels in 1923. The aggregate value of all field crops was $1,134,192,600 as compared with $1,104,983,100 in 1926. Total area under crop was 56,172,310 acres, as compared with $56,097,836 acres in 1926.

The other items contributing to the gross agricultural production in 1927 were:—dairy products, $245,494,000; farm animals, $183,927,000; poultry and eggs, $97,937,000; fruits and vegetables, $46,025,000; tobacco, $9,112,000; maple products, $4,935,000; wool, $4,131,000; clover and grass seed, $3,841,000; fur farming, $3,524,000; honey, $2,999,000 and flax fibre, $321,000. According to Provinces, production was:—Ontario, $510,025,000; Saskatchewan, $360,686,000; Alberta, $325,251,000; Quebec, $282,354,000; Manitoba, $115,074,000; British Columbia, $47,413,000; Nova Scotia, $40,200,000; New Brunswick, $33,238,000; Prince Edward Island, $22,198,000.

Canada's fur farming industry formed an interesting feature of national activity and the latest figures, those for 1926, showed that there were 2,709 fur farms in operation, of which 2,523 were devoted to fox raising. The fur-bearing animals on these farms numbered 56,472 and had a value of $11,068,810 while land and buildings used in the industry had a value of $3,897,375. The number of animals born on the farms in 1926, including both wild and domestic fur bearers, was 46,413, of which 38,068 were silver foxes. The number killed for pelts was 20,438. The value of animals sold was $2,294,629 and the revenue derived from the sale of pelts was $1,224,941. The raw fur production of Canada in the season, 1926-27, had a total value of $18,833,977, which compared with $15,072,244 in 1925-26. These totals comprised the value of pelts taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms.

The Wheat Grading Situation. That the standard of Canadian wheat was dropping was a contention heard with some frequency in 1927-28 and the whole question of quality and grading came in for considerable attention. Speaking before the Calgary Board of Trade on Mar. 9, 1928, Major H. G. L. Strange, President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, charged that Canadian wheat on the world's market was trading on a by-gone reputation. A few years before less than a dozen grades had been offered for sale in Europe. In 1927-28 wheat growers were asking the pool to market no fewer than 450 grades, the bulk of which were of very inferior quality. Similar criticism was voiced by E. Cora Hind, Agricultural and Commercial Editor, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, in an article contributed to that paper on Mar. 14, following a visit to England. She quoted leading grain men as saying that both British and Continental markets were becoming very dissatisfied with the arrivals of Canadian wheat under "certificates final" and that unless matters improved very rapidly there would be a strong agitation to have Canada's grading system discontinued. The matter came up in the House of Commons on Mar. 20, when John Millar, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, asked the Government if any complaints had been received from Britain. Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, replied that a letter had been received from the Liverpool Corn Exchange stating that the grade had been noticeably lower in the past two years. Whether or not this was from bad seasons or from lowered inspection standards they could not tell but unless the standards were maintained the prestige of Canadian grain in that market would be damaged. In reviewing the situation on Mar. 23, *The Financial Post*, Toronto, remarked, "The simple fact is that the grain produced in Western Canada these past two years has not been up to the standard of previous years owing largely to weather conditions. . . . It is impossible to send abroad better grain than is grown and no amount of regulation or restriction can put into grain a quality which it does not already possess." Further comment on the situation appeared in *The Montreal Daily Star*, May 12, when a number of exporters were interviewed. "The whole trouble," said one of them, "is that British buyers want to buy wheat on sample which gives a much greater spread in price than does our government grading. They have been wanting this for some time and so attack our grading. Our grading process is above reproach. The experts who examine the grain are the best in the business and they grade absolutely without prejudice."

In the meantime there had been referred, on Feb. 16, 1928, to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, a resolution asking the National Council of Industrial and Scientific Research, in conjunction with the Board of Grain Commissioners, to investigate and report on the feasibility of utilizing the protein content of wheat as a basic factor in grading. The Committee carried on an enquiry and on June 6 reported to the House that it had arrived at certain conclusions which it had passed on to the National Council and Board of Grain Commissioners. It found that the nearest approach to an ideal index of the baking strength of wheat was by determining the variety and quantity of protein, the latter to be ascertained by chemical test. So far as export trade was concerned there was not sufficient evidence as to the effect of the proposed change, from the present system of grading to the protein test, to warrant a recommendation that it be adopted, but a full enquiry was recommended. The system of tests could be applied without difficulty to carload lots but doubt was expressed as to its applicability to local sales by wagon-loads. The Committee urged that efforts to zone Canada's wheat areas be continued and declared that the introduction of the protein test would be an incentive to grow the best milling varieties of wheat. Various other practical recommendations were made by the Committee. (House of Commons Debates, Vol. LXIII., pages 3973-3975). Parliament had also before it a Bill (No. 188) amending the Canada Grain Act with regard to the grading of Spring wheat, oats and barley. The amendments were made upon the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners after a thorough investigation and they were rendered necessary, it was explained, by reason of the development of new varieties and by new conditions. The Bill, however, was not enacted.

Joint Beef Committee. At a meeting of beef cattle interests in Regina. Feb. 17, 1927, consideration was given to the problems of the beef

industry and among the resolutions adopted was one calling for the appointment of an Eastern and a Western Committee of three each to enquire into the practicability of establishing definite and commercial standards of beef and veal. Another resolution recommended that a national conference should be called, to which the Report of the Joint Committee should be submitted. The Western Committee was composed of J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg; R. A. Wright, President, Western Canada Live Stock Union, Drinkwater, Sask., and F. M. Baker, Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Winnipeg. The Eastern Committee consisted of R. W. Wade, Live Stock Commissioner for Ontario, Toronto; Walter Scott, President Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, Sutton, Ont.; S. E. Todd, Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto; and L. E. O'Neill, Ontario Live Stock Branch, Toronto. R. S. Hamer, Chief of Cattle Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, was appointed Joint Chairman and L. C. McOuat, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Secretary. The Committee held meetings with representatives of the producers at Brantford, Ailsa Craig, London, Kitchener, Galt and Guelph in Ontario and at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Brandon in Western Canada. A summary of the evidence submitted was prepared by Mr. McOuat and presented at a meeting of the Committee in Ottawa, Jan. 16, 1928. The Committee thereupon drafted a series of recommendations for a voluntary system of grading and branding under Government supervision.

A National Conference called by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and attended by Government officials, producers, packers and retail merchants took place in Winnipeg on June 28-29, 1928, when the report and recommendations of the Joint Committee were presented and discussed. Resolutions were adopted:— (1) approving the principle of grading and marking beef for the information of the consuming public; (2) confining the grading to beef federally inspected for health condition; (3) favouring voluntary grading; (4) approving two grades but referring the question of a third grade to a committee for investigation; (5) agreeing that packers should do their own grading under Government supervision or grade to Government standards; (6) recording the desire that carcasses of graded beef be marked with distinctive colours and words to designate the grades of beef. The matter of bringing the resolutions into effect was left in the hands of the Joint Committee. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, June 29-30, 1928).

The estimated consumption of beef in Canada in 1927 was 654,543,632 lbs. or 68.76 lbs. *per capita;* of pork, 775,150,815 lbs., or 81.43 lbs. *per capita* and of mutton and lamb, 58,191,717 lbs., or 6.11 lbs. *per capita.*

Dominion Experimental Farms. Canada's experimental farms system was in 1927 the largest of its kind in the world, embracing the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; 24 branch farms, 7 sub-stations, 1 horse-breeding station, 1 experimental fox ranch, 11 plant pathological laboratories and 189 illustration stations. **Animal Husbandry.**—Investigations were conducted in 1927 concerning the cause and remedy of soft pork and the effects of feeds and methods of feeding on the type of market pigs and on economy of gains. Cross breeding experiments with buffalo, yak and domestic cattle were conducted at Buffalo Park, Wainwright. The Sugar Jack process of preparing farm roughages was investigated. **Field Husbandry.**—A pamphlet was issued giving results of tests carried on in recent years in Western Canada with the reaper-thresher. Experiments were conducted at the Central Farm to ascertain the best methods of ensiling legume crops. **Horticulture.**—During 1927 some of the new varieties of apples originated by the Farms came into prominence, notably the Melba, which received the Wilder Medal, the highest award of the American Pomological Society, and the Gold Medal Diploma at the International Horticultural Exhibition, Brussels. A collection of the newer apples originated by the Farms were awarded the Silver Gilt Medal Diploma at Paris. Banting corn, a new origination, was introduced to the public in 1927. **Cereals.**—After years of testing, it was decided to multiply for distribution all existing seed of a new early ripening variety of spring wheat, known as Reward, and about 12,000 bushels were sold to farmers for seeding in 1928. **Agrostology.**—Investigations to improve range conditions in the West were inaugurated. Tests of hardiness of red clover seed

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imported from practically all red clover sections in the world were largely completed. **Poultry.**—1927 was the third year of registration of cockerels and the first when any considerable number were present in every Province. Much of the credit of the world's Poultry Congress belonged to the Poultry Division of the Farms. **Tobacco.**—A comprehensive exhibit of Canadian-grown leaf tobacco was staged at the 8th International Tobacco Exhibition, London, May, 1927. During the year the following findings were obtained:— (1) use of lime in tobacco fertilization proven detrimental in Ontario and Quebec; (2) found possible to vary nicotine content of tobacco; (3) good quality tobacco can be grown in the interior valleys of British Columbia. **Economic Fibre Production.**—Investigations demonstrated the feasibility of cutting flax instead of pulling it for the making of high-grade tow. Other investigations pointed to likelihood that a machine would soon be available for scutching hemp. Experiments were conducted in growing J. W. S. fibre flax seed for supplying Irish flax growers, with pure line flax seed. **Chemistry.**—An important experiment was conducted to ascertain the influence of close grazing of pasture lands. **Botany.**—An important discovery was made contributing to knowledge of sexuality of rusts fungi. Beneficial results were secured from production of certified seed potatoes and progress made in the control and study of diseases affecting fruits. **Bees.**—Special investigations were conducted with the European and American foul brood of bees. **Bacteriology.**—A study was made of bacterial contamination of milk as influenced by the milking machine and studies were conducted in connection with the innoculation of legume seed. **Illustration Stations.**—An experiment was made with hardy red clover seed from Central Quebec in British Columbia, with good results. The value of lime for clovers under certain New Brunswick conditions was also demonstrated. **Extension and Publicity.**—Agricultural Educational Exhibits were sent to nearly 100 fairs and exhibitions. Sets of lantern slides were supplied to scores of meetings. Over 200 press articles were sent out. Three editions of *Seasonable Hints*, numbering nearly 500,000 copies, were issued and over 80 publications were printed.

Canada at the Chicago International. The dominant place held by Canada in agricultural production was again demonstrated at the International Live Stock Exposition and Grain and Hay Show held at Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1927. Canadian exhibitors, though failing to retain the wheat sweepstakes, won several of the most coveted awards. Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, who had captured both the wheat and oat championships in 1926, came second in the hard red winter wheat class but stood first in the hard red spring wheat class and was awarded the reserve grand championship. He again took, however, the grand championship for oats. In the eight years that the international competition in oats had been held, Canada had won six times, while the wheat championship had come to Canada 14 times in the last 17 years. In 1928 the championship for field peas was won by William Darnborough, Laura, Sask., with Herman Trelle, reserve champion. In other grains Canada carried away a good proportion of the prizes and in the live stock exhibits, Canadian farmers won a large number of blue ribbons. At Edmonton on Dec. 7, Mr. and Mrs. Trelle were guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Council and Grain Section of the Edmonton Board of Trade, Tributes to Mr. Trelle's achievement were voiced by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; Mayor Bury of Edmonton and Dean Howes, University of Alberta.

World's Poultry Congress. An important event of 1927 was the holding at Ottawa of the triennial meeting of the International Association of Poultry Investigators and Instructors, better known as the World's Poultry Congress. The first Congress was held at The Hague in 1921 and the second at Barcelona and Madrid, Spain, in 1924. The third Congress was opened on July 27, 1927, with Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, as Honorary Chairman. Addresses of welcome were delivered by His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Mayor of Ottawa. The Congress President, Edward Brown, F.L.S., gave his presidential address in the evening before an audience of 5,000 people, representing 44 countries. In the course of his remarks he said, "The World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition which are inaugurated

to-day need no apology. They are justified by what has already been accomplished. Profound wonderment has been expressed at the creation of great national industries based upon the humble hen. Poultry are of comparatively small unit values. In the aggregate they are exerting influences which have practically few limitations. The keeping of poultry is within the sphere and scope of almost every section of the people of all nations. In some of the older countries the eggs and poultry produced are greater in value than the crops of wheat and of many other products. What we have learnt, what has been done in the past, make us optimistic as to what may yet be attained. We are here assembled to seek inspiration for treading the path of greater achievement."

The Congress and Exhibition lasted until Aug. 4 and on the following day a large number of delegates set out on a tour of Canada, winding up at the Canadian National Exhibition. During the course of the Congress numerous technical papers were read and discussions took place on problems connected with the poultry industry. For this purpose the Congress was divided into a number of sections, which held sessions simultaneously. On Aug. 3, the Congress was visited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Prince George; Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain, and Mrs. Baldwin. F. C. Elford, Ottawa, was elected President to become effective Jan. 1, 1928, and it was decided to hold the fourth Congress in London in 1930.

The Fruit-Growing Industry. The total value of the commercial fruit production in Canada in 1927, according to the final estimate, was $17,605,995, as compared with $15,624,570 in 1926. By Provinces results were:— Nova Scotia, $2,878,565 (1926, $2,513,662); New Brunswick, $261,300 (1926, $220,300); Quebec, $729,525 (1926, $754,300); Ontario, $6,619,930 ($4,367,929); British Columbia, $7,116,675 (1926, $7,368,379). The apple crop, which was the most important, amounted to 2,810,600 barrels, valued at $10,411,035, as compared with 2,954,370 barrels of a value of $9,688,162, the finally revised estimate of 1926. There was a further effort in 1927 to encourage the consumption of apples. A conference of representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Council, Provincial Governments of the fruit-growing Provinces, fruit growers, shippers' organizations and jobbers' associations took place at Ottawa on July 7 to consider means of accomplishing this. It was decided that a national advertising campaign, to the extent of at least $40,000 a year for five years, should be launched, the campaign to be undertaken by the Council with the approval of interested parties, and the Provinces to be asked to contribute on a fifty-fifty basis with the industry. At this time also a Conference was held with respect to legislation made necessary in the Western Provinces as a result of the activities of the Nash fruit combine. It was decided to have a Bill drawn up for submission to the four Governments concerned and a Committee of four, including J. C. McRuer, K.C., the chief Commissioner in the combines investigation, was appointed for the purpose. Canadian National Apple Week was held in Western Canada, Oct. 24 to 29, and in Eastern Canada, Nov. 14 to 19, and a commencement was made with the Horticultural Council's apple advertising campaign.

Canadian apples again made a fine record at the Imperial Fruit Show in London. British Columbia exhibits won first prize in six of the seven classes in which it was possible for them to enter. The Associated Growers took six firsts and five seconds. Nova Scotia exhibits captured the Agent-General's Cup, the premier event of the Show. A system of apple grading was established by Order-in-Council, announcement of which was made on Dec. 2. This applied to all Provinces except Nova Scotia, which declined to come under the scheme. Four grades were provided for domestic consumption—first, second, domestic and third—the grading to be done chiefly on size. The regulations also provided that all apples exported from Ontario and British Columbia should be graded by Federal inspectors.

The Tobacco Industry. Tobacco-growing in Canada, stimulated largely by the action of the British Government in 1925, in granting Empire tobaccos a preference, experienced considerable expansion in 1927 and the crop was the largest that Canada had ever grown. The estimated production was 43,916,700 lbs. from 44,028 acres. Of this Ontario supplied 35,622,400 lbs.

from 33,650 acres; Quebec, 7,824,300 lbs. from 10,018 acres and British Columbia, 470,000 lbs. from 360 acres. Difficulties in marketing the tobacco crop led to a Conference at Ottawa on Dec. 16, 1927, between M. F. Hepburn, M.P. for West Elgin; J. S. McKinnon, Toronto; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at which it was decided that a mass meeting of growers should be held at Chatham on Jan. 14, 1928, to consider plans for improved marketing conditions. About 3,000 growers attended this meeting and, after several addresses had been delivered, voted practically unanimously in favour of the formation of a tobacco pool. At this time Mr. Motherwell announced that a survey of conditions in the tobacco-growing areas would be made by his Department. The Pool came into being at Windsor on Jan. 24 after a lengthy controversy as to whether it should be operated as a straight pool or under co-operative joint stock methods, with the existing Canadian Growers' Co-operative Company as a nucleus. It was finally decided to form the pool but to use the facilities of the Co-operative Company at Kingsville for five years for processing and handling the tobacco. D. G. Sturgis, Dresden, was named as President and Dr. C. E. Knister, Comber, Secretary. At a meeting of the provisional Directors held at Windsor, Feb. 9, plans for completing the organization of the Pool were arranged, while on Feb. 27 an Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa appointing a Commission to make a survey of the industry. This was composed of E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Chairman; Major H. B. Archibald, Manager, Cooper Leaf Tobacco Co., Wallaceburg and E. P. Tellier, Belle River, Ont. The Report of this Commission was tabled by Mr. Motherwell in the House of Commons, May 11, 1928. The Commissioners discussed at length the difficulties of the tobacco growers and made a number of recommendations calculated to lessen these difficulties. The question of whether a combine existed among manufacturers to keep prices to the growers down was answered in the negative. The matter of smuggling was discussed and evidence given to show that there was an organized illicit importation of American cigarettes into Canada.

Some Incidents of the Year. On Sept. 1, 1927, pursuant to an Order-in-Council passed on Mar. 15, 1927, the Canadian Wheat Board, which had been created in 1919, was finally wound up. Upon its creation the Board was given power to take delivery of wheat, make advances to the producers, store, transport and sell such wheat, and fix prices thereon; in brief, to control the wheat and flour trade. Participation certificates were issued to the producers and the holders of these certificates were to receive at the end of the season a *pro rata* share (based upon the number of bushels stated in the certificate) of all moneys remaining in the hands of the Board received in payment of wheat, delivered to and sold by the Board, after deducting expenses. The Board continued in operation until early in 1921, when it rendered its final account. The sum of $560,000 was subsequently distributed to the Provinces and $175,000 was retained by the Receiver-General to be held in suspense account to offset outstanding participation certificates. On Aug. 31, 1926, there were unpaid certificates amounting to $196,585. The balance remaining in the hands of the Receiver-General on Sept. 1, was transferred to the Crown.

During October-November, 1927, there was held in Great Britain an Imperial Agricultural Research Conference attended by about 150 representatives from all parts of the British Empire. The Canadian delegation included Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms; Dr. E. A. Watson, Chief Animal Pathologist; Dr. J. M. Swaine, Associate Dominion Entomologist and W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. A number of matters of prime importance in connection with agricultural research were brought up and discussed and it was decided to extend the already existing system of bureaux or correspondence centres for the dissemination of information on various subjects of interest to research workers. After the Conference, Dr. Grisdale and Mr. Archibald visited Denmark and Sweden where they made an investigation of the bacon industry. Agricultural work in France was also inspected.

On Nov. 16, 1927, there was held in the Coliseum, Toronto, a banquet to mark the significant part played by agriculture and allied industries in the

building up of Canada. To quote Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, the function "rounded out Jubilee Year with a celebration of the part agriculture has played in national development." It also marked the opening of the Royal Winter Fair and completion of the Live Stock Building. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, was the guest of honour and delivered a message of congratulation to the assemblage which included Federal Ministers and Members of Parliament, Provincial Ministers of agriculture and legislators and leading agriculturists from all parts of Canada.

An incident of 1927 was the shipment of a large number of horses from Canada to Russia. The first lot, consisting of 590 head, left Calgary towards the end of July and was shipped by Quebec. A second lot of about 1,250 left Dunmore, Alta., about the middle of September, and a third lot bringing the total up to 4,000 was shipped later in the year. A flat price of $26.50 per head f.o.b. was paid and it was the belief of the Department of Agriculture that, in finding market for these horses, which were of the light type, the horsemen of Alberta were being benefitted, since the value of the better class of horse was enhanced and more grazing land was made available for cattle.

Organized by the Canadian National Railways in co-operation with the White Star Line, the first farmers' marketing tour of Britain and Denmark was made in January-February, 1928. The party, composed of 75 farmers, officials of farmers' organizations and Government experts, sailed from Halifax on Jan 8, on the S. S. *Lapland*, landing in Plymouth, Jan. 15. Their itinerary took them to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow and several other points and included a reception in London by H. M. King George and numerous other entertainments. Most of the party returned to Canada on the S. S. *Albertic*, sailing Feb. 19. The tour was regarded as a great success and it was stated that it would result in increased immigration, an increased demand for Canadian products and better production in Canada. H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, acted as leader of the party.

At a Conference called by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and held at Ottawa on Mar. 2, 1928, preliminary steps for improving the quality and broadening the market for Canadian barley were taken. The Conference was attended by representatives of the producers, manufacturers of barley products, provincial departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture. As a result three Committees were named:—(1) To investigate the question of securing the varieties and strains best suited to the localities where barley could be profitably grown; this Committee to consist of L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist; Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College; Prof. R. Summerby, Macdonald College. (2) A seed Committee composed of G. H. Clark, Federal Seed Commissioner; L. Ph. Roy, Quebec; Prof. John Buchanan, Ontario Agricultural College; Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.; J. A. McGregor, Winnipeg. (3) A markets extension Committee, composed of L. H. Newman; Prof. Grant, Manitoba Agricultural College; Prof. E. K. Hampson, Kemptville, Ont.

On Apr. 27, 1928, a large delegation representing producers of fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry waited on the Dominion Government and asked for protection against the dumping of surplus products from the United States on the Canadian market during the season of production in Canada. It was represented that by Orders-in-Council passed in July, 1926, during the *régime* of the Meighen Government, authority had been conferred on the Minister of Customs to fix prices on natural products for duty purposes. These Orders-in-Council had later been cancelled by the King Government and the delegation sought their renewal. The Premier, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, explained that the reason the orders had been cancelled was that they had conferred powers beyond the intention of the Customs Act but he pointed out that the Governor-in-Council still retained the power under the Act to apply dumping duties to meet emergencies.

An important series of conferences dealing with agricultural research work in various parts of the British Empire took place in Ottawa during the last week of June, 1928. Representing British interests were Sir Robert Greig, Chairman of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, and Dr. J. M. Orr of the Rowat Institute,

Aberdeen. The latter had come from Australia and New Zealand, where he had been in consultation with the Governments of those Dominions. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, along with other officials of the Department of Agriculture, represented Canada. The meeting grew out of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference of October-November, 1927, and was for the purpose of working out plans for the establishment of the bureaux for the interchange of information decided on at that time. At its conclusion, a Report was made giving recommendations as to the scope, functions, personnel, location, administration and cost of these bureaux.

Canadian Council of Agriculture. Established in 1909 to provide a channel through which the provincial farmers' associations might combine their efforts when dealing with national or inter-provincial matters, the Council consisted at the time of its Annual Meeting, Mar. 26-28, 1928, of the United Farmers of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec; the United Grain Growers' Limited and the *Grain Growers' Guide* and had for its Secretary, John W. Ward and for Director of the Economic Research Department, A. E. Darby. At this time the United Grain Growers' Limited and the *Grain Growers' Guide*, which had been members since 1916, withdrew in order to facilitate a reorganization of the Council, which would admit of the entrance of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, the latter having hitherto declined to join the Council because its membership included commercial companies. A Committee to consider reorganization was formed.

At a meeting of the Council on Nov. 8-9, 1927, resolutions were passed (1) approving the reported action of the Dominion Government in removing from the opportunity of private speculation the townsite and water frontage of Fort Churchill; (2) requesting that the proceedings of the Tariff Board be printed and made available to the public; (3) reaffirming opposition to the system of tariff protection and demanding immediate reduction of import duties on the implements of production; (4) urging Parliament to limit the operation of the dumping clauses to the purpose originally contemplated, *viz.*, the prevention of unfair competition.

At the Annual Meeting, Mar. 26-28, 1928, resolutions were adopted:— (1) urging that nothing be allowed to stand in the way of prosecuting rust research work and that immediate steps be taken to remove the discrimination against agricultural scientists existing in the civil service salary classification; (2) requesting the Dominion Government to procure and publish figures showing the total amount of "Packers' condemnation insurance" paid by the producers for the past five years, together with the actual losses sustained by the packers by reason of condemnations by Government inspectors; (3) asking the Department of Agriculture to have the law amended to make it compulsory to grade all eggs sold commercially; (4) urging Canada to take the necessary steps to obtain the assent of all British nations in the optional clause referring all justiciable disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice; (5) reaffirming opposition to the policy of protection; (6) urging the Government to have the proceedings before the Tariff Board printed; (7) asking for legislation to enable returning Canadian tourists to bring in $100 worth of foreign goods free of duty; (8) asking for legislation equalizing the law, as between men and women, in the matter of legal domicile; (9) requesting measures increasing the responsibility of both "nominators" and "nominees" for due performance of obligations in the matter of immigration; (10) urging increased co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments with regard to immigration and settlement; (11) condemning misleading literature and publicity; (12) approving the regulation prohibiting the immigration of unaccompanied children of school age; (13) approving the placing of Canadian medical officers Overseas; (14) approving protective measures for foreign women and girls travelling unaccompanied; (15) approving the work of the Home Service of the Land Settlement Branch; (16) asking for an investigation of the possibility of extending the benefits of colonization to those already in Canada; (17) appreciating the work of the Women's Branch; (18) asking that civil aviation should not be under the control of the Department of National Defence; (19) urging that young prisoners between 16 and 21 should not come in contact with habitual offenders and professional criminals. Officers elected were:

President, Bruce McNevin, Omemee, Ont.; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta.; President, Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Man.; Vice-President, Mrs. M. Oper, Leamington, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Miss M. E. Finch, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg. A. E. Darby, Director of the Economic Research Department, devoted most of his time during the year to representing the interests of agriculture before the Tariff Board. He appeared at all sittings of the Board and participated in practically all the cases heard, advocating tariff reduction, He also appeared on Mar. 7, 1928, before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons and outlined the views of the Council on banking reform. On June 30, 1928, J. W. Ward relinquished the office of Secretary and was succeeded by Mr. Darby, with R. C. Brown as Assistant Secretary.

National Dairy Council. Uniting the various dairying and kindred organizations in Canada, the National Dairy Council was an important body and it covered in 1927 a wide field of activity in the interests of the milk, cream and dairy industries. Its Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, Nov. 21-22, 1927. Problems dealt with during the year, as enumerated by the President, J. A. Caulder, included the United States embargo on milk and cream as a result of the outbreak of typhoid in Montreal; the fight for reduced freight rates on dairy products and the difficulties arising from the Australian trade agreement. The Council heard addresses on the proposed World's Dairy Congress to be held in London in 1928; on the work of the U.S. National Dairy Council and on Standardization of Dairy Equipment, It decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to ask for the complete abrogation of the Australian Treaty and authorized the Executive to proceed as soon as possible with a new application for reduced freight rates on cheese and butter.—A delegation headed by Mr. Caulder waited on Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, and members of his Government, on Nov. 29 and sought relief from the alleged difficulties imposed on the industry by the Australian Treaty. In his reply, Mr. King pointed out that the interests of consumers as well as of producers had to be considered, but promised that the Government would consider fully the representations made. On Dec. 15, formal application was made on behalf of the Council to Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs, for the imposition of anti-dumping duties on butter entering Canada from Australia on consignment. Anti-dumping duties were at this time being applied on shipments by direct sale but not on consigned shipments.—At the Annual Executive Meeting of the Council in Regina, Feb. 8, 1928, J. A. Caulder was re-elected President; F. E. M. Robinson, Vice-President and W. F. Stephen, Secretary. The offices of the Council were in the Journal Building, Ottawa.

The extent of Canada's dairy industry was indicated in a Report on the dairy factories of the Dominion for 1926 issued by the Dairy Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in March, 1928. The number of factories in operation was 3,047 (1925, 3012). These comprised 1,269 creameries, 1,418 cheese factories, 334 butter and cheese factories, and 26 factories making condensed and evaporated milk, milk powder, etc. The number of farmers supplying milk was 330,382 (1925, 317,762) and the number of cows whose milk was sent was 2,308,813, (1925, 2,344,603). The total quantity of milk delivered was 2,859,552,382 lbs., while the deliveries of cream had a total butter fat content of 149,078,594 lbs. The total amount paid to patrons was $95,649,253. Production amounted to 177,209,287 lbs. of creamery butter, valued at $61,753,390; 171,731,631 lbs. of cheese valued at $28,807,841; condensed and evaporated milk, etc., to the value of $9,601,138; and miscellaneous products to the value of $33,190,707. Capital invested amounted to $47,091,589; employees numbered 12,069 and salaries and wages paid were $12,398,490.

The Canadian Horticultural Council. Representing 216 horticultural and allied industry organizations having a membership of over 85,000, the Council was an important factor in horticultural matters in 1927-28. Its sixth Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa, Mar. 6-8, 1928, and, as reported by the Secretary-Treasurer, L. F. Burrows, the organization was in splendid condition, having completed a year of great and useful activity. The Council

passed 43 resolutions, including the following:— (1) urging the establishment of a fully equipped research laboratory to evolve commercial processes for the disposal of surplus and low grade fruit; (2) requesting the Department of Agriculture to require the registering of all packers of apples; (3) urging the Minister of National Revenue to establish certain specified values for fruits and vegetables under the dumping clause of the Customs Act. Officers elected were:— President, Capt. J. T. Mutrie, Vernon, B.C.; 1st Vice-President, Paul A. Fisher, Burlington, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, J. H. Lavoie, Quebec; Secreatry-Treasurer, L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

Other Agricultural Organizations. The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 9, 1928. Number of members reported for 1927 was 1,174; number of sheep recorded, 14,269; number of registrations, 13,807; transfers, 9,875; duplicate and new certificates, 104; receipts at record office, $12,608. Officers for 1928:— President, Victor Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; Vice-President, John Wilson, Sr., Innisfail, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association met in Toronto, Feb. 7, 1928. Number of members reported for 1927 was 1,734; number of swine recorded, 11,824; receipts at record office, $17,713; registrations, 11,697; transfers, 9,347; duplicate and new certificates, 41. Officers for 1928:— President, M. Ste. Marie, Compton, Que.; Vice-President, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association met in Brandon, Mar. 13, 1928. Conditions for beef cattle were reported to be the best in many years. F. H. Reed, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta., was elected President; Secretary, F. W. Crawford, 300 Lilac St., Winnipeg.

The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Associations' Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, Feb. 8, 1928. It was decided that no Canadian-registered Herefords should be awarded prize money at any Canadian show, unless tattoo-marked according to the constitution; also that all new herd names before being accepted by the Canadian National Live Stock Records, must first be submitted for approval by the Executive. Officers elected:— President, W. W. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; Vice-President, A. A. Macdonald, Kirkfield; Secretary, H. D. Smith, Ancaster.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Toronto, Feb. 7, 1928. John Gardhouse, retiring President, stated that he felt sure prices had reached bottom and that breeders could go forward into 1928 feeling that the year would be a good one. Officers elected:— President, J. A. Watt, Elora; Vice-President, James Douglas, Caledonia; Secretary, Prof. G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ont.

The Jersey Breeders' Club also met in Toronto, Feb. 7, 1928. It was reported that investigations over a period of two years had shown that the average Jersey cow produced 396 pounds of butter fat in a 305-day, two-a-day milking test. Officers elected:-President, F. H. Silcocks, Iona; Vice-President, J. W. McGillivray.

The Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society met in Toronto, Feb. 8, 1928. Criticism of the small prizes offered by the Royal Winter Fair in the thoroughbred horse division was voiced and a resolution adopted that the 1928 grant to the Fair be made conditional upon a revision of the prize list. Officers:— President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, E. F. Seagram, and J. C. Fletcher; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. McCabe, 15 Colborne St., Toronto.

The Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association also met in Toronto, Feb. 8, 1928. An encouraging increase in membership was reported. Officers elected:— President, C. Roberts, Osbourne, Man.; Vice-President, W. A. Henry, Keswick, Ont.; Secretary, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, High River, Alta.

The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association held its Annual Meeting in Summerside, P.E.I., July 13, 1927. Membership at Mar. 1, 1927, was, 3,254, of whom 1,200 were in Prince Edward Island. 38,377 fox pedigrees were recorded. The Association went on record as in favour of co-operative

marketing of fox pelts and also amended its constitution to have the work of inspection of all registered foxes done by the Association. Officers elected:— President, Peter G. Clark, Summerside; Secretary, James H. Prichard, Summerside.

The Canadian Produce Association met in Montreal, Jan. 16-17, 1928. That egg production had more than doubled since 1921 and that *per capita* consumption had increased by over 25 per cent. were statements of the President, H. B. Clemes, Toronto. Production of butter in 1927 was, however, below the average of the previous five years and cheese production was also down. Resolutions asked the Government to adjust the creamery tariff to afford protection to the producers; to establish a poultry bureau for research and to require all cream and milk exported from Canada to be pasteurized in Canadian plants. Officers elected:— President, W. S. Cameron, Toronto; Vice-President, J. A. Caulder, Regina; Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Madden, Toronto.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association met in Quebec, June 13-16, 1928. The Directors' Report showed an increasing demand by farmers for registered seed. This was all the more noteworthy because Dr. Robert Magill, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, brought forward alarming figures as to the lowering of quality of Canadian grain. Officers elected:—President, Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, Peter Stewart, 114 Vittoria St., Ottawa.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited handled in 1927, 4,895,-693 net lbs. of wool, of which 1,247,439 were brought forward from 1926. Since its organization in 1918 it had sold 36,000,000 lbs. of Canadian wool for wool growers of Canada. In his address at the Annual Meeting which was held at Toronto, Mar. 22, 1928, Col. Robert McEwen, the President, referred with gratification to the fact that the Company's first decenary had been closed with an unbroken annual credit balance. He remarked that Canadian-grown wool had come to be recognized as an important factor in Canadian industry, in evidence of which the Council for National Research had begun investigations looking into its properties, etc. Officers for 1928 were:— President, Col. Robert McEwen, Ontario; 1st Vice-President, Chris. Jensen, Alberta; 2nd Vice-President, S. A. Logan, Nova Scotia; General Manager and Treasurer, G. E. O'Brien; Secretary, G. O'Neil, Toronto.

Forest Resources and Forest Products Industries

The extent of Canada's forest resources, while admittedly great, was not definitely known in 1927-28. The latest estimate published by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, was for 1926 and this showed an area covered by existing forests of approximately 1,227,000 square miles, some of which was agricultural land. Less than 40 per cent. of this carried merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter) and only about 20 per cent. carried saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forested area carried young stands which had come up after fire or cutting. The estimated stand of saw material was 457,880,000 M.B.F. of which 417,816,000 was softwood and 40,064,000 hardwood, and of pulpwood, cordwood, ties, posts, poles, etc., 141,852,050 M. cu. ft., a grand total of 242,127,780 M. cu. ft. It was explained however, that the estimates, both for area and quantity were based on data insufficient for accuracy and that they must be accepted as being subject to revision as more complete information became available. About 86,279 square miles of forest lands were set aside in forest reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production by the Dominion and the Provinces.

Charles B. McNaught, esq.
President
British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd.

Robert R. Symington, esq.
President
Western Steel Products, Ltd.

John C. Newman, esq.
President
General Steel Wares Limited

Arthur Charles Tagge, esq.
President
Canada Cement Company Limited

The extent of Canada's primary forest production was indicated in a bulletin issued in May, 1928, by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, giving statistics for the year, 1926. It was estimated that the total production involved the cutting of 2,838,105,611 cubic feet of standing timber. The total estimated value of the primary forest products was $204,436,328, or 2.3 per cent. less than in 1925. As in previous years, logs and bolts for domestic manufacture, the raw material of the saw-milling and allied industries, headed the list with a total value of $70,982,675. Pulpwood for use in Canada's pulp and paper mills came second with a total value of $54,033,273. Firewood stood third, its value being placed at $40,032,804. The extent to which the forests were being depleted annually was estimated at over five billion cubic feet, including consumption for use and destruction by fire, insects, fungi, windfall and other agencies.

The forest fire situation in 1927 showed improvement, and losses were the lowest in recorded annals. In all, 3,766 fires were reported. These burned over an area of 481,373 acres, with total loss of $1,396,055. This was only equal to about 20 per cent. of the loss in 1926. Although weather conditions had a large influence in the favourable fire season experienced, it was claimed that improved protective organization and increased care by the general public were important factors. A special grant of $12,500 by the Dominion Government to be used exclusively in the work of fire weather forecasting was helpful. This service covered British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec and 24 special stations operated by protection officials sent daily wires to Toronto. These stations were all established at selected points in the fire districts and from their reports and other data a daily bulletin was wired to the protection offices forecasting weather for two days, sometimes longer.

Canadian Forest Week was held by Royal Proclamation from Apr. 22-28, 1928, and this was concurrent with Forest Week in the United States. A feature of the campaign was an interchange of speakers between the two countries. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, went to Washington and addressed a joint meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Forestry Association. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the American Forestry Committee, spoke before the Canadian Club at Ottawa and Col. W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, addressed the Canadian Club at Toronto. Hon. T. A. Burrows, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario; and Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests for British Columbia, were other Canadians who spoke in United States cities.

The cause of forest conservation made a considerable advance in 1927. In addition to better arrangements for guarding against fire, there was marked progress in the direction of research and the establishment of forest reserves.

The planting of trees on prairie farms in Western Canada was having a beneficial effect on the quality and variety of agricultural production in that part of the Dominion. There was a large and growing annual distribution of planting material from the nursery stations of the Department of the Interior at Indian Head and Sutherland, and in 1927 the demand for trees was greater than at any time in the 27 years since the inauguration of the free tree distribution. In that year, 7,430,000 broadleaf seedlings and cuttings were sent out to over 11,000 farms. Up to the end of 1927 a total of 93,131,000 broadleaf seedlings and cuttings of maple, ash, caragana, poplar and willow had been shipped from Indian Head and Sutherland and 1,645,145 evergreens had been distributed.

Actively interested in the preservation of Canada's forests was the Canadian Forestry Association, with Head Office at 51 Sparks Street, Ottawa. This organization, according to the Annual Report of the Manager, Robson Black, had, in 1927, 29,000 members, a net increase of 1,700 over 1926, and an income of $131,950. It engaged in various forms of propaganda, including lecture tours, tree planting campaigns, service to school teachers, publication of magazines, and circulation of booklets and folders. The lecture tours covered 46,628 miles and reached 340,481 people, at 1,604 mass meetings. In connection with the tree planting campaign, 4,500 miles of prairie country were traversed, 249 public meetings were held and lectures were given to nearly 29,000 people. Co-operation was secured from 10,000 schools and 500,000 boys and girls. At the Annual meeting held in Montreal on Jan. 25, 1928, a high tribute to the value of the organization was paid by Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways. "The foundation of this Association," he said, "is built on the bed-rock of necessity and that necessity is bringing home to the people of Canada their interest and duty in the part they play individually in the protection and conservation of Canada's vast forest reserves." W. E. Golding, Saint John, N.B., was elected President for 1928. The Association on June 18-19, 1928, held a Convention at Fredericton, N.B., at which a number of addresses on topics of constructive and popular interest were delivered.

Having as its object the welfare of those engaged in producing and marketing pulpwood in Canada, the Canadian Pulpwood Association met in Montreal, Jan. 31, and Feb. 1, 1928, and discussed problems connected with the industry. The President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., stressed the danger of over-production and urged the members to do all in their power to hold production in their various territories within reasonable bounds. Officers elected were:— President, Angus McLean; Vice-Presidents, Armand G. Auger, Quebec; James Thompson, Toronto; Ralph P. Bell, Halifax. The Manager of the Association was Ralph P. Bell, Halifax.

The Lumber Industry. The saw-milling industry was first among all Canadian industries having regard to the total number of employees.

On the basis of wage distribution it stood second and, in capital investment, third. As far as gross value of production was concerned it ranked fourth but with respect to the net value, or the value added by manufacture, it was second only to the pulp and paper industry. According to the Report for the calendar year 1926 issued by the Forest Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in July, 1928, the total value of all the products of the industry increased from $134,413,845 in 1925 to $135,182,592 in 1926, while the net value of production stood at $56,261,176. The production of saw lumber amounted to 4,185,140 M. ft. b.m. valued at $101,071,260, as compared with 3,888,920 M. ft. b.m. in 1925 valued at $99,725,519. The average value of all kinds of lumber decreased from $25.64 per M. ft. in 1925 to $24.15 in 1926. The production of shingles increased in quantity from 3,156,261 M. to 3,299,397 M. but declined in value from $11,-154,773 to $10,521,723. Prepared pulpwood came third in importance, with 824,319 cords valued at $10,208,630 as compared with 706,700 cords valued at $9,160,976. In the case of the lath the quantity produced increased from 1,292,963 M. to 1,378,366 M. but the value decreased from $6,415,927 to $6,527,060. There were in operation 2,780 mills, as against 2,700 in 1925. Employees numbered 35,078 (1925, 35,457) and the total payroll was $34,925,391 (1925, $34,097,006). Raw materials in the form of logs, bolts and rough cordwood, had a value of $78,921,416. The capital invested in the industry decreased from $204,134,003 in 1925 to $175,186,704. British Columbia headed the Provinces in the production of sawn lumber and shingles. New Brunswick came first in lath production and Quebec in the preparation of pulpwood. The production of lumber increased in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Quebec but decreased in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association was the principal organization in the industry. It had its headquarters at 16-18 Fraser Building, Ottawa, with R. L. Sargent, Secretary and Manager of Transportation. Its 20th Annual Meeting was held in Quebec, Feb. 7-9, 1928, and prominent in the discussions at this time was a lengthy one on "Good Merchandising and Trade Ethics." Introducing the subject, L. G. Gravel, President of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, attributed the profitless state of the lumber industry during recent years to a lack of proper co-operation between the different branches of the trade and outlined a movement which had originated in Montreal for improving the relationships between manufacturers and wholesalers and between wholesalers and retailers. (The subject was given a thorough discussion at this time and largely as an outcome of it, a conference of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of lumber of Eastern Canada was held in Montreal, Mar. 7, 1928, at which a statement of principles of trade ethics was recognized and approved.) Important also at the Annual Meeting of the Association was the information supplied regarding the organization and work of the Canadian Forest Products Publicity Association. This new organization had originated at a conference in Montreal, Dec. 11-13, 1927, and its purpose was to work in conjunction with the Trade Extension movement in the United States for the promotion of the use of wood. As explained by A. E. Clark, Toronto, President of the Publicity Association:— "The thought is that we shall collect through our retail, wholesale and production trades in Canada a sum of money to use for the enlargement of the use of wood in Canada. The control of the money will be entirely in the hands of lumbermen; the board of directors will be constituted by representatives of the different lumber organizations, wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers throughout Canada." Officers elected by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association were:— President, Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; 2nd Vice-President, G. Percy Burchill, South Nelson, N.B.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. The year 1927 was marked by further expansion in the pulp and paper industry, particularly in that section devoted to the manufacture of newsprint paper. Six new mills were established and construction work on five others started. The new mills were:— Canadian International at East Templeton, Que.; Manitoba Pulp & Paper Co., Pine Falls, Man.; Ste. Anne Pulp and Paper Co., Ste. Anne, Que.;

Thunder Bay Paper Co., Port Arthur, Ont.; Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., Limoilu, Que.; and Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Bromptonville, Que. A total of 15 new machines was brought into operation, representing 1,620 tons daily capacity. This brought about a considerable excess productive capacity, which was met in the main by a more or less uniform reduction in output. Average production was 85 per cent. of capacity, though the total tonnage shipped was 11 per cent. larger than in 1926 and again established a record. In other branches of the industry a satisfactory business was done. The book and writing paper mills increased their output from 57,752 tons in 1926 to 61,606 tons in 1927 and all except 4,069 tons was absorbed by the domestic market.

Detailed information about the pulp and paper industry was contained in a Report by the Forest Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the year 1926, issued in March, 1928. This showed 115 mills in operation, of which 44 were pulp mills, 36 pulp and paper mills and 35 paper mills. The capital invested was $501,184,734; number of employees, 31,279; salaries and wages paid, $44,175,502; fuel used, $12,683,120; power employed, 1,059,358 H.P.; value of pulp mill products, $115,154,199, value of paper mill products, $158,277,078. Exports of pulp and paper, including pulp-wood, had a value in 1926 of $187,558,665 and contributed $175,369,533 towards Canada's favourable trade balance. The Report stated that the pulp and paper industry was the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the list in 1926 for gross and net values of manufactured products, as well as for distribution of wages and salaries. It was second only in capital invested to electric light and power plants and in the number of employees to saw-mills.

According to a preliminary Report for the calendar year 1927 (published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 30, 1928) the total value of pulpwood produced in Canada for that year was $231,144,294 (pulpwood exported, pulp exported and paper manufactured); and gross value of manufactured products of industry, $219,329,753. There were 113 mills in operation—41 made pulp only, 42 were combined pulp and paper mills and 30 made paper only. The 83 mills manufacturing pulp produced 3,278,978 tons valued at $114,442,541 as compared to 3,229,791 tons in 1926 valued at $115,154,199 representing an increase of 1.5 per cent. in quantity and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in value. Of the total for 1927 the combined pulp and paper mills produced 2,262,542 tons valued at $63,558,345 for their own use in paper-making. A total of 114,476 tons valued at $5,925,550 were made for sale in Canada and 900,324 tons valued at $44,958,655 were made for export. The 72 mills making paper in 1927 produced 2,468,691 tons of paper valued at $168,445,548 as compared to 2,266,143 tons in 1926 valued at $158,277,078, an increase of 8.9 per cent. in quantity and 6.4 per cent. in value.

Newsprint paper made up 84.4 per cent. of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1927. The newsprint amounted to 2,082,830 tons valued at $132,286,729, as compared to 1,889,208 tons in 1926 valued at $121,064,946, an increase of 10.2 per cent. in tonnage and 9.3 per cent. in total value. Under the heading of newsprint in Canada are included newsprint in rolls and sheets for printing, hangings and poster paper. The reported newsprint production in the United States during the calendar year 1927 was 1,486,000 tons but this figure does not include hangings or poster paper. When these two classes are deducted from the production in Canada during the calendar year 1927 the figure for comparison is 2,075,548 tons, showing that the Canadian production of this commodity is almost six hundred thousand tons greater than that of the United States.

The total capital invested in the manufacturing part of the industry in 1927 was $579,853,552 as compared to $501,184,714 for 1926, an increase of 15.7 per cent. Only capital invested in mills operating in 1927 is included in this total.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in pulp and paper mills in 1927 was 32,876 and the total payroll was $45,674,293 as compared to 31,279 employees in 1926 with salaries and wages amounting to $44,175,502.

The apparent total production of pulpwood in 1927 was 5,929,456 cords valued at $70,284,895 as compared to 5,621,305 cords in 1926 valued at $68,100,303. Of the total production in 1927 about 74.1 per cent. or 4,387,687 cords

valued at $54,582,190 were manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp mills while the remaining 26 per cent. or 1,541,769 cords valued at $15,702,705 were exported to the United States. These figures show an increase from 24.8 per cent. in 1926 to 26 per cent. in 1927 in the proportion of pulpwood exported, and the actual quantity of pulpwood exported unmanufactured also shows an increase. The quantity of pulpwood used in Canadian mills has increased by 3.2 per cent. during this period. There are no importations of pulpwood into Canada.

The total value of all materials going into the manufacture of pulp in 1927 was $64,340,968 and the total value of all pulp produced, including that made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use was $114,442,541. The total value of all materials used in the manufacture of paper in 1927 including pulp made in combined establishments for their own use was $82,566,726; the total value of paper and miscellaneous pulp products manufactured was $168,-445,548.

The exports of wood pulp from Canada during the calendar year 1927 amounted to 876,904 tons valued at $46,996,041 as compared to 1,005,780 tons in 1926 valued at $52,077,122. During the same calendar year the imports of wood pulp were 473,554 cwt., valued at $1,258,533. The exports of paper and paper goods during the calendar year 1927 were valued at $129,637,687 as compared to $121,414,513 in 1926. These exports were made up chiefly of newsprint paper of which 1,881,685 tons valued at $123,222,094 were exported chiefly to the United States. This represents an increase in quantity and in total value over the 1,731,986 tons valued at $114,090,595 which were exported in 1926. During 1927 the total value of paper and paper goods imported was $11,618,538, a small increase over the imports for 1926.

The gross contribution toward a favourable trade balance resulting from the activities of the pulp and paper industry as a whole in 1927 amounted to approximately $179,459,362 being made up of the value of pulpwood exported amounting to $15,702,705, the difference between the value of pulp exported and the pulp imported amounting to $45,737,508 and the difference in value between paper exports and imports amounting to $118,019,149. The total for 1926 was $161,-302,503.

An important event of 1927 was the laying of the corner-stone on Oct. 13 of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute in Montreal by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance. This building was erected by the members of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, through the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Corporation, which had been organized for the purpose. The cost of the building was approximately $190,000 and the equipment, $105,000. On completion it was to accommodate the Pulp and Paper Division of the Forest Products Laboratories, the Department of Cellulose Chemistry of McGill University and the offices of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

On Dec. 12, 1927, Lord Rothermere, chief proprietor of the London, England, *Daily Mail* and other publications, set the machinery going in the new mill at Limoilu, Que., of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co. Construction of this mill was started in November, 1926, and its completion in this period was said to be a record. Lord Rothermere was President; Frank W. Clarke, Vice-President, and R. A. McInnis, General Manager.

Directors of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation and the Laurentide Company on Jan. 11, 1928, agreed on terms which brought these large producers of newsprint paper together under a new holding company, the Canada Power and Paper Corporation. The combined daily capacity of the mills involved was 1,400 tons.

At Dolbeau, Que., on Dec. 16, 1927, Hon. L. A. Taschereau of Quebec put in motion Machine No. 1 of the Lake St. John Power & Paper Company's new mill. The initial capacity of the mill was 220 tons per day.

In May, 1928, an agreement was signed between the Government of Nova Scotia and the Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal, providing for the erection by Jan. 1, 1930, of a newsprint mill at Liverpool, N.S. It was stated that about $10,000,000 would be expended on the project, including necessary power developments on the Mersey River.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association had its headquarters in Montreal with Edward Beck, 511 St. Catherine St., West, as Secretary and Manager.

It held its 15th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 27, 1928. In his annual address, the President, L. R. Wilson, reviewed conditions in the industry, outlined the situation with respect to the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, stated that the Woodlands Section had put into effect a plan to employ a forestry and logging expert, reported that the Book and Writing Section had engaged a specialist to promote the use of Produced-in-Canada paper and announced that the Association had increased its membership and improved its financial position. Col. C. H. L. Jones, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Sault Ste. Marie, was elected President. At the annual luncheon, Sir Charles Blair Gordon, G.B.E., President of the Bank of Montreal, was the guest of honour, while at the annual dinner, the speakers were George H. Montgomery, K.C., Hon. Joseph H. Dillon, M.L.A., and J. W. Dafoe, editor of *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1927-28

A new high record in mineral production in Canada was set in 1927. The preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the total value of the output at $244,520,098, which represented a gain of more than $4,000,000 over 1926. New output records for all time were established in gold, copper, lead and zinc among the metals and in coal, cement, lime and gypsum in the non-metal and structural materials field. Values for natural gas and petroleum also exceeded any recorded in previous years. Metals as a group, with an output valued at $113,135,582, showed a loss in aggregate value of over $2,000,000 as compared with 1926, this being due to the lower prices for copper, lead, zinc and silver. Fuels showed a general advance, production values for coal, gas and petroleum increasing from $68,743,933 to $71,071,478. Other non-metallic minerals, incuding more than a score of different commodities, were valued at $17,426,547, which was an increase over 1926. Clay products, bricks, tiles, etc., and other structural materials attained a value of $42,886,492, which was in excess of the figure for any previous year. In this department, the increase in the output of cement was noteworthy, production exceeding ten million barrels.

Supplementing the preliminary Report on the mineral production of Canada in 1927, the Bureau of Statistics issued in June, 1928, an industrial survey of the mining industry, which gave the following information about the various divisions of the industry in 1927:—

	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	No. of Employees	Net Income from Sales
Auriferous Quartz	69	$112,550,608	7,897	$37,477,684
Copper-Gold-Silver	120	27,897,773	4,076	9,722,615
Placer Gold	1,189	5,316,456	358	787,749
Silver-Cobalt	28	30,123,645	1,458	4,659,735
Silver-Lead-Zinc	126	27,897,590	3,092	17,323,919
Nickel-Copper	6	39,272,609	1,617	5,223,668
Miscellaneous	5	631,600	65	8,980
Smelting and Refining	10	89,130,704	7,422	45,479,578
Total, Metal Mining	1,553	$332,820,985	25,985	$120,683,928
Coal	450	$145,800,627	29,851	$58,428,953
Natural Gas	2,250	59,895,960	1,268	7,438,967
Petroleum	2,824	17,842,446	635	1,520,145
Total, Fuels	5,524	$223,539,033	31,754	$67,388,065
Other Non-Metal Mining	165	$53,978,632	5,989	$17,426,546
Clay Products	191	29,737,650	4,671	10,994,674
Other Structural Material	2,823	66,526,642	14,131	31,891,818
Grand Total	10,256	$706,602,942	82,530	$248,385,031

Canada's gold* production in 1927 again established a new high record with a total of 1,852,785 fine ounces which valued at the standard rate of $20,671,834 per fine ounce was worth $38,300,464 as against the 1926 production of 1,754,228 fine ounces worth $36,263,110.

Production from Nova Scotia mines at 3,151 fine ounces was nearly double that of 1926 owing to the increased activity in gold mining in that Province and because of shipments to Australia of concentrates containing arsenic and gold.

* NOTE.—Gold and other mineral statistics from Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published July 21, 1928.

The Quebec output of 8,331 fine ounces showed an increase of over 100 per cent. due to the increase in the production of the silver-lead-zinc ores which carry gold, and to the production of gold with blister copper at the Noranda smelter during the last two weeks of December, 1927.

Ontario produced 1,627,050 fine ounces in 1927 as against 1,497,215 in 1926. The Porcupine area showed a slight increase over the previous year; Kirkland Lake area produced 35 per cent. more than in 1926; and the amount of gold recovered from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district was greater also.

Manitoba production at 182 fine ounces was about the same as in the previous year but greater activity in development and prospecting was much in evidence.

British Columbia's output at 183,094 fine ounces decreased 19 per cent. from the production of 1926. Though production of alluvial gold was normal in the Atlin district, the output from the Cariboo district was considerably reduced because the Kafue Copper Development Company's dredge was not producing in 1927. Gold in gold bullion and blister copper was less but gold in ores exported was greater. A considerable part of the gold production comes as a by-product of copper and silver mining and is subject to yearly variations according to the grade of ore mined.

Yukon production amounted to 30,925 fine ounces consisting of 30,778 fine ounces of alluvial gold, and 157 fine ounces in ores exported.

Mining, smelting and refining of the nickel-copper ores from the Sudbury district showed continued prosperity in 1927. More ore was treated by the smelters, a larger tonnage of matte was produced and a greater production of refinery products was obtained than in 1926.

The Creighton mine and the smelter at Copper Cliff, Ontario, were operated without interruption during the year by the International Nickel Company, Limited. On the Frood property diamond drilling indicated high-grade ore at depth, and sinking of a shaft was begun. A depth of 2,500 feet was reached in 1927 and it was expected the objective of 3,000 feet would be reached early in 1928. At Port Colborne, Ontario, the nickel refinery was operated continuously to meet the market requirements for nickel. The new electrolytic unit ran to capacity throughout the year; it was understood that the Company planned to enlarge its electrolytic refining department and eventually to produce electrolytic nickel entirely. In addition to electrolytic nickel, this refinery produced refined nickel, nickel oxide, metals of the platinum group, and converter copper carrying gold and silver which was exported to the United States for refining. Bessemer matte was exported directly from the smelter at Copper Cliff to Huntingdon, West Virginia, for the manufacture of monel metal.

The Mond Nickel Company, Limited, operated the Garson, Worthington, Levack and Frood extension mines and the smelter at Coniston and utilized the bessemer gases for the manufacture of high-grade sulphuric acid for which a splendid market had been established. The Worthington mine, in operation for about 20 years, caved in late in the year, but, fortunately, due to the care exercised by the operating staff at the mine, no lives were lost. At this Company's Frood extension property a deep shaft was being sunk to develop the large ore body indicated by diamond drilling. At the Clydach refinery in Wales where the nickel-copper matte from the Coniston smelter is treated, the products are pure nickel, copper sulphate, gold and silver and the metals of the platinum group.

During 1927 the industry produced 1,305,917 tons of ore containing 27,564 tons of copper and 43,574 tons of nickel. The smelters treated 1,350,214 tons of ore and concentrates and produced 81,848 tons of matte, which contained 51,937,215 pounds of copper and 79,246,144 pounds of nickel. Shipments of matte to the Canadian refinery amounted to 39,942 tons and export shipments to Great Britain and the United States for refining, totalled 33,541 tons.

Capital employed in this industry amounted to $69,436,704 of which $38,-893,815 was invested in lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools at the mines and $17,954,652 at the smelters; cost of materials and stocks on hand at the mines, smelters and refinery, $6,789,455 and cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, $5,798,782.

Salaried employees at the mines, smelters and refinery numbered 173 people and salaries totalled $544,167. Of the 3,347 wage-earners, 1,590 were employed

in and about the mines and 1,757 at the smelters and refinery; wages for the year totalled $4,919,446. Both companies' mines were operated 310 days during the year and the smelters 365 days. During the month of highest employment the mines had 1,240 men working 8 hours or less per day; 425 men, 9 hours per day; 12 men working 10 hours; and 1 man over 10 hours. The smelters and refinery employed 1,614 men on the 8-hour shift; 215 men, 9 hours per day; 97 men, 10 hours; and 3 men over 10 hours. Fuel and electricity cost $2,354,007 of which $325,535 was expended for electric power, $1,185,365 for coke, $600,487 for bituminous coal and $197,509 for fuel oil. Power employed consisted of 17 steam engines with a rating of 4,655 horse-power, 1 oil engine rated at 53 horse-power and 710 electric motors capable of producing 5,130 horse-power. There were also 12 boilers rated at 5,200 horse-power.

Statistics on the output of the metals of the platinum group showed that 11,228 fine ounces of platinum valued at $717,613 were produced in 1927 as against 9,521 fine ounces valued at $923,607 in 1926; and 11,545 fine ounces of palladium, rhodium, and iridium valued at $554,190 as against 10,024 fine ounces valued at $640,178 in 1926. Imports of platinum were valued at $130,020 in 1927 as compared with $187,421 in 1926; this material was all in manufactured form. During the year 771 ounces of platinum were exported in concentrates and 221 ounces of scrap, a total of 992 ounces valued at $68,449 as against 916 ounces valued at $94,932 in 1926. Canada stands third in the world's production of platinum, larger amounts coming from Russia and Colombia, South America. In British Columbia small quantities are found in placer deposits with alluvial gold and black sands along sections of the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers. In Ontario these rare metals occur with the nickel-copper sulphide ores of the Sudbury district.

Empire Mining Congress. An event of 1927 of great importance to the Canadian mining industry was the holding in Canada of the Second (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress. The First Congress had been held at Wembley, England, June 3-6, 1924. The Second opened in Montreal on Aug. 22, 1927, with a distinguished gathering of mining engineers and metallurgists in attendance from all parts of the Empire. Two days were spent in Montreal after which the delegates set out on a five-weeks' tour of the Dominion in the course of which they visited practically all the important mining fields and metallurgical works in the country. It was not possible for delegates to make the complete tour from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast but the whole party visited the Sudbury, Cobalt, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Rouyn Districts, after which a choice of two tours was offered, one to British Columbia and the other to Newfoundland with stops at all the principal mining centres *en route*. About 350 delegates, in two special trains, went West and about 70 took the Eastern Tour. In the course of these tours eleven technical sessions were held at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver and at Sydney and Quebec. As far as possible, the papers presented and the topics discussed were so arranged as to be of special interest to the locality in which the meetings were held. The Western Tour terminated on Sept. 28 and the Eastern Tour on Sept. 18 at Montreal. All arrangements in connection with the Congress were in the hands of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with G. C. Mackenzie, B.Sc., General Secretary.

Significant were the remarks of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., Honorary President of the Congress, at the opening session, when he said, "It is appropriate that we meet this year in Canada. There is no country in which such rapid progress has been made during the last 20 years in the development of mining and in the production of important metals. Gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, as well as coal, asbestos, and other non-metallic minerals are produced from her mines.

"Although the Canadian population represents only one-half of one per cent. of the population of the world, Canada is now in the third place amongst the countries of the world in the production of gold, and she is likely soon to be in the second. The Hollinger mine, which treats daily 5,500 tons of ore, competes in output with the greatest gold producer in the world. Ninety per cent. of the world's nickel comes from Canada and eighty per cent. of the asbestos.

From the Sullivan mine alone—one of the greatest lead and zinc deposits of the globe—over one million tons of ore were taken in 1926.

"These are remarkable figures, but they become still more encouraging when one appreciates the fact that Canada is even now only at the edge of her discoveries. Although eighty per cent. of her area is still unprospected, her known mineral resources are of immense quantity; and who knows how soon modern methods of prospecting from the air or by electrical instruments will reveal the wealth which lies hidden within the Canadian pre-Cambrian region?

"In no part of the world can there be found to-day regions of so vast extent, so full of promise of mineral wealth, as those belts of territory which are gradually being opened up in Ontario and Quebec. The steady growth in the rate of Canada's advancement in the mining industry is sufficient to create an overwhelming confidence in her future."

Equally striking were the words of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines for Canada and President of the Congress. "When we examine the list of minerals produced," said he, "we find few, if any, serious blanks in our resources, and we realize how fortunate our position is when compared with other nations. Our production statistics show that we produce annually more than 40 different primary metals and minerals, and of these Canada stands first in world production of asbestos, nickel and cobalt. We are third in gold and silver production, fifth in lead and zinc and sixth in copper. We import considerable quantities of coal but, as in the case of iron ore, that is done for economic reasons and not because we lack coal deposits. We are not producing sufficient oil to meet our own requirements, but there again we are optimistic that our situation will improve as exploration for oil progresses."

The Flin Flon Development. Important in Canadian mining development was the acquisition on Dec. 1, 1927, by a syndicate headed by Harry Payne Whitney of New York of the Flin Flon copper mine lying on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border about 75 miles north-west of The Pas. The property, which was estimated in 1926 to contain about 16,000,000 tons of ore, had been controlled by the Mining Corporation of Canada and had been under option to the Whitney Syndicate. Negotiations, to which the Federal, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments had been parties, had been carried on for some time, with a view to securing railway connections, power concessions and exemption from royalties. These negotiations had for a time been delayed through the refusal of the Government of Saskatchewan to agree to a 20-year exemption from royalties, as conceded by Manitoba, but the prospective purchasers eventually consented to forego the exemption in the case of Saskatchewan for the present and to negotiate royalty arrangements with that Province later. The Mining Corporation received $854,000 in cash for the property and retained a 15 per cent. interest in the project. For the purpose of carrying out the development the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. was incorporated, with the following officers:—President, Frank L. Crocker; Vice-Presidents, Henry Krumb and Arthur H. Lockett; Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Dodge. The Company had an authorized capital of 2,500,000 shares of no par value, all of which was issued.*

Carbonization of Coal. Of importance to Canada, with its large deposits of coal, was an investigation of low temperature carbonization of coal carried on in England, Wales, Scotland and Germany during September and October, 1927, by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, and his Deputy, Dr. Charles Camsell. Mr. Stewart had gone to Geneva to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations, after which he had visited Germany, returning by way of the British Isles. In a statement published on Nov. 14 (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Nov. 15, 1927) it was explained that Mr. Stewart and Dr. Camsell had visited low temperature plants at Essen, Mulheim, Leopold and Minna Anna and coal liquefaction works being erected at Leuna, Germany. In Great Britain an itinerary had been worked out for them by the British Fuel Research Board, covering the more important developments, and conferences had been held with a number of other organizations and individuals. The conclusions reached with

* NOTE.—See Transportation Section, page 201, for reference to the Flin Flon Railway.

regard to the present status of low temperature carbonization were:—first, that extraordinary interest was being shown in developing processes where in one case the production of a smokeless fuel was the great *desideratum* and in the other the maximum yield of oils and other by-products; second, that, while rapid progress was made in the development of methods of carbonization and success in certain of the plants seemed assured, none of the methods could yet be said to have been thoroughly proven with the exception of a process which had been in operation in Germany for several years on brown coal. As a result of the visits valuable information had been gained and connections made that would permit officers of the Department to keep in close touch with developments.

The Dominion Fuel Board. The Dominion Fuel Board, composed of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines (Chairman); John McLeish, Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines (Vice-Chairman); Dr. W. H. Collins, Director, Geological Survey, Department of Mines; F. C. C. Lynch, Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior; J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; B. F. Haanel, Chief Engineer, Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, and D. Roy Cameron, Assistant Director, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, continued in 1927-28 its studies of the fuel situation in Canada. C. P. Hotchkiss, Department of Mines, who had been the Executive Secretary of the Board, resigned and was succeeded by F. G. Neate. Among the more important activities of the Board were:—(1) Drafting the Domestic Fuel Act, 1927, and preparing the regulations and forms of agreement between the Government and applicants; (2) investigating how industrial fuels in Canada are being utilized with a view to promoting economic methods; (3) publishing the first of a series of pamphlets on the insulation of houses; (4) making an annual survey of substitute fuels for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent American anthracite was being displaced; (5) observing developments in low temperature carbonization and liquefaction of coal; (6) investigating the use of wood as an auxiliary fuel in Ontario; (7) distributing instructions for burning coke and other fuels; (8) preparing data bearing on the fuel situation for use at the Conference of Provincial Premiers.

Other Features of the Year. An important stage in the progress of the Rouyn mining district in Northern Quebec was reached on Dec. 17, 1927, when the first copper was made in the new Horne Smelter of Noranda Mines, Limited, at Noranda, Que. Erection of the smelter had been commenced in June, 1926, by Horne Copper Corporation, subsidiary of Noranda Mines and initial capacity was 500 tons a day. In August, 1927, a contract was entered into with the British Metals Corporation whereby the latter undertook to purchase the entire output of blister copper for a long term of years and it was then stated that this would be approximately 3,000,000 lbs. a month. On Feb. 13, 1928, it was announced (*The Globe*, Toronto) that four American directors, T. L. Chadbourne, H. W. Chadbourne, P. A. Rockefeller and W. D. Baldwin had retired from the Board and two Canadians, Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., and A. L. Ellsworth, had been appointed to the Board. At this time the Board comprised J. Y. Murdoch, President; S. C. Thomson, N. A. Timmins, I. W. Bonbright, Hon. F. H. Phippen and A. L. Ellsworth. The Annual Report issued on Mar. 14 placed ore reserves at 1,198,375 tons, valued at $24,474,475.

The International Nickel Company in 1927 made further progress in the development of the Frood mine, work on which had commenced in 1924. Up to Dec. 31, 1927, $1,600,000 had been expended and it was estimated that $12,000,000 more would be required to complete the development, including smelter construction, installation of hydro-electric equipment and additions to the electrolytic refinery at Port Colborne. It was estimated in the Company's Annual Report, issued Mar. 6, 1928, that the mine and smelter would be in operation in 1931. The Company's total income in 1927 was $8,985,625, as compared with $8,326,762 in 1926.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada continued in 1927 to make satisfactory progress as one of Canada's greatest enterprises. The gross

tonnage of metal produced was very much larger. During the year the enlargement of the Sullivan mill to 4,000 tons, the construction of the Cottrell plant and stack for the lead smelter, an 80-ton addition to the zinc plant, the smelter charge house, the zinc residue drying plant, the electric furnace plant and the 1,000,000-gallon reservoir at Tadanac, were all completed and put into operation. The coarse crushing plants at Moyie and Tadanac were nearly completed. Altogether, $4,877,019 was expended on property and plant account. Net profits, after providing for current development, depreciation of plant, depletion of property and fire insurance reserve, amounted to $13,139,957, as compared with $13,915,262 in 1926.

Hollinger's 17th Annual Report, covering the year 1927, appeared on May 9. It showed a production in excess of 6,000 tons a day, the number of tons of ore milled being 2,178,329 against 1,932,559 in 1926. Owing, however, to a reduction in the average value of ore per ton from $7.99 to $6.95, the net value recovered was somewhat less being $15,152,806, against $15,449,437. The operating profit amounted to $7,810,759, as compared with $8,025,921 in 1926. Total ore reserves at Dec. 31, 1927, were estimated at $60,225,539, a decline of $5,856,194 from the previous year. (For details of Hollinger Mine disaster see Section: Province of Ontario.)

Canada's Fisheries; New Developments in 1927-28

The value of the production of the fisheries of Canada in 1927, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was $49,460,600, which was $6,900,033 less than the value in 1926. The figure represented the value of the fish marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured, or otherwise prepared. The four principal kinds of fish, *viz.*, salmon, lobsters, cod and halibut, all showed decreases, both in quantity and value. The value of the vessels, boats, gear, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, was $26,783,340 and the number of men employed, 63,303. The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation was 776, with a total capital investment of $24,364,385, and the number of persons employed, 16,817.

Anticipated depletion of the salmon fisheries on the British Columbia coast was a cause of concern to fishing interests in 1927-28. It was stated on Sept. 26 by John P. Babcock, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, that so few sockeye had reached the whole Fraser system above Hell's Gate that "there will be no commercial return four years hence from fish spawned in those waters now." So serious was the situation that a delegation of canners and fishermen went to Ottawa in October to seek remedial measures and this delegation had the support in Ottawa of Premier MacLean and Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General of British Columbia. As a result of representations made at this time, W. A. Found, Director of Fisheries, Ottawa, was instructed to make a Report. He held public hearings at various points from Prince Rupert, Dec. 12, to New Westminster, Dec. 20, when three proposals, as suggested by the canners, were considered:—(1) division of the coast into fishing areas of such proportions as to support the plants in those areas; (2) maximum amount of gear to be fished in each area, before an additional weekly or annual closed season would be added, to be stated in the regulations; (3) salmon, except catches of trollers or fish for export, fresh fish markets or cold storage, to be processed in the area in which caught. These suggestions were generally disapproved by those attending the hearings. Mr. Found's recommendations were embodied in 17 amendments to regulations governing the fishing industry of British Columbia which were approved by Order-in-Council and announced on Feb. 17, 1928.

Of importance also in 1927-28 to British Columbia fisheries was the first Report of the International Fisheries Commission appointed under the Northern Pacific Halibut Treaty made in 1924 between Canada and the United States. The Treaty had provided for an entire cessation of halibut fishing in the Northern Pacific from Nov. 16 to Feb. 15 in each year for three years at the end of which time on the recommendation of the Commission, the closed season might be modified or suspended. The Commission was composed of John P. Babcock,

Chairman, and W. A. Found, for Canada, and Miller Freeman and Henry O'Malley for the United States. Public hearings were held at Ketchikan, Alaska, Nov. 19; Prince Rupert, B. C., Nov. 21; Vancouver, Nov. 29; Seattle, Dec. 1. The Report of the Commission was made public simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington on June 7, 1928. It recommended among other things more stringent regulation of the industry; establishment of large "closed nursery areas" for immature fish off British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska and further limitation of the fishing season. Both Governments were urged to take prompt action to prevent destruction. The Report stated that Dr. W. F. Thompson had been secured as Director of Investigation and that appointment of an honorary scientific council had been arranged for consultation purposes. The Council was composed of Prof. John N. Cobb, Dean of the College of Fisheries, University of Washington; N. B. Scofield, head of the Department of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Game Association of California; Dr. C. M. Fraser, Professor of Zoology, University of British Columbia; and Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director, Marine Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C. (See International Relations Section, page 149).

The power of the Dominion Parliament to require fish canneries to obtain a licence from the Federal authorities and to levy an assessment on each case packed by them was tested in the courts during 1927-28 and was a matter of considerable importance to the Dominion and the Provinces. The Somerville Cannery Co., Limited, operating a clam cannery under a British Columbia licence, was charged on Mar. 25, 1927, with an infraction of the Dominion Fisheries Act (Section 7-A). H. O. Alexander, stipendiary magistrate of Vancouver County, acquitted the defendants. The case was then heard in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and Mr. Justice W. A. MacDonald on Sept. 23 sustained the decision of Magistrate Alexander, on the ground that Parliament had exceeded its powers under the British North America Act in attempting to legislate on a matter of civil rights which came within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Province. From this decision there was no appeal but by an Order-in-Council the question of the validity of Sections 7-A and 18 of the Fisheries Act was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada and argument was heard on Feb. 9 and 10. The Supreme Court on May 28 handed down a judgment in which it ruled that the sections in question were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada since "the right to operate a fish cannery for commercial purposes is a civil right in the Province where the operation is carried on." On the point that the Department of Marine and Fisheries was not competent to issue licences to canneries, the judges of the Court were in agreement, but there was an absence of agreement as to the power of the Department to issue licences to individual fishermen and on May 30, it was announced that the Department would appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court on this point.

The Royal Commission on Fisheries. On Sept. 25, 1927, it was announced at Ottawa that a Royal Commission, composed of Hon. A. K. Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada; H. R. L. Bill, Lockeport, N. S.; Joseph Mombourquette, L'Ardoise, N. S.; Professor Cyrus MacMillan, McGill University, Montreal, and J. G. Robichaud, Shippegan, N. B., would be appointed to enquire into and report upon all matters relating to the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces, Magdalen Islands and the coastal portion of the Province of Quebec (Official appointment, Oct. 7, 1927). The Secretary of the Commission was E. S. Carter, Saint John, N. B., and G. Fred Pearson, barrister, Halifax, was appointed Counsel. The first public hearing took place at Gaspé, Que., on Oct. 15, when representatives from various sections of Quebec were heard. The Commission then proceeded to Shippegan, and Caraquet, N. B., and thence to Prince Edward Island, where hearings were held at Summerside, Charlottetown and Souris. (At Souris representatives from the Magdalen Islands were present). Meetings followed at Cheticamp, where W. G. Ernst, M.P., presented a general statement on behalf of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, and at various other points in Cape Breton Island. After hearings at Antigonish, Pictou and Pugwash on the mainland of Nova Scotia, an adjournment of two weeks was taken on Nov. 14. The Commission resumed at Halifax on Dec. 1, and then proceeded along the south shore to Yarmouth, where sessions took place

on Dec. 12 and 13. At Digby, on Dec. 14, the Nova Scotia hearings were completed. Resuming at Campbellton, N. B., on Jan. 23, 1928, the Commission visited Bathurst, Chatham, Richibucto and Buctouche and arrived in Saint John on Jan. 29, where hearings took place on Jan. 30-31. After a session in St. Stephen on Feb. 2, they proceeded to Montreal and took evidence there on Feb. 6-7. A final sitting took place in Toronto, Feb. 10. Altogether 49 hearings were held, at which 823 persons appeared and the evidence taken was most voluminous.

The Report of the Commission was tabled in the House of Commons on May 8. It contained many recommendations for the improvement of conditions, notably,—(1) establishment of a separate department of fisheries; (2) adequate assistance for fishermen's education; (3) no modification of the present policy with respect to "*modus vivendi*" privileges; (4) rigorous enforcement of existing regulations to stamp out illegal lobster fishing; (5) exploratory surveys to locate new scallop beds; (6) no extension of smelt fishing season; (7) compulsory grading and inspection of dried fish for export; (8) investigation to ascertain if further markets for dried fish are available. The Commission divided on the contentious question of the steam trawler. The majority Report, signed by all members except the Chairman, favoured legislation which would prohibit trawlers operating from Canadian ports after June, 1929. The Chairman disagreed with this and thought such a recommendation went beyond the spirit of the terms of reference and beyond any request made to the Commission. He favoured regulation of trawlers and further investigation. The appearance of the Report was followed by the publication on May 15 of a statement on the part of the National Fish Co., Halifax, defending the use of the steam trawler and declaring that, if the majority recommendation carried, the fresh fish business would be transferred from the Maritime Provinces to the United States. The Canadian Fisheries Association also circularized all members of Parliament on the subject, pointing out, among other conditions, that the abolition of steam trawlers would mean the demoralization of the fishing industry in Nova Scotia. No action on the Report was taken at the 1928 Session of Parliament.

On July 13, 1928, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries announced at Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been passed appointing W. A. Found as Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Mr. Found had been for many years Director of Fisheries.

Miscellaneous Incidents. National Fish Day in Canada was observed for the twelfth time on Oct. 26, 1927. Its purpose was to emphasize to Canadians the great asset they had in the fishing industry and to teach them how to make a fuller use of that asset. Large posters were distributed and messages were delivered over the radio by officers of the Canadian Fisheries Association.

The North American Committee on Fishery Investigation held its Autumn meeting on Oct. 19, 1927, at the University of Toronto, when special attention was paid to the haddock fishing and mackerel migration.

It was announced on Dec. 23, 1927, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, that fishermen would be offered a six weeks' course of instruction at the Halifax Fisheries Experimental Station, the greater part of their expenses being paid by the Department. The number would be limited to 25.

As a result of negotiations between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Biological Board of Canada and Dalhousie University, Halifax, an arrangement was completed in 1927 whereby a faculty of fisheries would be established at the University. Dalhousie would give the needed course in the fundamental sciences while the Biological Board would treat fishing subjects.

The Imperial Economic Committee, appointed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and other parts of the Empire, completed in 1927 a comprehensive enquiry into the methods of preparing for the market in Great Britain and marketing fish foods produced within the Empire. Canada was represented on the committee by J. J. Cowie of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, with G. R. Earl, Yarmouth, N. S., as expert adviser.

The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1927-28

During 1927 a re-analysis of the power possibilities in various sections of Canada was made resulting in an increase in the estimate of the total power resources of the Dominion; this, in spite of the fact that judment of the Privy Council in the Labrador Boundary case took from Canada a considerable area in which large water-powers were located. The most recent figures, therefore, indicated total power resources of 20,197,000 H.P., under conditions of ordinary maximum flow or 33,113,000 H.P., ordinarily available for six months of the year. These figures were, of course, subject to revision as more and more was learned of the flow characteristics and physical conditions of the streams throughout the country.

The record of hydro-electric and water-power development in Canada in 1927 was again impressive. The Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior reported at the end of the year that power equipment ready for operation had been installed to the extent of 221,655 H.P., while other undertakings had been advanced to such a stage that a further total of 378,000 H.P. would be in place during the first six or seven months of 1928. The total installation at the end of 1927 was 4,777,921 H.P. The most significant feature of progress during the year was undoubtedly the advance into higher voltages for long distance electric power transmission. In this regard the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. was the pioneer in constructing a line of higher potential than 110,000 volts, when it built and brought into operation a line of 165,000 volts, 135 miles long, to carry 100,000 H.P. from Isle Maligne to Quebec. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission also commenced construction of a line designed to carry 250,000 H.P., from the Gatineau River to Toronto, a distance of over 200 miles, at 220,000 volts.

Of importance in British Columbia was the inception of work by the Bridge River Power Co., Limited, a subsidiary of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., on the Bridge River project, which, when completed, would be the largest development in the Province; completion by the Burrard Power Co., Limited, another subsidiary of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., of the 12,500 H.P. power station at the outlet of the Alouette-Stave tunnel and active progress by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company on the construction of its new 60,000 H.P. development on the Kootenay River at South Slocan.

No additions were made during the year to the total water-power installation in Alberta, but the Calgary Power Co., carried forward a considerable programme of extensions to its electric transmission system. No hydro-electric construction took place in Saskatchewan. Of importance, however, was the appointment by the Provincial Government of a commission to enquire into the economic practicability of generating power at central fuel power plants and at water-power sites and of distributing the power throughout the Province. In Manitoba, the Manitoba Power Co., installed unit No. 4 of 28,000 H.P. in its Great Falls plant and completed construction of a new transmission line, 70 miles in length, from Great Falls to Winnipeg and a second line, 42 miles in length, from Great Falls to the Central Manitoba Mines.

The water-power installation in Ontario was increased by 26,320 H.P. This was accounted for chiefly by the Sturgeon Falls (10,000 H.P.) and Moose Lake (14,420 H.P.) developments of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., on the Seine River. Construction of a third plant at Calm Lake, (13,200 H.P.) was being proceeded with by this Company, while the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission carried forward the construction of a new 54,000 H.P. development at Alexander Landing on the Nipigon River. On the Mattagami River in Northern Ontario the Spruce Falls Co., made rapid progress on its development at Smoky Falls, which was to have an initial installation of 56,250 H.P.

In Quebec the additional installation totalled 149,280 H.P., which included 68,000 H.P. at the new Chelsea development and 72,000 H.P. at the new Farmers Rapids development of the Gatineau Power Co. A third plant at Paugan Falls was being vigorously carried forward. For the benefit of these plants on the Gatineau River, the Quebec Streams Commission completed and filled the

Mercier dam, storing 95 billion cubic feet. On the Saguenay River at Chute-à-Caron the Aloca Power Co., was actively pressing the development of a plant with ultimate capacity of 800,000 H.P. Several other smaller developments were also under way in this Province.

On the St. John River at Grand Falls, N. B., the St. John River Power Co., a subsidiary of the International Paper Co., was actively pushing work on its 80,000 H.P. development and by the end of the year the dam, power station, tunnel, intake and penstocks has been practically completed. In Nova Scotia the outstanding construction work was the Sandy Lake development of the St. Margaret's Bay System, producing 5,000 H.P. Other work in this Province was in connection with a second plant of 4,350 H.P. being built at Avon River Falls by the Avon River Power Co. A small development was completed by the Montague Electric Co., Limited, on the south branch of the Montague River, Prince Edward Island.

Of Canada's total installation of 4,777,921 H.P. at the end of 1927, 3,904,678 H.P. or 81.7 per cent. was in central electric stations for general distribution for domestic, municipal and commercial lighting and power purposes; 528,731 H.P., or 11.1 per cent. in the power plants of pulp and paper mills and 344,512 H.P., or 7.2 per cent. for other industrial use. There were 308 central stations, of which 218, with a combined capacity of 2,645,474 H.P., were owned by commercial organizations and 90, with 1,209,204 H.P., by municipal or other public organizations. Capital invested was $875,000,000 or $183 per horse-power.

The Question of Federal and Provincial Rights. Arising out of the question of the disposal of power rights at Carillon on the Ottawa River, which had been the subject of controversy at the 1927 Session of Parliament, a reference of the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces to the Supreme Court of Canada was decided upon in 1927-28. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had secured an opinion from three eminent counsel, Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., and W. N. Tilley, K.C. This opinion, made public on Oct. 24, 1927, had expressed the view that the ownership of navigable rivers and their beds was vested in the Provinces, together with natural power resources, and that the right to develop these powers or to permit their development by others was exclusively a Provincial right, exercisable by the Provinces, subject only to the legislative power of the Dominion in respect of navigation. The Dominion Government, however, through Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, had declined to accept this view and still maintained that water-powers on navigable streams did not belong to the Provinces. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Oct. 26, 1927). The question had also been discussed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of premiers in November but without any definite result at the time. Finally on Jan. 30, 1928, Premier King announced in the House of Commons that an Order-in-Council had been passed referring the whole question to the Courts, and on Jan. 31, Hon. Ernest Lapointe filed with the Supreme Court seven questions bearing on the points in dispute. It was at first intended to have the case heard in May but on May 21 Chief Justice Anglin, after hearing argument for the postponement of the hearing, deferred it until September.

Dependent to a large extent on the outcome of this case was the project of the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co. This involved the construction of a canal, 13 miles in length, between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence River, together with a power plant having an ultimate capacity of over 2,000,000 H.P. A Bill extending the powers of the Company for the purpose (it had been incorporated in 1902) came before the Quebec Legislature at its 1928 Session, was adopted by the Private Bills Committee on Feb. 29 on a vote of 51 to 10 and on Mar. 2 received third reading on a vote of 24 to 6. (It was at this time suggested by *The Montreal Daily Star*, Mar. 5, 1928, that the action of Premier Taschereau in connection with this Bill was to head off the international waterway scheme since it could not be consummated without the territory covered by this Bill). Sets of plans for the canal were placed before the Departments of Railways and Canals and of Public Works at Ottawa under the Navigable Waters Act but on Apr. 2 it was stated that there was some doubt whether any action would be taken pending the decision of the Supreme Court

on the question of the ownership of power. An Order-in-Council of the Quebec Government was signed on Apr. 28, authorizing the Company to divert 40,000 cu. ft. of water at a yearly rental of $20,000 for the first five years and $50,000 thereafter. The Company was debarred from exporting any power to the United States but might dispose of a certain amount, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total produced, in Ontario.

The Seven Sisters Power Site. Necessity for further power development in the Province of Manitoba led to a controversy in 1927-28 over the proposal to develop Seven Sisters Falls on the Winnipeg River. Both the Winnipeg Electric Co. and the Government of Manitoba had applied in 1925 to the Minister of the Interior for a lease of the site and early in 1928 the Government of the Province had asked Dr. T. A. Hogg, Chief Hydraulic Engineer of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, to make a report. Dr. Hogg's Report, made public on Mar. 20, advised that development of Seven Sisters Falls as a public ownership scheme would be economically unsound. Largely as a result of this finding, the Government entered into an agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Co., whereby the latter would develop the power and supply the Government up to 30,000 H.P. for 30 years at $13.80 per H.P. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Mar. 22, 1928). There was immediate opposition to the proposal on the part of the advocates of public ownership and the suggestion was advanced that the City of Winnipeg should apply for the power site. An informal meeting of the City Council, attended by Manitoba members of the Dominion Parliament and delegations from various organizations in the city, took place on Apr. 5, at which the situation was discussed and referred to the Civic Public Utilities Committee and on Apr. 8 at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party a resolution was passed unanimously appealing to the Dominion Government to reserve Seven Sisters Falls for development under public ownership. The Civic Public Utilities Committee, meeting on Apr. 9, turned down a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to reserve the power site for the City of Winnipeg and on Apr. 12 the City Council, in special session, by a vote of 9 to 7 accepted the report of the Committee. In the meantime there was much discussion in the press and elsewhere on the question and numerous resolutions were forwarded to Ottawa. On May 10 Premier Bracken of Manitoba conferred at Ottawa with the Liberal-Progressive members of Parliament, while on May 14 the Winnipeg City Council by a 10 to 7 vote refused to reopen the question. On the 15th, Manitoba members of Parliament in caucus at Ottawa decided by a majority vote to recommend that the power site be not disposed of until after the next Session of the Manitoba Legislature. Noting this resolution, H. A. Robson, K.C., Leader of the Liberal Party in Manitoba, issued a statement on May 17 in which he said, "I certainly want to see the work go on at once without waiting for any futile deliberations and references. I am assuming that the right of repurchase and rate control will be most clearly provided for but subject to these things, I see no reason why the development of the Seven Sisters Falls by a private company under terms such as have been disclosed should not proceed at once." On May 18 the Council of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade passed a resolution censuring Manitoba M.P.'s for interference and urging the Federal Government to permit development without further delay. Meanwhile on May 15, C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and Chairman of the Winnipeg Committee of the Public Power League of Manitoba, had written to J. A. Glen, M.P., leader of the Liberal-Progressive Group at Ottawa, advising strongly against granting the lease to the Winnipeg Electric Co. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, May 21, 1928), while in a letter to the *Winnipeg Tribune*, F. G. Taylor, Leader of the Conservative Party in Manitoba, proposed that a special session of the Legislature should be called at once to consider the agreement between the Government and the Winnipeg Electric Co. The next important move was a delegation to Ottawa on May 25. This delegation met the Premier and three members of his Cabinet in the morning and urged the immediate granting of a lease to the Winnipeg Electric Co. Theodore Hunt, K.C., spoke for the Board of Trade; W. P. Dutton for the Industrial Development Board; Major Anderson for the Manitoba Chamber of Mines; H. G. Tucker and Paul Duval for the Young Men's Section, Board of Trade and F. McIntosh for the Trades

CHARLES E. ABBS, ESQ.
Appointed President
Toronto Stock Exchange, June, 1928

JAMES Y. MURDOCH, ESQ.
President
Noranda Mines Limited

A. O. DAWSON, ESQ.
President
Canadian Cottons Limited

WILLIAM EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.
Director
British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited

and Labour Council of Winnipeg. The Delegation later held a conference with Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and the Manitoba members of Parliament. That the delegation, however, was not truly representative of the citizens of Winnipeg was the claim made in a telegram to J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., for North Centre, Winnipeg, from the six Labour members of the City Council. Discussing the power question in the House of Commons on June 6, Hon. Charles Stewart expressed the view that he would not be prepared to dispose of the site while grave difference of opinion existed, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, and this was the situation at the end of the half-year.

Spray Lakes Power Development. Negotiations between the Alberta Government and the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, with respect to power development in the Spray Lakes area of the Rocky Mountain National Park continued throughout 1927-28* A third party was the Calgary Power Co. which was in need of additional sources of power. The position was complicated by the fact that the power site lay in a national park. The matter reached a head at Ottawa on Apr. 13, 1928, when after conferences between Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta and G. A. Gaherty, Managing Director of the Calgary Power Co., it was agreed that the Power Co. should be given a lease of the water-power on the Bow River at the junction of the Ghost River on the usual standarized terms and that the question of Spray Lakes power be left in abeyance. It was stated that the additional power secured at the Ghost site would be sufficient to take care of the requirements of the Power Co. for five years. On his return to Calgary, Mr. Gaherty said (Apr. 17) that the development would be between 20,000 and 25,000 H.P.; that preliminary work would start at once; and that it was expected the new unit would deliver power in the Autumn of 1929. In a statement made in Calgary, Apr. 25, Premier Brownlee explained that what had put a quietus on the Spray Lakes negotiations had been the opposition of the C. P. R., which had feared the effect on the scenic attractions of Banff.

Miscellaneous Developments. On Oct. 12, 1927, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, officially opened the new transmission line from the power plant at Isle Maligne on the Saguenay River to Quebec. The Archbishop of Quebec, Most Rev. Mgr. Rouleau, blessed the line and speeches were delivered by Julian C. Smith, President of the Quebec Power Co., Premier Taschereau, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain and George Parent, M.P.

Marking a connection of over 40 years with Ottawa electric interests, as well as the completion of the new Ottawa electric building, friends of Thomas Ahearn tendered him a banquet on Dec. 7, 1927. Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal; Sir Robert Borden and C. F. Sise, President of the Bell Telephone Co., were among the speakers on the occasion.

On Dec. 10, 1927, C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, announced that a contract had been entered into with the Gatineau Power Co., providing for the delivery of a minimum of 6,000 H.P. yearly for 10 years, with an option to increase the amount to 10,000 H.P.; the price for the delivery of the smaller quantity, about 25 per cent. at Ottawa, to be $15 per H.P. and for the larger quantity, about 75 per cent. at Smith's Falls, to be $14.70 per H.P.

At an interprovincial conference in Toronto on Jan. 6, 1928, attended by representatives of the Federal, Ontario and Manitoba Governments and power interests, an agreement was reached with regard to the erection of a control dam at the outlet of Lac Suel which would have a beneficial effect on the flow of water through the English and Winnipeg River. It was agreed that Ontario would erect the dam; that it would be under the supervision of the Lake of the Woods Control Board and that the Ontario and Federal Governments would pledge themselves to safeguard Manitoba interests in all future developments.

On Feb. 9, 1928, representatives of power interests in the Province of Quebec headed by Sir Herbert Holt, appeared before Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1926-27, pages 256-66.

Finance, at Ottawa, and asked for the removal of the one-half per cent. per horse power income tax levied on the power companies. The burden of the argument was the unfairness, from the standpoint of the Quebec consumer, of exempting from taxation the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission because it was publicly-owned and taxing the Quebec companies because they were privately-owned. No action, however, was taken by the Government.

First steps in the direction of a Provincial power system for Saskatchewan were taken at a conference in Regina on May 16, 1928, when members of the Government met representatives of the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and outlined proposals for a steam power pool based on the existing city plants, reinforced by a central generating plant. The Government's proposals were based on the engineer's report to the Provincial Power Commission, which had put the question of hydro-electric development out of consideration. The civic representatives asked for further information which the Government undertook to procure. In the meantime it had been announced by *The Morning Leader*, Regina, Apr. 5, 1928, that the Montreal Engineering Co. Limited would shortly start the erection of the first unit of a $750,000 plant between Bienfait and Estevan, developing power at the mouth of the coal mines and distributing to towns and villages in the district.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. were the only bidders for a group of rapids on the St. Maurice River put up for auction by the Government of Quebec on May 23, 1928. They offered $25,005 *per annum* for the lease and secured the contract. It was stated that development would mean a possible additional supply of power of over 600,000 H.P.

On June 23, 1928, the New Brunswick Power Co. announced that they would install additional plant and machinery at a cost of over $750,000, which would more than double their existing plant capacity. This involved installation of a 10,000 H.P., 7,500 K.A. steam turbine outfit at their plant in Saint John.

The Churchill River Power Co., Limited, a company allied with the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., announced at Regina on June 24, 1928, that it would make an additional development of 39,000 H.P. at Island Falls on the Churchill River to furnish power for the new mining development at Flin Flon. It had originally been intended to develop power for this purpose at White Mud Falls on the Nelson River.

Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1927-28

Manufacturing activity in Canada in 1927 was on a somewhat more extended scale than in 1926 and this was indicated by the volume of employment in factories. The monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industry (Jan. 1920 = 100) stood throughout the year from 1.6 to 4.9 points above the corresponding figure for 1926, rising from a low of 87.5 at the first of the year to a high of 98.9 at Aug. 1 and then declining to 90.5 at the end of the year. This corresponded with a low of 83.2 at Jan. 1, and a high of 96.9 at Sept. 1, 1926. Apart from this increased activity the feature of the year was undoubtedly the marked tendency towards amalgamations and reorganizations among the larger industries of the country.

The extent of Canada's manufacturing industry was revealed in the Census of 1926 which was published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1928. This showed that there were 22,708 establishments, with invested capital of $3,981,569,590, employing 81,794 salaried and 499,733 wage-earning employees, who received $152,705,944 in salaries and $501,144,989 in wages. The cost of materials used was $1,728,624,192 and the value of products,

$3,247,803,438. According to Provinces, Ontario ranked first, having 9,457 establishments and producing goods to the value of $1,677,933,504. Quebec stood second with 7,164 establishments and a production of $909,300,824, while the third industrial Province was British Columbia which had 1,495 establishments and a production of $249,619,714.

According to industrial groups, those industries producing vegetable products ranked first with an output of $658,320,716, followed by wood and paper products, $600,046,661 and iron and steel products $505,108,849. The pulp and paper industry was the largest in point of value of production, $215,370,274. Flour and grist mill products stood next, $189,580,741 and then slaughtering and meat packing, $167,127,091; saw-mills, $135,182,592; automobiles, $133,598,456; butter and cheese, $120,193,417 and electric light and power, $115,467,940.

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

(1927)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Aerated Water	335	11,665,086	1,809	8,712,427
Agricultural Implements	66	81,952,367	10,744	38,655,698
Automobiles	11	88,831,668	11,063	128,700,514
Brass and Copper Products	102	22,402,589	4,891	24,533,718
Chemicals and Allied Products	560	134,550,473	14,405	126,668,773
Coke and By-Products	6	29,879,157	652	15,318,880
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	127	80,575,977	16,652	77,686,382
Glass	51	12,343,648	3,030	13,830,335
Illuminating and Fuel Gas	42	58,931,872	3,493	18,725,869
Iron, Steel and their Products	1,138	627,388,436	105,782	515,971,445
Lead, Tin and Zinc Products	25	4,295,256	602	5,149,092
Machinery	158	61,935,554	9,853	44,688,736
Paints and Varnishes	62	23,162,090	2,563	25,229,454
Petroleum Products	24	56,382,148	3,865	64,144,527
Precious Metal Products	109	11,238,475	2,806	11,344,618
Railway Rolling Stock	36	81,033,049	21,806	73,170,527
Wood Distillaters and Wood Extracts	11	1,907,514	291	1,587,704
(1926)				
Acids, Alkalis, Salts, etc	43	38,389,663	2,400	30,232,322
Automobile Parts and Accessories	77	10,501,725	2,770	13,914,965
Biscuits and Confectionery	315	42,422,378	11,976	49,178,836
Boots and Shoes	186	31,325,331	15,016	46,096,163
Bread and Baking Products	2,214	37,416,979	13,389	62,920,009
Brewing Industry	63	53,893,942	3,976	43,602,960
Castings and Forgings	335	91,193,541	19,183	70,235,798
Cement	12	41,380,000	2,340	13,013,283
Cotton Textiles	75	92,127,387	22,012	87,131,029
Distilled Liquors	15	26,422,006	1,015	12,216,906
Explosives, etc	14	16,857,120	2,109	12,155,220
Fish, Canned	557	19,324,680	14,060	23,076,288
Flour Milling	1,291	58,335,813	6,348	189,580,741
Fruit and Vegetable Packing	272	33,953,513	5,543	30,234,632
Fur Goods	221	11,733,311	2,907	18,941,249
Furniture	331	34,070,226	9,800	31,293,442
Hardware and Tools	123	32,103,226	6,323	22,829,695
Leather	108	29,348,291	3,924	27,747,605
Medicines, etc	130	17,194,519	2,365	15,382,475
Men's Factory Clothing	188	25,826,383	11,147	41,784,131
Men's Furnishings	139	17,616,262	8,197	26,394,517
Milk, Condensed and Evaporated	26	7,127,063	845	13,159,659
Musical Instruments	45	13,653,107	3,185	10,873,293
Paper Products	175	31,494,129	7,331	33,460,675
Printing Trades	1,660	100,660,385	29,490	105,966,964
Rubber Industry	39	62,661,702	13,587	86,508,137
Sash, Door and Planing Mill	727	49,413,163	10,618	43,426,403
Sheet Metal Products	135	32,484,762	7,476	39,077,034
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	73	55,712,724	10,685	167,127,091
Sugar	8	49,748,404	2,916	64,270,687
Tobacco Manufacturing	122	42,449,256	8,455	65,183,761
Women's Factory Clothing	385	21,972,236	13,987	50,658,319
Woollen Textiles	116	41,184,601	8,033	31,401,222

Notable among the amalgamations of the year, in addition to those dealt with in the Financial Section of this volume, were the following: Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers' Limited, which combined Reg. N. Boxer Co., Limited; Watson, Foster Co., Limited; Stauntons Limited and Colin McArthur & Co., Inc., in a new $3,275,000 organization; Western Breweries Limited, which combined Drewry's Limited, Winnipeg; Premier Brewing Co., Brandon; Moose Jaw Brewing Co., Moose Jaw; and Pabst Brewing Co., Saskatoon; Enamel & Heating Products Limited, which combined Charles Fawcett Limited, Sackville, N.B. and Amherst Foundry Co., Amherst, N.S.; Firstbrook Boxes Limited, which combined Firstbrook Bros., Limited, the Rudd Paper Box Co., Limited and Canada Cartons, Limited, Toronto; Associated Quality Canners Limited, which combined Quality Canners of Canada Limited, Windsor; Harvest Canning Co., Hamilton; Metcalfe Canning Co., Deseronto, and Hallowell Canning Co., Bloomfield; and Canadian Wineries Limited, which united five Ontario wine manufacturing companies.

Some of the outstanding events of the year were the official opening on Sept. 7, 1927 of the new flour mills with capacity of 2,000 barrels per day erected at Calgary by Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Limited; the formal opening on Sept. 13 by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, of the plant of Canadian Celanese Limited at Drummondville, Que.; the laying by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, Sept. 26, of the cornerstone of the paper mill at Kapuskasing, Ont., being erected by the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.; the starting on Dec. 16 of the first machine of the St. John Power & Paper Co. at Dolbeau, Que. by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec; the announcement on Dec. 21 that the match manufacturing portion of the E. B. Eddy Co's. business had been sold to the Eddy Match Co., Limited, which had also acquired the business of the Dominion Match Co. Limited, Deseronto; the Canadian Match Co., Limited, Pembroke, and the World Match Corporation Limited, Berthierville; the acquisition by Page-Hersey Tubes Limited of the plant at Toronto of Baldwin's Canadian Steel Corporation Limited; and the purchase by the Dominion Securities Corporation Limited, Toronto, of the packing business of P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS OF 1927-28

Month 1927	Company	Name	Address	Office
July	Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.	J. H. Coffey, JR.	Toronto	Man. Director
Oct.	General Steel Wares, Ltd.	J. C. Newman	Montreal	President
"	" " " "	F. S. Corrigan	Toronto	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager
"	" " " "	W. S. Gibson	"	Vice-Pres. and Sales Manager
"	Canada Cement Co., Ltd.	A. C. Tagge	Montreal	President
"	" " " "	J. D. Johnson	"	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager
"	" " " "	H. L. Doble	"	Vice-Pres. and Comptroller
"	General Motors of Canada, Ltd.	H. A. Brown	Oshawa	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager

Month	Company	Name	Address	Office
1927				
"	Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.	George H. Mead	Dayton, Ohio.	Chairman of Board
"	" " " " "	Alex. Smith	Chicago, Ill.	President
"	Fraser Companies Limited	John H. Price	Quebec	Director
"	" " "	George H. Mead	Dayton, Ohio.	"
"	" " "	Donald A. Fraser	Edmundston	"
Nov.	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	W. A. Black	Montreal	President
"	" " " " "	R. R. Dobell	"	Vice-President
"	" " " " "	E. B. Hosmer	"	Director
Dec.	Canadian Cottons Limited	A. O. Dawson	"	President and Man. Director
"	" " "	Hon. F. L. Beique	"	Vice-President
"	" " "	W. A. Black	"	Director
"	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	W. L. Matthews	Toronto	Vice-President
"	" " " "	W. A. Black	Montreal	Director
"	Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Edsel B. Ford	Detroit	President
"	Western Breweries Limited	G. Montague Black	Winnipeg	President
1928				
Feb.	Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd.	J. A. Burns	Dunnville	President
"	Lake Superior Corporation	Robert Dodd	Montreal	Director
"	" " "	Thomas Arnold	"	"
"	Eddy Match Co. Ltd.	G. W. Paton	London, Eng.	President
"	" " " "	W. A. Fairburn	New York	Chairman and Man. Director
"	" " " "	A. G. Woodruff	Pembroke	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager
Mar.	Crosse & Blackwell (Canada) Ltd.	C. E. Edmonds	Toronto	Vice-President
"	Penman's Limited	Sir Charles Gordon	Montreal	Chairman
"	" "	R. B. Morrice	"	President
"	" "	J. M. Laing	"	Vice-President
"	Algoma Steel Corporation	Robert Dodd	"	Chairman and President
"	" " "	W. H. Cunningham	Philadelphia	Vice-President
"	Enamel & Heating Products, Ltd.	C. A. Lusby	Amherst	President
"	" " " "	N. A. Hesler	"	Man. Director
"	Associated Quality Canners, Ltd.	John Wall	Windsor	President
"	" " " "	Hon. M. Doherty	Toronto	Vice-President
"	Canadian Canners Limited	Avern Pardoe	"	President
Apr.	Canada Iron Foundries Ltd.	Charles L. Jobb	Montreal	President
"	" " "	W. J. Langston	Three Rivers	Vice-President
May	Dominion Textiles Ltd.	F. G. Daniels	Montreal	President
"	" " " "	Sir Charles Gordon	"	Chairman
"	" " "	Sir. V. Meredith	"	Director
"	Burlington Steel Co. Ltd.	John B. Carswell	Hamilton	Man. Director

Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Canada's national association of manufacturers, with a membership of over 4,000 was one of the outstanding business organizations in the Dominion in 1927-28. It had its head office in Toronto and maintained divisional and branch offices in Montreal, Quebec, Amherst, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. W. S. Fallis, Montreal, was President; James E. Walsh, Toronto, General Manager; and John T. Stirrett, Toronto, General Secretary. Its Executive Council held four meetings during the year. The first at Montreal on Oct. 13 received and approved routine reports from standing committees. It was followed by a banquet at the Windsor Hotel, arranged by the Quebec Division, at which Hon. L. A. Taschereau was the guest of honour and speaker. The second meeting took place in Toronto on Dec. 1 and was also of a routine character. At the third meeting in Hamilton on Jan. 27, a report of a special committee on taxation was considered and adopted. This recommended that the Sales tax should be reduced immediately from 4 to 2 per cent. and be abolished as soon as possible; that dividends (including stock dividends) received from corporations which had

paid Income tax on taxable profits should be exempt from taxation in the hands of the shareholders and that the personal Income tax rates should be reduced as far as possible. The fourth meeting took place in Toronto on Mar. 29. Other noteworthy meetings of the year were a banquet in Toronto on Dec. 1, organized by the Ontario Division, at which Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, announced his policy with respect to industrial research in Ontario, and a banquet in Hamilton on May 2, organized by the local Branch, at which Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman-designate of the new Ontario Research Foundation, spoke on the value of research in business administration.

Annual Meetings of the five divisions commenced with that of the British Columbia Division on Apr. 12, 1928. This was held in Vancouver and was featured by an address by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Premier of British Columbia, on the subject of Provincial finances. J. H. Roaf, Vancouver, was elected Chairman, and J. O. Cameron, Victoria, Vice-Chairman. The Prairie Division met in Winnipeg on Apr. 24 and, after reports had been presented and other business transacted, heard an address on mining developments in Northern Manitoba from Dr. R. C. Wallace, Commissioner of Mines for the Province. Officers elected were: Chairman, W. J. Ackland; Vice-Chairman, C. E. Harvey; Second Vice-Chairman, W. A. MacKay, all of Winnipeg. The Quebec Division met jointly with the Montreal Branch in Montreal on Apr. 24. Reports indicating a year of much activity were presented. Henri Rolland, Montreal, was elected Chairman and N. C. Polson, Jr., Montreal, Vice-Chairman. The Ontario Division met in London, on Apr. 25. An important feature of this meeting was an address by S. R. Parsons, Toronto, on the plans of the recently-organized Technical Service Council, which aimed to keep graduates of Canadian Universities in Canada. T. F. Monypenny, Toronto, was elected Chairman and George Duck, Windsor, Vice-Chairman. The Maritime Division met in Halifax on May 3, heard reports, passed several resolutions and elected C. A. Lusby, Amherst, Chairman; A. F. Blake, Saint John; J. T. Cumming, New Glasgow, and G. C. McAvity, Saint John, Vice-Chairmen.

The Association's 57th Annual General Meeting followed on June 4-8, 1928. It was held on board the S.S. *St. Lawrence*, Montreal to Saguenay, and included a day's visit on June 6 to the Aluminum Company of Canada's new plant at Arvida; the power developments at Chute à Caron and Isle Maligne and the Price Bros. paper mill at Kenogami. Business sessions during the trip were held on board the ship at which comprehensive reports on the work of the Association were presented. The new officers elected were: President, L. W. Simms, Saint John; 1st Vice-President, R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; 2nd Vice-President, Elmer Davis, Kingston. The annual banquet was held in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, June 7, and speeches were delivered by the new President, L. W.

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this Volume for full Report of the C. M. A.

Simms; Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec.

Other Organizations. The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association held its 9th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Nov. 30, 1927. The principal speaker was Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, whose subject was Co-operation. Officers elected were:—President, D. C. Dick, Cobourg; Vice-President, C. G. de Tonnancour, Montreal. The Secretary was Douglas Hallam, 350 Bay St., Toronto.

The Canadian National Millers' Association met in Toronto, Sept. 28, 1927. The Association was devoting itself to improving conditions generally for the Canadian milling industry. Officers elected:—President, R. R. Dobell, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, C. H. G. Short, Montreal, Secretary, J. L. V. Mallette, 510 Coristine Building, Montreal.

The Canadian Piano & Organ Manufacturers' Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Dec. 12, 1927, when it took up routine business. R. A. Willis, Montreal, was elected President; G. B. Heintzman, Toronto, 1st Vice-President and J. G. Dunlop, 2nd Vice-President. John A. Fullerton, 177 Jarvis St., Toronto, was Secretary.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada held its 9th Annual Meeting in Montreal, Dec. 13, 1927. Resolutions were adopted petitioning the Dominion Government to adopt a policy of tax reduction before debt reduction in order to stimulate development; asking other organizations to join in a united effort for commercial courts; requesting abolition of stamp taxes and removal of double taxation of companies' earnings. Officers elected:—President, George A. Blachford, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, John T. Tebbutt, Three Rivers; 2nd Vice-President, Oscar Dufresne, Montreal. The Manager was S. Roy Weaver, 204 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Canadian National Clay Products Association held its 26th Annual Convention in Montreal, June 13, 14 and 15, 1928. Work done to establish a standard-size brick in Canada was outlined and it was reported that arrangements had been made for a study of Ontario clay products plants. A report on the progress of work at the University of Toronto in ceramics was given and numerous papers presented. Officers elected:—President, H. F. Dingledine, Aldershot; 1st Vice-President, A. U. Cote, Cooksville; 2nd Vice-President, Fred S. Price, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon C. Keith, 49 Turner Road, Toronto.

The Construction Industry. 1927 was a year of notable achievement in the construction industry. The value of the contracts awarded, as estimated by MacLean Building Reports Limited, was $395,994,700, a total only exceeded once before and that in 1912, when the aggregate reached $463,083,000. The largest single item of construction was residences, $98,063,900, followed by factories, $40,014,400, apartments, $26,016,800, hotels and clubs, $25,891,300, office buildings, $25,540,400 and roads and strects, $24,434,800. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' record of building permits issued in 63 cities in 1927 showed an aggregate of $184,613,842, compared with $156,386,607 in 1926 and $125,029,367 in 1925, indicating a rapid increase in building activity in the three years.

The organization in which Canadian contractors were united was the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries. This Association held its 10th Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, 1928. At this time the name of the organization was changed to the Canadian Construction Association; a standard contract form was adopted and a better understanding was reached with respect to the apprentice situation. S. E. Dinsmore, Windsor, was elected President; H. P. Frid, Hamilton, Vice-Prcsident; George Oakley, Toronto, Eastern Vice-President and Col. J. F. Keen, Vancouver, Western Vice-President. The Secretary was J. Clark Reilly, 44 Central Chambers, Ottawa.

External Trade and Matters of General Trade Interest in 1927-28

Canada's total trade with all countries for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was $2,359,412,763, made up of imports, $1,108,956,455; exports of Canadian products, $1,228,207,606 and exports of foreign products, $22,248,691. Total trade for the previous year was $2,298,465,647, of which imports were $1,030,892,505; domestic exports, $1,252,157,506 and foreign exports, $15,415,636. Canada's principal exports in 1927-28 were agricultural and vegetable products which amounted to $555,110,598, followed by wood and paper, $284,543,396 and animal products, $165,845,096. Her principal imports were iron and its products, $259,573,668, agricultural and vegetable products, $238,185,560, fibres and textiles, $186,995,814 and non-metallic minerals, $153,049,438.

The United States continued to be Canada's best customer taking goods to the value of $478,006,114, while the purchases of the United Kingdom were $410,704,153. Other large purchasers of Canadian goods were: Germany, $42,244,217, Netherlands, $35,537,951, Japan, $32,537,951, Belgium, $20,781,981, Italy, $18,742,516, China, $13,432,396 and France, $9,946,145. In imports Canada purchased $719,455,954 worth of goods from the United States, $185,888,581 from the United Kingdom, $26,473,732 from France, $17,055,040 from Germany, $12,505,373 from Japan, $9,943,570 from Belgium, $8,748,716 from the Netherlands and smaller amounts from various other countries.

A development of the year was the publication by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the instructions of Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, of a detailed Report on the trade statistics of Canada for the calendar year 1927, all annual trade statements previously having been on the basis of the fiscal year. It was announced that the old basis would be retained but that the new statement would permit comparison with a wide range of other statistics, most of which were on a calendar year basis.

New Trade Agreements. By Order-in-Council of Nov. 22, 1927, the rates of the Canadian intermediate tariff were extended to products and manufactures of Cuba and in return Cuba guaranteed Canadian products the rates of the Cuban general tariff. The arrangement was to remain in force until Nov. 22, 1928, unless a permanent trade connection was concluded earlier. On Mar. 15, 1928, Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, and Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, signed for Canada a new trade agreement with Czecho-Slovakia, under which goods of the latter country would enter Canada at the French Treaty rates of duty, while Canadian goods would enter Czecho-Slovakia at the most-favoured-nation tariff rates of that country. This agreement was to replace a temporary agreement signed on Dec. 22, 1926. Bill No. 202 respecting the new Convention was passed at the 1928 Session of Parliament but up to June 30, 1928,

the Treaty had not been proclaimed. On Apr. 11, 1928, it was announced at Ottawa that Mr. Robb had concluded arrangements with Spain and several other European countries. The Spanish arrangement was made the subject of Bill No. 201, passed at the 1928 Session of Parliament. It provided for the admission of Spanish goods into Canada at the French Treaty rates and of Canadian goods into Spain at the minimum (or conventional) rates of the Spanish tariff. Treaties with Esthonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia), which were of a similar character, were embodied in Bill No. 203, also passed at the 1928 Session of Parliament but none of these had been proclaimed up to June 30. Effective June 30, 1928, a trade agreement went into force between Canada and Newfoundland under which goods, the produce of Newfoundland, were accorded the rates of the British preferential tariff on entering Canada and Canadian goods entering Newfoundland were given the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment.

The Department of Trade and Commerce. The Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1927-28 was Hon. James Malcolm. Following the 1927 Session of Parliament, Mr. Malcolm spent a month in Great Britain and on the Continent investigating trade prospects and the service of his Department as given by the trade commissioners, arriving back in Ottawa on July 14. He was in Oshawa on Aug. 13 attending a picnic and at this time made the important announcement that national research laboratories would be established at Ottawa. On Sept. 21 he spoke at the annual banquet of the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association in Ottawa and directed attention to the fact that many millions of dollars worth of goods listed as imports from the United States were really British goods. He extended greetings and a message of goodwill from the Dominion of Canada to the United States at a largely attended meeting of the Canadian Club of New York on Oct. 26 and unfolded the remarkable tale of Canada's economic and commercial progress. On Nov. 15 he was the guest of the Toronto Board of Trade and dealt optimistically with Canada's trade position and prospects, pointing out that the Dominion ranked fifth among the nations of the world in volume of trade. He also spoke at the 8th annual banquet of the Rubber Association of Canada in Montreal, Feb 14, 1928, and urged the development of an "export consciousness" in the minds of Canadian business men as one of the prime requisites of the day. On Mar. 24 he addressed the members of the Reform Club of Montreal at luncheon and declared that Canada's trade might well be doubled within the next five years. With Premier Taschereau of Quebec, he was a guest of honour at the annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Quebec on June 7.

In accordance with Mr. Malcolm's policy to extend Canada's external trade to the greatest possible extent, Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, for many years Deputy Minister of the Department, received instructions in August to visit the Pacific Coast of South and Central

America and Mexico with a view to establishing more intimate and friendly relations with the various government departments having to do with foreign trade, as well as to ascertain the possibilities of establishing steamship connections with the Pacific Coast of South America. He sailed from New York on Aug. 16 and visited Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecquador, Panama and Mexico; also spending a week unofficially in Cuba. He called upon nine Presidents and many members of the various cabinets and was everywhere received with expressions of good-will and friendship towards Canada. He returned to Ottawa on Nov. 13 after which arrangements were made for the opening of a trade commissioner's office in Lima, Peru; for a wider distribution of Canadian motion pictures in South America; for the establishment of a press service to the principal newspapers in Latin America and for the subsidizing of a steamship service between Canada and South American ports. On Jan. 11, Mr. O'Hara addressed a largely attended meeting of exporters in Hamilton, held under the auspices of the Export Club of Toronto and District, and on Mar. 14, addressed a similar meeting in Montreal, reviewing on both occasions his South American experiences and giving advice as to the development of Canadian trade in that direction.

An important branch of the Department was the Commercial Intelligence Service, which was designed and maintained to assist Canadian exporters in finding and developing markets abroad. The Service had as its Director, Chester H. Payne, and its Inspector, A. E. Bryan, and maintained offices in charge of Trade Commissioners in many of the important commercial countries of the world. At July 1, 1928, the Commissioners were:

Argentine Republic	E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires
Australia	D. H. Ross, Melbourne
Belgium	Jean J. Guay, Brussels
Brazil	G. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janiero
B. W. Indies	R. T. Young (Acting), Port-of-Spain
China	L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai
Cuba	J. Cormack, Havana
France	Hercule Barré, Paris
Germany	L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg
Holland	J. C. Maegillivray, Rotterdam
India	H. R. Poussette, Calcutta
Irish Free State	F. W. Fraser, Dublin
Italy	A. B. Muddiman, Milan
Japan	J. A. Langley, Kobe
Mexico	C. N. Wilde, Mexico City
Netherland East Indies	R. S. O'Meara, Batavia
New Zealand	C. M. Croft, Auckland
South Africa	G. R. Stevens, Cape Town
United Kingdom	Harrison Watson, London
" "	J. Forsyth Smith, Liverpool
" "	Harry A. Scott, Liverpool
" "	Douglas S. Cole, Bristol
" "	G. B. Johnson, Glasgow
United States	Frederic Hudd, New York

Attached also to the Department was the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of which R. H. Coats was Director; the Motion Picture

Bureau, of which Captain Frank Badgley, M.C., was Director (appointment effective Aug. 1, 1928); the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; the Weights and Measures Inspection Branch and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. The Department had charge of the payment of mail subsidies and steamship subventions and the bounties on copper and crude petroleum and also administered the Gold and Silver Marking Act.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.* Established on Apr. 7, 1926, the Board was composed in 1927-28 of W. H. Moore, Chairman; Alfred Lambert and D. G. Mackenzie, with Hector B. McKinnon, Secretary. Following the appointment on June 13, 1928, of Mr. Lambert as a member of the Montreal Harbour Board, and his resignation from the Tariff Board, Hector Racine, Montreal, was appointed to the vacancy, being sworn in on June 19. The Board held numerous sittings during the year and took evidence on a large number of applications for tariff changes and adjustments. Prominent among these were the applications of the Dominion Linens Limited for better tariff safeguards on linens; of the Consumers' League for lower duties on enamelled iron and steel ware and all nickel and aluminum hollow ware; of 8 cigar manufacturers for reduction of the excise taxes on cigars and cigarettes; by the Consumers' League for lower tariffs on buggies, cutters and harness; by G. F. Chipman for removal of duty and Sales tax on materials entering into magazines; by the Consumers' League for reduction of duties on all cotton goods and manufactured rubber goods; by the Ontario Mining Association for reduction of duty and exemption from Sales tax in the case of certain machinery, etc., used in mining; by the Canadian Horticultural Council and others for a seasonal tariff on fruit and vegetables and by the Consumers 'League for downward revision of tariff on paints.

Active throughout the year in opposition to tariff increases and in support of tariff decreases was the Consumers' League of Canada, represented by R. J. Deachman. The organization was incorporated on June 25, 1928, under the Dominion Companies Act, those whose names appeared in the letters patent being three Saskatchewan Members of Parliament, *viz.*, C. E. Bothwell (Lib.), Swift Current; A. F. Totzke (Lib.), Humboldt; and E. J. Young (Lib.), Weyburn; Hon. George Spence, Minister of Highways for Saskatchewan and W. C. Murray, Saskatoon, President of the University of Saskatchewan. The main purposes of the League were: (a) to consider and discuss all applications made to the Tariff Board and to oppose such as would detrimentally affect the public; (b) to procure and place information before the Board and for this purpose to maintain representation at all sittings; (c) to originate and support applications deemed in the public interest.

Commercial Failures in 1927. The cumulative total of commercial failures for 1927 as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts was 1,827, as compared with 1,773 in 1926. The defaulted liabilities were $30,554,976, as against $32,291,125 in the previous year and were lower than in any year of the record. Failures in trade increased from 805 to 814, in manufactures from 390 to 423, in logging and fishing from 27 to 30, in mining from 20 to 26, in construction from 52 to 63 , in transportation and public utilities from 34 to 35 and in service from 225 to 242. In the case of agriculture there was a decrease from 135 to 116, in finance from 1 to 0 and in the not-classified group from 84 to 78.

Miscellaneous Developments. It was announced on Dec. 10, 1927, that the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, after two years of preliminary arrangement, had completed plans for the establishment of a Canadian Credit Institute. In collaboration with the universities of the Dominion, courses commenced at the beginning of 1928.

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, page 278, for functions of the Board.

The T. Eaton Co., Limited, was one of Canada's foremost merchandising establishments in 1927-28 and during the year made marked expansion. The T. Eaton Company Maritimes Limited was incorporated to carry out extensions in the Maritime Provinces and a department store was opened in Halifax. Construction of a large store in Calgary was begun in April, 1928, and plans were made for stores in other centres.

The Robert Simpson Co., Limited, announced during the week of Apr. 8, 1928, that it would erect a large addition to its Toronto store at a cost of $4,000,000, and work on this structure was commenced almost immediately.

At the Annual Meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co., in London, June 26, 1928, the Governor, Charles V. Sale, announced that more space was needed in the Calgary shop and property had been acquired which would enable the Company to double the size of the structure as occasion arose.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1927

By

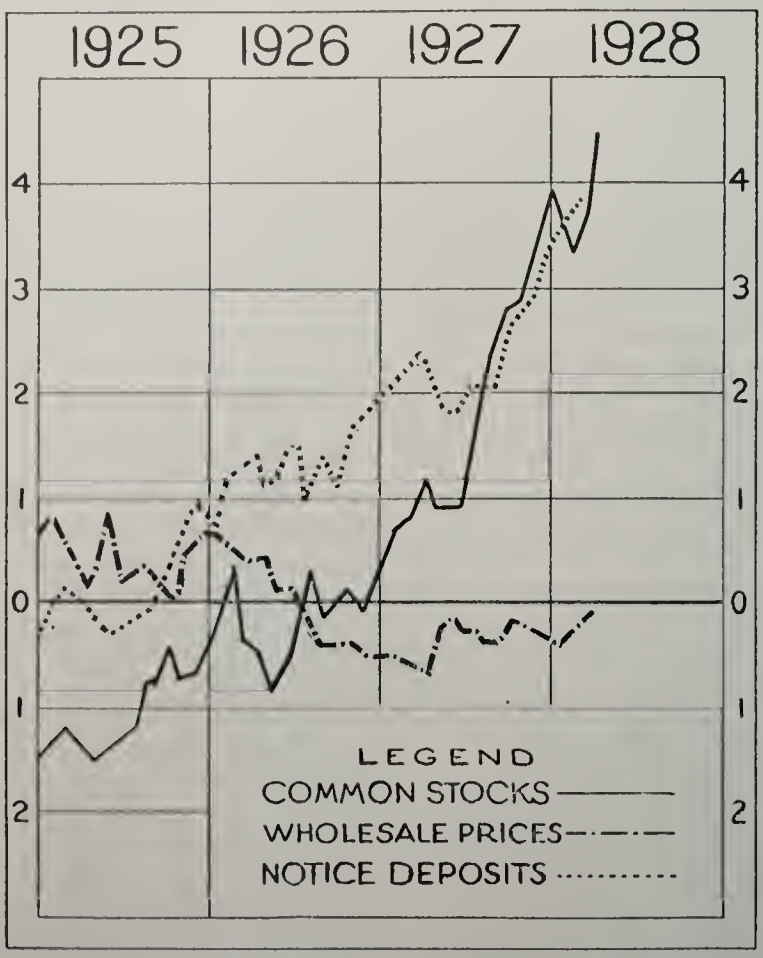
R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

The two tables herewith represent a selection of the more important social and economic statistics for 1927 in Canada. Table I. is in the form of a series of summary statistics, comparing the year as a whole with its two immediate predecessors. Table II. enables the main movements within the year to be traced from month to month.

The year as a whole saw a marked continuance and acceleration of prosperity. Perhaps the most significant feature was the increasing scale of capital development, importations of capital totalling at least $250 millions. The basic factor lay in the agricultural situation, the wheat crop being the second largest on record, the hay crop the largest, with prices well maintained; notwithstanding that the live stock industry suffered from unsettled markets, and dairying production was somewhat down, the revenue from general agriculture was higher than in any previous year,—since the years of post-war "boom" (1918, 1919 and 1920),—this on the top of three preceding years of great agricultural prosperity.

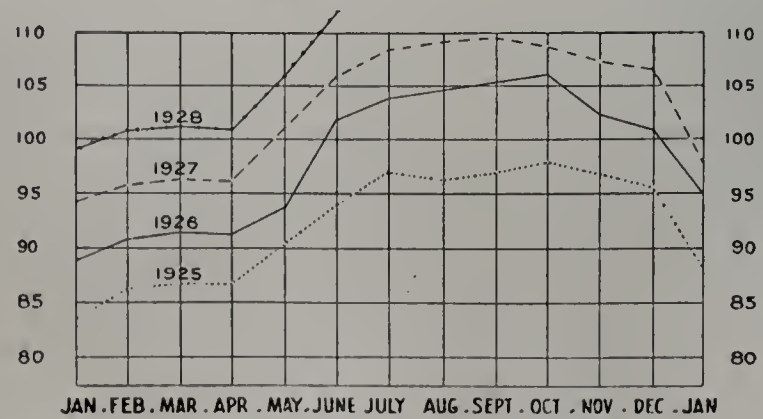
In the mining field, likewise, the largest output on record was reported both in quantities and values, the latter notwithstanding price declines. The capital development above mentioned was chiefly in mining and power enterprises; it was reflected in a considerably increased immigration and in a generally higher level of employment, the year's index for the latter being 103.4 as compared with 98.4 in 1926. Especially in construction (building permits in 63 cities totalling $185 millions as compared with $156 millions in 1926), pulp and paper enterprises and general manufactures was the activity pronounced. From these fields the stimulus was passed on to transportation (3,399,013 railway carloadings as compared with 3,258,745), banking (deposits averaging $2,415 millions as compared with $2,277 millions), and general business. Of the latter the best all-round measure is perhaps the index number of the physical volume of production and exchange maintained in the Bureau of Statistics, which stood at 146 as compared with 135 in 1926. The general buoyancy, however, was in particular attested by the most active stock market in the history of the Canadian exchanges and by an import and export trade which, though slightly smaller in value than in the preceding year, as a result of certain price declines, was larger in volume than ever before recorded. Wholesale prices, usually buoyant in a period of the character above briefly sketched, were slightly down, the reflection at bottom of monetary policy abroad, notably in the United States. The year closed with virtually all economic barometers pointing toward still higher levels in 1928.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1925-1928



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates the trend of speculation (common stocks), general business (prices), and banking and currency (notice deposits). The lines are expressed in multiples of a standard deviation from a common average, so that the degree of variation from month to month is strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1925-1928



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of each month, the number of employees for January, 1920, being taken as 100.

TABLE I.

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions in Canada in 1927, Compared with the Two Preceding Years

Items	1925	1926	1927
I. POPULATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Immigration.....No.	111	96	159
Emigration to U.S. [1].....No.	101	93	77
Births.....No.	151 [2]	232 [3]	234 [3]
Deaths.....No.	65 [2]	107 [3]	105 [3]
Total Population—(Estimated).....No	9,269	9,390	9,519
II. PRODUCTION:			
1. Agriculture:			
Wheat.....Bu	395,475	407,136	440,025
$	487,736	442,221	439,340
Oats.....Bu.	402,296	383,416	439,713
$	167,170	184,098	225,879
Barley.....Bu.	87,118	99,987	96,938
$	46,014	52,059	64,193
Total Field Crops.....Ac.	53,108	56,098	56,172
$	1,098,304	1,104,983	1,134,193
Live Stock: on Farms.....$	704,287	696,472	799,139
Marketed.....$	177,031	178,383	183,927
Butter (creamery).....Lb.	169,495	177,209	178,438
$	63,008	61,753	66,070
Cheese (factory).....Lb.	177,139	171,732	138,026
$	36,572	28,808	25,517
Total Dairy Production.....$	241,069	249,710	
Total Agricultural Revenue..$	1,666,100	1,683,526	1,736,432
2. Furs.....$	15,442	14,890	
3. Fisheries:			
Salmon.....$	15,761	19,614	15,065
Cod.....$	6,233	6,995	4,882
Lobster.....$	5,553	5,884	5,426
Total Fisheries Product.....$	47,942	56,361	49,497
4. Forestry:			
Forestry Operations.....$	209,277	204,436	
Sawmill Products.....$	134,414	135,183	
Pulpmill Products.....$	100,216	115,154	114,443

[1] Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.

[2] Registration area, exclusive of Quebec.

[3] All Canada, exclusive of Yukon and N.W. Territories

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1926	1927
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
5. Minerals:			
Metals:			
Gold.....Oz.	1,736	1,754	1,845
$	35,881	36,263	38,130
Silver.....Oz.	20,229	22,371	22,613
$	13,971	13,894	12,747
Lead.....Lb.	253,591	283,801	310,183
$	23,127	19,241	16,412
Zinc.....Lb.	109,269	149,938	163,605
$	8,328	11,110	10,133
Nickel.....Lb.	73,857	65,714	66,799
$	15,947	14,374	15,262
Copper.....Lb.	111,451	133,095	140,142
$	15,650	17,490	17,195
Non-Metals:			
Coal.....Ton	13,135	16,478	17,412
$	49,262	59,875	61,810
Natural Gas.....M. cu. ft.	16,903	19,208	20,530
$	6,833	7,557	7,742
Asbestos.....Ton	290	279	275
$	8,988	10,099	10,624
Structural Materials and Clay Products.....$	37,649	39,959	42,886
Total Mineral Production....$	226,583	240,437	244,520
6. Manufactures:			
Vegetable Products.....$	632,211	658,321	.....
Animal Products.....$	431,778	452,035	.....
Textile Products.....$	337,189	366,335	.....
Wood and Paper.....$	557,194	600,065	.....
Iron and Its Products.....$	411,379	505,189	.....
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....$	159,770	183,502	.....
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....$	144,248	174,157	.....
Chemical and Allied Products.$	112,907	122,589	.....
Miscellaneous Industries.....$	161,869	185,611	.....
Total Manufactures.....$	2,948,545	3,247,803	.....
Total Employees Monthly Average.....No.	544	584	.....
Total Salaries and Wages.....$	596,707	654,318	.....
Significant Items:			
Central Electric Stations.....$	102,588	115,468	137,000
Pig Iron (production).....Ton	571	757	710
Steel Ingots and Castings (production).....Ton	752	777	908
Flour (production).....Bbl.	18,563	18,965	17,687
Newsprint (production)....Ton	1,519	1,882	2,087
Sugar (raw, imports).....Lb.	1,171,067	1,119,094	936,864
Rubber (crude, imports)....Lb.	44,548	45,367	59,146
Cotton (raw, imports).....Lb.	121,048	134,691	136,232
Petroleum (crude, imports) .....Gal.	544,287	667,628	766,263

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1925	1927
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
7. Construction:			
Building Permits (63 Cities)..$	125,029	156,387	184,614
Contracts Awarded.....$	297,973	372,948	418,952
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. Exports:			
Total (domestic and foreign)..$	1,081,362	1,328,700	1,267,573
(*a*) *Component Material Classification (domestic only)*:			
Vegetable Products.....$	443,299	606,059	574,994
Animal Products.....$	163,031	190,975	167,292
Textiles.....$	9,712	8,940	7,666
Wood and Paper.....$	253,610	278,675	284,120
Iron and its Products.....$	57,406	74,735	74,285
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.$	90,371	97,476	80,639
Non-Metallic Minerals.....$	20,729	24,569	28,510
Chemicals.....$	16,210	17,498	16,575
All other.....$	14,700	16,428	18,077
(*b*) *Purpose Classification*:			
Food.....$	519,317	686,968	627,070
Clothing.....$	4,949	6,940	8,309
Industrial Equipment.....$	4,112	4,233	4,547
(*c*) *Degree of Manufacture:*			
Raw Materials.....$	477,469	620,031	578,448
Partly Manufactured.....$	161,376	189,176	183,260
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....$	430,222	506,150	490,449
2. Imports:			
Total Merchandise.....$	796,933	927,329	1,030,893
(*a*) *Component Material Classification:*			
Vegetable Products.....$	173,586	203,417	213,098
Animal Products.....$	41,492	49,186	53,214
Textiles.....$	165,441	184,762	183,584
Wood and Paper.....$	38,185	40,403	47,962
Iron and Its Products.....$	134,684	181,197	229,430
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.$	41,112	47,693	52,748
Non-Metallic Minerals.....$	131,013	139,034	156,785
Chemicals.....$	24,760	28,404	31,845
All Other.....$	46,659	53,233	62,227
(*b*) *Purpose Classification:*			
Food.....$	113,532	114,008	125,926
Clothing.....$	21,490	22,740	25,412
Industrial Equipment.....$	31,419	38,947	49,474
(*c*) *Degree of Manufacture:*			
Raw Materials.....$	220,901	255,866	263,870
Partly Manufactured.....$	85,715	93,128	104,707
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....$	490,316	578,335	662,315

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1926	1927
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. Total Wheat Receipts at Fort William & Pt. Arthur. Bu. (crop years)	156,989	261,778	253,994
2. Inspected Slaughterings:			
Cattle..... Head	975	1,097	1,148
Swine..... Head	2,642	2,491	2,540
3. Cold Storage Holdings as of Jan. 1st.			
Butter..... Lb.	23,316	10,016	14,548
4. Loaded at Stations in Canada:			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products..... Ton	21,566	21,990	20,477
Animal Products..... Ton	1,828	1,738	1,699
Mine Products..... Ton	16,150	20,582	22,072
Forest Products..... Ton	12,563	13,528	13,986
Manufactures..... Ton	14,606	15,498	15,964
Total..... Ton	66,714	73,336	74,198
V. PRICES:			
1. Wholesale Prices Indexes: (1913–100)			
Component Material	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
Classification:	(1913 = 100)	(1913 = 100)	(1913 = 100)
Vegetable Products.....	173.3	172.2	165.1
Animal Products.....	141.5	141.1	141.7
Textiles.....	193.3	171.8	160.9
Wood and Paper.....	159.0	156.5	154.2
Iron and Its Products.....	151.6	145.1	143.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products..	105.6	101.6	94.8
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	176.6	176.1	171.1
Chemicals.....	157.1	157.8	153.8
General Index.....	160.3	156.2	151.6
Purpose Classification:			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.	158.2	161.9	155.0
Clothing.....	152.0	152.4	152.7
Producers' Equipment.....	180.1	181.5	176.2
Classified by degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials.....	158.0	156.7	153.2
Manufactured Articles.....	160.1	154.3	148.6
2. Retail Prices and Cost of Living.....	152.0	153.0	152.0
3. Security Prices:			
Common Stocks, Index Numbers (general).....	123.0	149.4	186.5
4. Freight Rates:			
Railway, per ton mile.....cts.	1.007	1.036	1.022
Atlantic Shipping Rates..... 1898–1913-100.	123.8	132.28	126.82

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1926	1927
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. Railways:			
Gross Revenues.....$	455,297	493,600	493,574[1]
Gross Operating Expenses...$	372,150	389,503	402,760[1]
Freight Revenue, 1,000,000 Ton Miles.....	31,965	34,153	34,800[1]
Passengers Carried.....No.	41,458	42,686	39,382[1]
2. Electric Railways:			
Gross Revenues.....$	49,626	51,723	53,504
Gross Operating Expenses...$	35,426	36,454	37,605
Passengers Carried.....No.	725,491	748,711	781,398
3. Motor Vehicles:			
Registrations.....No.	728	837	946
4. Canals:			
Freight.....Ton	14,131	13,478	17,488
5. Shipping:[2]			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered...	78,567	78,725	81,211
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared....	79,992	79,409	81,863
6. Telegraphs:			
Land Messages sent.....No.	11,436	12,199	12,667
Revenue.....$	11,520	12,143	12,991
7. Telephones.....No.	1,143	12,201	.....
8. Post office Revenue.....$	28,582	31,024	29,379
Money Orders Issued.....$	163,519	177,840	188,220
VII. LABOUR:			
1. Employment Indexes: (Jan. 1920 = 100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	92.5	98.4	103.4
Manufacturing.....	86.0	92.1	95.6
Logging.....	58.4	55.2	60.5
Mining.....	95.4	95.3	102.3
Transportation.....	104.6	108.0	111.0
Construction and Maintenance	138.4	161.6	177.6
Trade.....	95.8	100.3	108.3
2. Unemployment in Trade Unions.....p.c.	7.0	5.1	4.9
3. Employment Service Statistics:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	557	542	554
Vacancies.....No.	447	457	454
Placements.....No.	413	410	415
4. Wages Indexes: (1913-100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	179.7	180.5	184.3
Building Trades.....	170.4	172.1	179.3
Metal Trades.....	175.4	177.4	178.1
Printing Trades.....	192.8	193.3	195.0
Steam Railways.....	186.4	186.4	198.4
Electric Railways.....	187.8	188.4	189.9
Coal Mining.....	167.6	167.4	167.9
Lumbering.....	178.7	180.8	182.8

[1] Railways having Annual Revenues of $500,000 and over.
[2] Fiscal Years ended March 31.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1926	1927
5. Strikes and Lockouts:			
Disputes in Existence.. No.	83	77	79
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected.....No.	26	24	23
Time lost in Working Days. No.	1,744	297	165
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. Dominion:			
Ordinary Revenue.....$	346,834	380,746	398,696
Ordinary Expenditures.....$	318,892	320,660	319,548
Total Disbursements.....$	351,170	355,186	358,556
Gross Debt.....$	2,818,067	2,768,779	2,726,299
Active Assets.....$	400,629	379,048	378,464
Net Debt.....$	2,417,438	2,389,731	2,347,834
2. Provincial:			
Ordinary Revenue.....$	132,399	146,451	156,846 [2]
Ordinary Expenditure.....$	136,648	144,183	152,212 [2]
3. Currency:			
Dominion Notes in Circulation.....$	212,681	190,005	184,898
Metallic Reserve.....$	119,745	109,370	107,418
Bank Notes in Circulation...$	165,235	168,886	172,101
4. Chartered Banks:			
Assets.....$	2,789,619	2,864,019	3,029,681
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve).....$	2,532,831	2,604,602	2,758,326
Demand Deposits.....$	531,181	553,323	596,069
Notice Deposits.....$	1,269,543	1,340,559	1,399,062
Current Loans.....$	967,256	1,003,031	1,091,876
5. Fire Insurance:[1]			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....$	8,798,433	9,337,700	.....
Premium Income for Year...$	56,758	58,665	.....
6. Life Insurance:			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....$	4,158,738	4,610,196	5,044,883 [2]
Premium Income for Year...$	145,481	159,873	173,733 [2]
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. Bank Clearings.....$	16,764,000	17,715,090	20,568,437
2. Bank Debits.....$	28,126,061	30,358,034	36,093,503
3. Bankruptcies (Dun).....No.	2.37	2.20	2.18
Liabilites (Dun).....$	45,768	37,083	34,462
4. Sales of Life Insurance ....$	421,325	468,229	499,370
5. Stock Exchange Transactions:			
Montreal.....No. of Shares	4,317	6,752	9,995
Toronto.....No. of Shares	1,993	2,472	.....

[1] The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:—

	1925	1926	1927
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31....$	7,583,298	8,051,444	8,143,959 [2]
Premium Income for Year...$	51,040	52,595	51,039 [2]

[2] Figures subject to revision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1925	1926	1927
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. Crime:			
Convictions, Indictable Offences, Adults.....No.	17	17	17
Convictions, Non-Indictable Offences, Adults.....No.	151	170	193
Convictions, Juvenile Delinquency.....	8.7	7.8	8.1
2. Education:			
School Enrolment.....No.	2,229	2,272	.....
Number of Teachers.....No.	62	64	.....
Total Expenditure.....$	121,034	122,701	.....
3. Marriages and Divorces:			
Marriages.....No.	47 [1]	167 [2]	69 [2]
Divorces.....No.	.6	.6	.7

[1] Registration Area; excluding Quebec.

[2] All Canada, exclusive of Yukon and N. W. Territories.

TABLE II.

Statistics Illustrating the Social and Economic Trend, Canada, During 1927

1. Population, 1927.

Month	Immigration.	Emigration to United States.[1]	Returned Canadians	Births.[2]	Deaths.[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan....	4,164	5,409	2,297	18,015	9,743
Feb....	5,521	4,555	2,397	17,574	8,863
Mar....	20,271	4,615	3,662	21,353	9,480
Apr....	35,441	6,225	4,209	20,894	9,576
May....	23,941	5,259	5,561	20,966	9,294
June....	18,052	6,108	4,758	20,366	8,430
July....	12,288	7,180	3,530	20,587	7,907
Aug....	10,242	8,131	3,814	19,871	8,233
Sept....	9,061	9,542	3,531	19,288	8,514
Oct....	9,433	7,641	3,481	18,368	8,418
Nov....	5,904	7,055	2,478	17,623	7,972
Dec....	4,566	5,110	2,380	18,189	8,606

[1] Statistics of U. S. Bureau of Immigration.

[2] Preliminary figures. Stillbirths not included in births or deaths. Yukon and North-West Territories excluded.

2. Productive Activity, 1927.

Month	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Contracts Awarded	Building Permits
	Long Ton	Long Ton	000 Short Ton	$000	$000
Jan....	51,717	58,551	1,570	16,772	5,677
Feb....	50,695	55,620	1,384	19,517	7,638
Mar....	75,637	107,381	1,408	17,466	11,714
Apr....	77,240	109,107	1,315	38,582	17,312
May....	78,987	96,711	1,306	46,758	20,139
June....	69,437	59,940	1,444	52,229	18,363
July....	50,997	55,250	1,230	50,881	16,369
Aug....	63,234	77,479	1,318	29,881	29,478
Sept....	52,470	54,250	1,340	32,788	14,462
Oct....	38,097	56,371	1,477	47,135	18,848
Nov....	37,989	80,730	1,753	30,260	12,858
Dec....	63,197	96,248	1,867	36,682	11,756
Total...	709,697	907,638	17,412	418,951	184,614

3. Salient Statistics of Six Important Industries, 1927.

Month	Flour Production	Raw Sugar Imports	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	Newsprint Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
	000 Bbl.	000,000 Lb.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	Short Ton	000 Gal.
Jan.....	1,496	64	4,336	21,278	161,724	61,962
Feb.....	1,231	62	5,869	12,278	151,986	33,306
Mar.....	1,455	102	8,423	13,041	174,094	67,498
Apr.....	1,154	55	3,380	10,375	166,450	37,725
May.....	1,455	105	5,644	10,129	171,819	49,049
June.....	1,314	95	4,673	10,697	171,586	103,662
July.....	1,019	85	4,710	8,484	162,564	70,305
Aug.....	1,158	117	4,510	7,267	180,187	77,253
Sept.....	1,528	77	4,143	4,814	178,815	91,865
Oct.....	2,005	84	4,010	6,684	191,171	78,905
Nov.....	2,120	75	4,292	11,987	190,293	64,978
Dec.....	1,767	32	5,156	19,198	181,600	67,626

4. Trade Statistics, 1927.

Month	Imports	Exports	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			[1]Eggs	Butter	
	$000	$000	000 Dozen	000 Lb.	000 Bu.
Jan....	78,806	85,266	2,200	14,548	14,029
Feb...	74,707	79,803	1,322	9,387	8,547
Mar...	110,617	107,218	1,212	6,928	6,307
Apr...	74,298	78,404	1,748	1,959	12,593
May...	94,412	111,298	5,860	1,510	17,330
June...	101,018	107,201	12,348	4,138	7,344
July...	90,598	80,771	16,431	15,085	10,679
Aug...	99,348	95,955	17,441	28,061	2,399
Sept...	91,803	99,335	17,171	34,481	8,580
Oct....	93,936	105,821	14,525	38,010	51,416
Nov...	94,312	155,521	12,377	35,042	70,965
Dec...	83,263	132,189	7,405	27,660	41,025

[1]Includes frozen eggs.

5. Transportation, 1927.

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic
	Gross Operating Revenues[1]	Net Operating Revenues[1]	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile (Rev. Freight)[1]	
	$000	$000	No. of cars	000,000 ton miles	000 tons
Jan....	35,570	4,212	243,767	2,836	Closed
Feb....	33,701	4,002	242,222	2,436	"
Mar....	39,990	8,284	284,119	2,775	"
Apr....	38,116	5,777	256,357	2,506	674
May....	39,246	5,442	259,394	2,456	2,427
June....	38,809	3,492	273,733	2,157	2,486
July....	40,021	5,238	260,113	2,186	1,975
Aug....	42,457	8,236	282,807	2,134	2,478
Sept....	42,322	9,633	304,295	2,454	2,596
Oct....	49,295	15,022	360,238	4,238	2,646
Nov....	49,603	14,098	344,767	4,786	2,022
Dec....	44,435	7,384	286,719	3,836	183

[1] Of Railways with annual revenues of $500,000 or over.

6. Prices, 1927.

Month	General Wh'lesale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Materials Raw	Manufactured G'ds	Family Budget[2]
	1913-100	1913—100	1913—100	1913—100	1913—100	$
Jan.....	150.9	140.1	158.2	151.7	150.0	21.59
Feb.....	150.3	144.3	156.7	151.4	149.7	21.46
Mar.....	149.1	144.3	153.3	149.4	149.4	21.29
Apr.....	148.9	144.4	152.4	149.7	148.6	21.02
May.....	152.1	149.3	153.0	155.4	148.6	20.95
June.....	153.5	150.6	154.4	158.6	148.8	21.04
July.....	152.4	150.1	151.9	155.9	148.6	21.10
Aug.....	152.7	149.5	152.9	155.8	148.9	21.11
Sept.....	151.3	146.6	153.6	153.0	148.2	21.05
Oct.....	152.6	146.4	154.5	154.2	148.3	21.18
Nov.....	152.2	146.8	154.2	153.7	147.5	21.27
Dec.....	151.8	147.0	154.4	152.7	147.8	21.37

[2]Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. Labour, 1927.

Month	Index of Employment[1]	Unemployment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Regular Placements	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Working Days
	(Jan. 1920–100)	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.....	94.8	6.4	22,922	14,424	9	4,085
Feb.....	95.4	6.5	20,188	11,932	10	6,403
Mar.....	96.3	5.7	24,657	14,260	10	7,248
Apr.....	96.2	6.0	33,199	20,484	14	14,478
May.....	100.6	5.2	35,604	21,526	21	27,765
June.....	105.9	3.2	33,540	21,518	20	15,060
July.....	108.4	3.3	31,955	21,403	15	12,585
Aug.....	109.2	3.7	58,858	44,895	14	14,321
Sept.....	109.7	3.1	88,426	65,503	13	9,231
Oct.....	109.0	3.9	48,678	33,461	20	39,493
Nov.....	107.5	5.2	31,162	19,893	16	9,455
Dec.....	106.8	6.6	24,384	13,424	9	5,164

[1] Figures for the first of each month.

8. General Business, 1927.

Month	Bankruptcies	Defaulted Liabilities	Sales of Life Insurance	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	$000	$000	$000,000	$000,000
Jan....	191	2,626,292	36,820	1,514	2,619
Feb....	143	2,836,409	35,288	1,304	2,293
Mar....	164	1,993,679	42,573	1,506	2,600
Apr....	128	2,279,954	41,386	1,539	2,640
May....	127	2,235,675	44,240	1,717	2,986
June....	138	2,437,981	44,994	1,655	2,880
July....	117	2,034,971	39,745	1,544	2,687
Aug....	147	2,371,788	38,190	1,542	2,607
Sept....	128	2,853,324	35,097	1,652	2,844
Oct....	184	3,095,476	47,818	1,976	3,512
Nov....	186	3,248,419	44,639	2,238	4,151
Dec....	174	3,069,385	48,580	2,381	4,274

9. Currency and Banking, 1927.

Month	Notes in Hands of Public[1]	Gold held by Finance Dept., ag'nst Notes in circulat'n	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N.Y. Exchange[2]
	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000	$
Jan.....	168.3	92.9	559.7	1,381.5	962.5	1.0015
Feb.....	175.5	93.4	536.5	1,389.6	959.0	1.00173
Mar....	177.9	97.8	551.1	1,396.8	995.0	1.00098
Apr.....	183.9	101.2	564.9	1,405.2	1,022.5	.9969
May....	175.6	103.7	583.4	1,389.8	1,022.7	.9991
June....	193.1	105.7	595.4	1,380.3	1,027.2	.9993
July....	186.8	104.1	551.1	1,379.0	1,016.3	1.0007
Aug.....	179.6	106.2	571.3	1,389.7	1,025.6	1.0039
Sept....	186.8	108.8	596.2	1,395.3	1,035.9	.99914
Oct.....	195.2	112.4	648.4	1,406.0	1,062.4	.99897
Nov....	193.5	135.1	710.3	1,431.0	1,079.4	.99867
Dec.....	192.4	127.7	684.4	1,444.5	1,082.7	1.00067

[1] This figure is the sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public as at the end of each month.

[2] Canadian dollars required to purchase one U. S. dollar; average of monthly high and monthly low.

10. Investment and Speculation, 1927.

Month	Index of 31 Industrial Stocks	Index of Bond Prices	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange	Call Loans in Canada	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stocks	Interest Rates N.Y. Call Loans[1]	Interest Rate N.Y.[2]
	(1913-100)	(1913-100)	No.	$000,000	$000,000	%	%
Jan.....	280.8	110.2	510,380	142.2	495.9	4.28	4.13
Feb.....	287.7	110.3	531,336	153.6	507.6	4.13	3.88
Mar.....	294.0	110.4	622,040	153.4	509.8	4.10	3.98
Apr.....	306.1	110.3	700,130	159.9	527.6	4.34	4.06
May.....	303.1	110.8	868,605	177.9	530.1	4.31	4.13
June.....	296.1	111.0	944,728	187.4	533.8	4.33	4.13
July.....	294.8	111.1	419,177	187.6	541.7	4.00	4.30
Aug.....	310.8	111.1	629,007	193.2	536.0	3.65	4.16
Sept.....	342.9	111.6	1,172,169	200.3	532.8	3.81	4.31
Oct.....	370.8	111.6	1,179,565	211.0	519.2	4.03	4.28
Nov.....	386.3	112.2	1,073,798	223.3	487.7	3.75	4.23
Dec.....	404.6	112.3	1,343,689	242.0	529.4	4.44	4.25

[1] Average rate for the month.

[2] Commercial paper, 4–6months; average for the month.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

Conditions of General Employment

General employment was still more active throughout Canada during 1927 than in 1926, though the latter year had been in its turn the most active since 1920. Uninterrupted expansion on a marked scale was reported from the opening of the year until September, nearly 125,000 persons being added to the staffs of firms reporting monthly on employment conditions to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (This list, which is maintained as a basis for the official index number, includes virtually all employers of more than 15 persons throughout Canada.) Not since 1922 has the usual upward trend characteristic of the first eight months of the year involved so large an addition to the numbers of industrial *personnel*. Again, since the beginning of 1928, the employment curve continued to represent a still higher level than in 1927. The exact trend from month to month over 1927 and the first six months of 1928 may be followed in the chart appearing in the Statistical Section of this volume.

By industries, the most notable expansion of the year occurred in construction, in which the number of workers employed more than doubled between February and September, 1927. Manufactures, also, showed heavy gains over the same period, while transportation, mining, logging and trading establishments were much more active than in preceding years; in the last-mentioned, as in the construction industry, employment reached its highest point on record.

By geographical areas the activity was well distributed, though the indexes of employment remained higher, as in 1926, for British Columbia and Quebec. The most pronounced improvement of the year relative to its predecessor was in the latter Province and in Ontario. By cities, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported very buoyant conditions; the Border cities through the closing down of the Ford plant during most of the year had a less favourable record. The reader desirous of examining recent employment trends more closely, whether by Provinces or industries, may do so in the accompanying tables of index numbers (Table I. and Table II.).

As a supplement to the above, the out-of-work returns received monthly by the Department of Labour from leading trade unions enables the reverse or unemployment side to be studied. It will be seen from the accompanying table (Table III.) that unemployment was on a lower scale in 1927 than in the preceding year and that

the favourable conditions in this regard were extending into 1928, the latter promising to be the most active year in recent history insofar as the basal industries of the country were concerned. From the standpoint of the workman, whose earning capacity and general welfare are so closely bound up with continuity of employment, the favourable reaction of a situation such as these records reveal requires no emphasis.

The Employment Service of Canada, operated under the Dominion Department of Labour, reported 453,753 vacancies in 1927, compared with 456,932 in 1926, and 414,769 placements, compared with 410,155 in the preceding year. Applications from employers numbered 553,871 compared with 542,469 in 1926. The excess of applications and placements bears further testimony to the prevailing activity.

Still another index, especially of the activity of construction above referred to, is in the records of building permits issued in the 63 leading cities of Canada. The total value of building approved in these cities was $184,613,742 in 1927, compared with $156,386,607 in 1926. According to the *MacLean Building Review*, which maintains a record of the value of building contracts awarded in Canada, the total was $418,951,600 for 1927, an increase of 11 per cent.

In February, 1928, the announcement was made by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, that the Federal Government in future would not co-operate with the Provinces and municipalities in bearing the cost of unemployment relief, the Prime Minister pointing out that the question of Federal aid to unemployment relief would appear to stand on the same footing as similar aids to agriculture, technical education and highway construction. The announcement followed upon a discussion of Federal and Provincial obligations at the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in the Autumn of 1927. On this occasion the Provincial representatives, with the exception of Manitoba, intimated that they did not wish the Dominion Government to contribute to any scheme not definitely within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

The appointment by the Government of Manitoba of a special commission to investigate the question of seasonal unemployment was announced in November, 1927. The Commission was made up of Dr. H. W. Murchie, Chairman, Professor in the Manitoba Agricultural College; Mr. W. H. Carter, contractor, of Winnipeg; and Mr. F. J. Dixon, a former Labour member of the Manitoba Legislature. The Commission's report was presented and printed early in 1928. It dealt with the subject of reference under several headings, its recommendations included suggestions for increased stabilization; first, during the building and construction season, and secondly, within the manufacturing industries. Under the heading of relief, a system of national unemployment insurance was recommended, to be preceded by a definite agreement between the Dominion, Provincial and municipal authorities for the financing of unemployment relief.

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces. (Jan. 1920—100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1 1925....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1 1926....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1 1927....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1 1928....	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
Apr. 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
Relative Weight of employment by Provinces as at June 1, 1928...	100.0	7.5	27.7	41.9	14.1	8.8

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries. (Jan. 1920—100)

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade	All Industries
June 1 1923..	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
June 1 1924..	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
June 1 1925..	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
Jan. 1 1926..	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1 ..	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1 ..	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1 ..	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1 ..	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1 ..	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1 ..	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1 ..	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1 ..	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1 ..	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1 ..	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1 ..	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries. (Jan. 1920—100)—(continued)

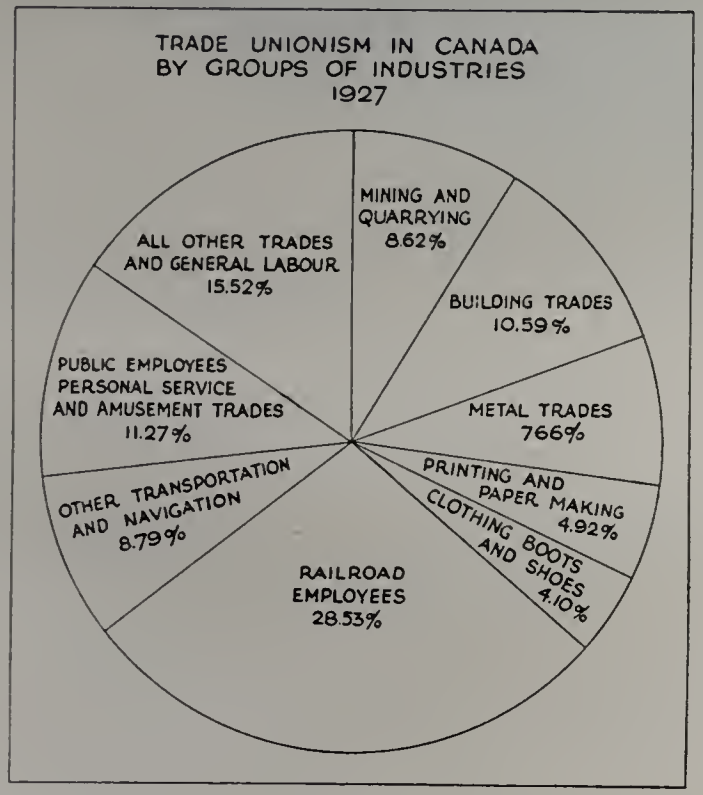
	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade	All Industries
Jan. 1 1927..	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1 ..	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1 ..	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
Apr 1 ..	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1 ..	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1 ..	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1 ..	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1 ..	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1 ..	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1 ..	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1 ..	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1 ..	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Jan. 1 1928..	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1 ..	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1 ..	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
Apr. 1 ..	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1 ..	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
June 1 ..	104.0	43.5	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6	112.4
Relative Weight of employment by industries as at June 1, 1928.	55.0	2.1	5.1	2.7	12.9	12.6	1.9	7.7	100.0

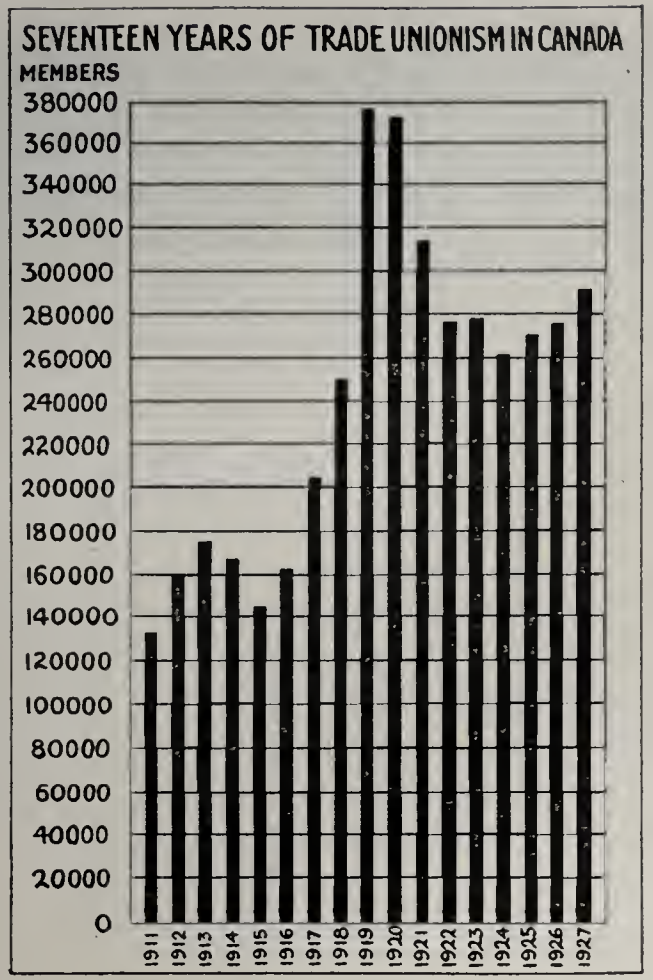
TABLE III.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces.

Month	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Can.
Jan. 1926...	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb. 1926...	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
March 1926...	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April 1926...	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May 1926...	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June 1926...	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926...	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926...	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926...	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926...	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.8	2.6
Nov., 1926...	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926...	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927...	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927...	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Marcb, 1927...	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927...	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927...	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927...	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927...	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927...	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept. 1927...	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct. 1927...	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov. 1927...	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927...	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928...	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928...	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928...	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928...	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928...	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7

Canadian Labour Organizations

The observation of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation on July 1, 1927, recalls the fact that for organized labour the year 1927 was notable as marking the 100th anniversary of the formation of the first labour union in what is to-day the Dominion of Canada. Insofar as records are available, the first Canadian trade union to be


TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES
1927
MINING AND QUARRYING 8.62%
BUILDING TRADES 10.59%
METAL TRADES 7.66%
PRINTING AND PAPER MAKING 4.92%
CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES 4.10%
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES 28.53%
OTHER TRANSPORTATION AND NAVIGATION 8.79%
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT TRADES 11.27%
ALL OTHER TRADES AND GENERAL LABOUR 15.52%



NOTE.—The above charts are from the Seventeenth Annual Report on Lahour Organizations in Canada, published by the Department of Lahour.

organized was one of printers in the City of Quebec, whose proceedings date from 1827. The second organization was one of the same craft formed in 1832, in the Town of York, now Toronto. Although both of these unions could reckon periods of quiescence, they record the longest continuous existence of any organization of the kind in Canada. They are affiliated with the International Typographical Union.

With regard to the progress of the trade union movement during 1927, there was a further manifestation of the increased activity of organization noted during the preceding year, which, it will be remembered, followed upon a pronounced downward trend between 1921 and 1924 with a steadying tendency making itself felt in 1925. Taking the main sections into which the trade union movement divides itself in Canada the following brief synopsis of progress, as set out in the Annual Report which the Department of Labour issues on Labour Organization in Canada, is given:

(1) Among the international craft organizations which make up the bulk of the Canadian trade unions there were reported 1,869 branches, being 142 less than last year; the combined membership, however, was 180,155, an increase of 1,488.

(2) The One Big Union, an international industrial organization with headquarters at Winnipeg, reported 50 local units with a combined membership of 19,244, a loss of 10 units but a gain of 580 in membership.

(3) The Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union with headquarters in Chicago, reported 7 local branches in Canada, a gain of one, but a decrease in membership of 200, the latter now being 4,400.

(4) Canadian labour organizations, 24 in number with 537 local branches and a total membership of 48,435, a gain for the year of 4 in the number of central organizations, of 241 in the number of branches and of 13,598 in the number of members. A part of these gains it may be added, is accounted for by the inclusion of the newly-formed Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the absorption of the Canadian Federation of Labour by the all-Canadian Congress of Labour, organized in 1927, though the latter had not fully affiliated all the local unions previously identified with the Federation.

(5) Independent local unions decreased in number. They now number 37, the combined membership of which is 12,447, an increase of 212.

(6) The National and Catholic group of unions now numbers 104, a gain of one, their combined membership being 27,000.

As above stated, these figures indicate a net gain in the strength of the labour movement The number of branches increased by 89 during 1927 and the membership by 15,678, the grand total of trade unions in Canada in 1928 being 2,604 and their total estimated membership, 290,282. The charts appearing herewith from the Annual Report of the Department of Labour above cited, show the general trend of trade unionism in Canada over the past fifteen years and also the manner to which the strength of the movement is distributed by industrial and trade groups.

The more important craft organizations represented in Canada at the close of 1927 were as follows:

Name of Organization	Number of Canadian local units	Reported membership Canadian units
United Mine Workers of America	40	15,400
International Association of Machinists	85	15,000
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	96	14,629
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	114	12,967
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	85	10,552
American Federation of Musicians	40	8,000
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	13	7,984
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	25	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	104	7,062
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees	189	6,763
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	103	6,086
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	15	6,000
International Longshoremen's Association	15	5,000

The Province of Ontario as in previous years, ranked first as to the number of local unions with 1,014; Quebec, second with 476; Alberta, third with 263; and British Columbia, fourth with 254. There were thirty-two cities in Canada which had twenty or more local unions. These cities contained approximately 58 per cent. of the number of branches. Among them, Montreal had 202 local branches; Toronto, 142; Winnipeg, 102; Vancouver, 95; and Calgary, 70.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In turning to the proceedings of labour in its organized capacity, those of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada merit premier attention as the most representative labour body in Canada. The 43rd Annual Convention of the Congress was held at Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 22-26, 1927, some 267 delegates being present, of whom 180 represented local unions and the rest central organizations of various kinds. The Mayor of the City and the Acting Premier of the Province welcomed the delegates on the opening day of the Convention, which was later given over to the receipt of the Report of the Executive Committee. The latter consisted of 53 pages devoted to an account of the numerous matters which had engaged the attention of the Executive during the year. These included such subjects as the legislative programme of the Congress, affiliations, technical education, apprenticeship, progress of the Canadian National Railways, old age pensions, immigration, etc. The Secretary-Treasurer reported total receipts of $27,759.25, with total expenditures of $22,330.07, leaving a balance of $5,429.18. The membership on which *per capita* had been paid numbered 114,362, an increase of 11,325 over 1926. Various subjects, including most of those above-mentioned as treated in the Report of the Executive Committee, were referred on the opening day to special committees, the reports of which constituted the basis of a considerable part of the discussions of the Congress. In this way interesting debates on union labels, workmen's compensation legislation, and immigration and colonization were features of the Convention. Altogether resolutions to the number of 63 were put forward by the Resolution Committee, the more important being as follows:

Against enlarging the Executive Committee of the Congress; approving enlarged educational facilities for Quebec, including compulsory night schools for workmen under 21, unable to read and write; requesting improved enforcement of the fair wage regulations of the Dominion Government and of the Province of Quebec; endorsing the 5-day week; dealing with various specific cases affecting hours of labour and conditions of employment; against condemnation of the union-management co-operative plan (commonly referred to as the B. and O. plan) as outside the jurisdiction of the Congress; requesting improved legislation on various specific points involving the health and safety of employees; approving the general adoption of the old age pensions scheme; pressing for unemployment and sickness insurance; urging amendments to the law safeguarding peaceful picketing; advocating a separate Department of Labour for the Province of Ontario; favouring increased attention to the organization of unorganized female workers; opposing interference in China; favouring representation in the Pan-American Federation of Labour.

An important discussion took place on the problem of dual organization as raised by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and on a suggestion that the breaking-off of trade relations between Canada and the Soviet Republics be formally disapproved by the Congress. The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Canada, and various other representatives, citizens and delegates were present on the invitation of the Congress and addressed the Convention on its closing day. Incidents of the closing proceedings were a protest from the floor against the presence of the President of the Mine Workers Union of Canada (which is affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress) and disapproval of a suggestion that a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti be forwarded from the Convention to the Governor of Massachusetts. The election of officers and fraternal delegates resulted in the re-election of Mr. Tom Moore of Ottawa, as President for the 10th consecutive term, the re-election of Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, as Secretary-Treasurer, for the 27th consecutive term and the election as Vice-Presidents of Messrs. James Simpson, Toronto, R. J. Tallon, Calgary, and J. T. Foster, Montreal. The Provincial executive committees and fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress were also elected. Toronto was chosen as the Convention city for 1928.

The American Federation of Labour. As the federal body uniting most of the central international unions of the United States with which the great majority of the Canadian local unions are affiliated, the proceedings of the American Federation of Labour are always followed with close interest by organized labour in Canada. The 47th Annual Convention of the Federation was held during October, 1927, at Los Angeles, Cal., with 386 delegates present, Mr. Alf. Farmilo representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of $736,676.70, expenditures of $485,033.96, leaving a balance of $251,642.74. At the close of the fiscal year there were 106 national and international organizations affiliated with the Federation, as well as various councils and other central bodies,—the whole comprising 23,394 local unions with an average membership of 2,812,407, an increase of 8,441. Reports of Com-

mittees were received on legislation, labels, state organizations, legal state of trade unions, jurisdictional adjustments, the shorter work day, education, modification of the Volstead Act, boycotts, international labour relations, etc. A resolution of special interest to Canadian labour was one presented in the name of the New York State Federation of Labour, advocating the application of the U. S. Immigration *Quota* Law to Canadians. The Committee on Resolutions, however, in presenting the resolution, expressed the opinion that *quota* restrictions should not be enacted against Canadians, large numbers of whom are members of international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and whose living standards are similar to those prevailing in the United States; insistence on proper enforcement of the contract labour laws, in the Committee's view, was the proper line of advocacy for the Federation, and the Meeting concurred. The election of officers resulted in all former office-holders being re-elected.

The seventh Convention Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, was held in Winnipeg, Apr. 16-20, 1928. Nearly 200 delegates were present, representing approximately 30,000 shop craft organizations of every railway in Canada.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour. Considerable interest was evinced in Canadian labour circles in the organization and progress of a new Central organization, known as the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, during 1927. The Congress had its inception in a project of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and certain other labour bodies, its object being—the bringing together in a central body of all national and independent unions not identified with the international trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Following several preliminary conferences a Convention of representatives of such bodies was held in Montreal on Mar. 16, 1927, the call being signed by C. J. Whitley, Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour, and M. M. Maclean, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The Convention was attended by 107 delegates, who represented the following organizations, the figures being the membership reported to the Department of Labour: Canadian Federation of Labour (9,424); Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees (14,500); One Big Union (18,665); Mine Workers' Union of Canada (4,036); Electrical Communication Workers of Canada (1,400); Canadian Electrical Trade Union (1,329); Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada (1,419); Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers (1,328).

The aims and objects of the new congress, it was stated, were to free the Canadian labour movement from "the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," to create for Canadian workers "a new medium through which they may collectively

promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards," and "to promote among the workers a thorough understanding of working-class economics."

Membership in the Congress consisted of affiliated national unions and chartered independent local unions, any *bona fide* union being entitled to make application for affiliation. The Congress could also, at the discretion of the Executive, issue charters to central councils composed of delegates from national or independent unions affiliated with or chartered by the Congress. The general office of the Congress was located at Ottawa, and plans were made for the issue of an official publication under the direction of the general Secretary-Treasurer. It was arranged that the Congress would meet annually in the month of November, commencing with the year 1928, that Convention to be held in Toronto. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Approving the progressive reduction of the hours of labour; opposing all and any form of military duty or training in schools; endorsing the principle of establishing shop committees of delegates from the unions affiliated with the congress for the purpose of eliminating United States control; approving unemployment insurance legislation; pledging support to organizations instituting a campaign to organize the workers employed in the motor-bus industry; urging upon the Dominion Government the appointment of a representative of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways; urging that the next labour representative from Canada to the International Labour Conference at Geneva be nominated by the Congress; with various more specific references.

The permanent officers elected were: President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Vice-Presidents: Frank Wheatley, Calgary, and O. Deleau, Montreal, and Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Burford Vancouver.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The Sixth Annual Convention of this body was held in July, 1927, at Lachine, Quebec, with 130 delegates representing 99 syndicates present. The financial report for 11 months showed receipts of $8,910 and expenditures of $7,900, the membership of the Federation being given (to date) as 27,000. Resolutions were adopted covering a wide variety of subjects; among projects approved was the drawing up of a tentative political platform. Officers elected were: President, P. Beaulé of Montreal; Vice-President, O. Philion, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, A. Brulé, Sherbrooke; General Secretary, F. Laroche, Quebec; and Treasurer, J. Comeau, Lachine.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The fourth biennial and fourteenth regular Convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was held in Montreal on Sept. 19-24, 1927, with 137 delegates present, representing 103 local branches. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the two-year fiscal period ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed that receipts from all sources, exclusive of insurance premiums collected, amounted to $252,844.79, while expenditures totalled $236,317.44, leaving a net balance of $16,527.35. According to this Report, the number

of local branches of the Brotherhood had increased by twenty during the period under review, the total now being 179, with a total membership as at July 31, 1927, of 14,267, representing a gain of over two thousand.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Protesting against the breaking-off of trade relations with Russia, and urging that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations, and to extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of goods manufactured in Canada; recommending that the seniority principle be fully maintained; and protesting against the laying-off of employees who had reached the age of 65 years. The officers elected were:—President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, M. M. MacLean, P. O. Box 395, Ottawa; Vice-President, M. McLeod, Charlottetown, P. E. I. M. M. McLean was elected as delegate to the 1928 Congress of the International Transport-Workers' Federation, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in September, and also to the Convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, in November, 1928. A second delegate to the latter, Joseph Wall, Brotherhood organizer, Montreal, was appointed.

Other Canadian Organizations. The fifteenth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton in March, 1928, and the twelfth Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour at Calgary in January, 1928. A feature of the latter was a Report by a special committee appointed to study the principles of consumers' co-operation.

The twelfth Annual Convention of the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario was held in Toronto in November, 1927. Co-operative advertising for barbers was advocated.

The sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (the largest organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.) was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 23, 1927, with 23 delegates present. The Council consisted of three district Councils and forty-one local Unions, with a membership of 2,650 in affiliation with the Council, an increase during the year of 454. Workmen's Compensation and apprenticeship were prominent among the subjects discussed. Fred Hawes was elected President, and T. Jackson of Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

Annual Conventions of the Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union took place at Hamilton in February, 1927, and at Kitchener in February, 1928, with about 30 officers and delegates present. Among the subjects under discussion were Workmen's Compensation, apprenticeship and the building by-laws of various cities.

The fifth Convention of the One Big Union was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 2-5, 1927, with 22 delegates present. The secession to the Industrial Workers of the World of a large number of lumber workers was reported. Various constitutional amendments were debated and resolutions adopted looking to increased protection for coal miners in New Brunswick. Winnipeg was selected as the next convention city.

Delegates from all parts of Canada met in Ottawa in May, 1927, to attend the biennial Convention of the Railway Mail Clerks' Confederation. The Postmaster-General addressed this meeting. A Convention of the Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association was held at Hamilton in July, 1927. Annual Conventions of the Ontario Labour Educational Association was held at Toronto in August, 1927, and in Kitchener during May, 1928.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada met in its second Annual Convention at Calgary on Nov. 21, 1927, being attended by 24 accredited delegates and 7 fraternal representatives. The President in his opening address referred to the progress in organization made, and the difficulties experienced in gaining recognition for the Union and in securing the check-off system. The unsuccessful strikes in the Drumheller district had concurred for the furtherance of this policy. Total receipts of $33,589 and expenditures of $27,258 were announced. Resolutions were passed favouring the legalizing of the check-off system, urging increased stringency in granting certificates of competency to miners, and advocating support of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

One hundred and thirteen delegates attended the Annual Convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, held at New Glasgow, N. S., in June, 1927, this being the largest in the history of the district. Amendments of the Mines Act and Compensation Act were approved. The capitalization, finances and general business of the United Empire Steel Corporation were the subject of a special report to the meeting.

The fourth biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada was held at Winnipeg, Sept. 1-3, 1927, and was attended by approximately 50 officers and delegates. An increase to a membership of 2,700 was reported. A suggestion that the organization affiliate with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was not concurred in. Numerous resolutions affecting various classes of Civil Servants were passed.

Labour in Politics. Labour in politics continued to be chiefly represented by the Canadian Labour Party which was originally formed on the suggestion of the Trades and Labour Congress and which numbered "sections" in five of the Provinces. In addition "Independent" Labour parties existed in three Provinces. During 1927 the Manitoba Provincial Election offered an outstanding field for a display of influence. The Independent Labour Party ran nine candidates, three of whom were elected. A candidate of the Communist Party was defeated. In Ontario a split occurred in the Provincial section of the Canadian Labour Party, the result of Communist propaganda; the Independent Labour Party of Ontario was, as a consequence, revived. In municipal elections held during 1927, labour candidates appeared in some 23 localities, 39 out of a total of 106 candidates being elected.

Revolutionary Labour Organizations. Incidental mention of Communistic activities are made elsewhere in the present section. The head and front of organized Communism in Canada is the Communist Party of Canada formed in 1922, representing the Third Communist International (formed at Moscow in 1919 with the objective of organizing the working class in general for the overthrow of capitalism) with its subsidiary the Red International of Labour Unions. An adjunct to the Canadian Communist Party is the Young Communist League designed to penetrate the mass of the working class youth with Communist doctrine.

The 1927 Convention of the Communist Party was held at Toronto in June with about 75 delegates present from all parts of Canada. Increased efforts to advance the work of the party in the agrarian field were approved, while the action of the Canadian Government in terminating the trade agreement with Russia, following upon the severance of relations between the British and

Soviet Governments in May, 1927, was the subject of condemnatory resolutions. With regard to the Young Communist League, Abbé Philippe Casgrain of Quebec, is authority for the statement that there were some 40 so-called "revolutionary schools," attended by 2,000 children, operating in Canada. Two Canadian youths were despatched to Moscow by the Communist Party during the year for a two years' course of study at the Lenin Memorial Institute.

The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union met in convention at Port Arthur, Mar. 31—Apr. 3, 1928, 11 delegates representing 800 members being present. Resolutions proposing that more attention be given to the organization of general labour and for extending the organization among other nationalities than the Finnish, at the time constituting its main support, were passed, also a resolution expressing appreciation of the assistance given the organization by the Communist Party of Canada.

Opposition to the Communist propaganda within the ranks of labour took various forms. At the Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, as elsewhere noted, an attack upon the principles of the B. and O. plan of co-operative railroading was shelved as indicating Communist hostility. The debate on the Immigration resolutions likewise represented a check to Communist opinion. The Toronto District Labour Council by resolution debarred representation to delegates hostile to the International trade union movement as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress, and appointed a Committee to investigate the ramifications of Communism in Canada; no report of the latter had been made up to the end of the year. At the eleventh Annual Convention of the Quebec Labour Party, Communists were definitely excluded from the ranks.

The nature and extent of Communist propaganda in Canada were the subject of a debate in the Senate during March and April, 1928, when a resolution by Hon. Senator Beaubien drew attention to the volume of such propaganda and its ramifications throughout the Dominion. Supplementary information was adduced by Hon. Senator Robertson, who in particular analyzed the process known as "boring from within" the trade union movement. The Hon. Senator Dandurand, Senate Leader of the Government, outlined the policy of the Government in maintaining touch with the activities in question, while Hon. Senator Haydon pointed out that the movement on the whole was not increasing and that the problem was essentially one of law enforcement rather than of government intervention in propaganda.

Organization of Employers. The Sixth Report (1927)* on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, issued by the Department of Labour, showed the various associations divided into some twenty groups, eight of which were employers of labour on a considerable scale. In these eight groups there were 374 associations, with a combined membership of 44,925. In

*NOTE.—Issued August, 1927—latest obtainable before going to press.

the remaining twelve groups the employment of labour was only incidental, and there were no corresponding bodies of organized employees. Altogether, there were in the Dominion, exclusive of co-operative societies, some 1,300 employers' associations, with a combined membership of 1,024,364. The Report gives, altogether, the names of 2,455 associations.

Among employers' associations the proceedings of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are always of special interest from the labour standpoint, in view of the extent of the employment of labour in manufacturing. The Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association was held at Calgary, June 2-4, 1927. President John M. Taylor in his opening address referred to the improvement in general economic conditions and to the excellent conditions prevailing between employers and employed in Canada. The report of the Industrial Relations Committee dealt with the Lemieux Act, the Male Minimum Wage Legislation of British Columbia, the Ontario Minimum Wage Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, and other legislation. On the subject of the first-mentioned, the Report concluded as follows:—

> In view of the fairly substantial measure of success of the Act within its limited field, the question is raised from time to time whether it might not with advantage be extended to apply to employment in general. On this point your Committee agrees with the British view, that while the Act has proved a success as applied to disputes in great public utilities, the stoppage of which would seriously prejudice the general public, it would not be wise to extend its application to disputes in general industry.

Interviews of Labour Bodies with Governments. The various central labour organizations make a practice of waiting annually upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments, usually some time after their annual conventions, for the presentation of such requests as involve legislation and for the general purpose of placing their views before the different governing bodies of the country. In this connection the most important interview each year is that in which the Trades and Labour Congress presents its legislative programme to the Dominion Government. The interview at which the proceedings of the 1927 Convention were thus dealt with took place on Jan. 9, 1928, when a large delegation waited upon the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was attended by most of the other members of the Cabinet. In an address made by the President, Mr. Tom Moore, recent progress was reviewed and the demands of the Congress were outlined; to this the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour replied. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress then presented a memorandum which categorically set forth the recommendations of the Congress. The main sub-heads of the memorandum covered the status and membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; technical education; Dominion Fair Wage Policies; Migration; Senate Reform and various other matters. On Jan. 23, 1928, the Canadian Legislative Board of the Railway Brotherhoods at a conference with the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet submitted a memorandum of proposed legislation under 12 headings. On Mar. 15, 1928, the Executive Board of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour similarly had an interview with the Prime Minister and representatives of the Cabinet. A statement was presented outlining the history of the movement which had resulted in the formation of the Congress, its relations to the Trades and Labour Congress, etc. No specific requests regarding legislation were made, pending the taking-up of certain matters with the different Departments concerned. The sole object of the interview, it was alleged, was to request that the recognition now accorded to the Trades and Labour Congress, the National Catholic Unions and the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods be extended by the Government of

Canada to the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. The Executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada interviewed the Prime Minister on Feb. 21, 1928, urging certain amendments in the plan of Superannuation and the creation of a National Civil Service Council.

The various Provincial Executives of the Trades and Labour Congress likewise awaited upon their respective governments for the urging of such measures as fall distinctly under Provincial jurisdiction. Thus the Ontario Executive presented its legislative programme to the Prime Minister of Ontario and his Cabinet on Nov. 29, 1927, when some 32 specific requests were laid before the Government, together with 20 of a minor nature. The General Executive of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, with others, waited on the Honourable the Prime Minister of Quebec and members of his Cabinet on Dec. 14, 1927, and placed before them some 26 requests for labour legislation of various kinds. The Quebec Provincial Executive with others, waited upon the Prime Minister of the Province, members of the Cabinet and officers of the Government in January, 1928, and presented some seven suggestions for legislative measures affecting the social and economic conditions of the workers of the Province. Similarly, the Saskatchewan Executive met the Premier and members of the Saskatchewan Cabinet on Dec. 20, 1927, while similar meetings by the Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia Provincial Executives, respectively, were arranged during February, 1928, and one by the New Brunswick Executive in March, 1928.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1927

One of the most gratifying as well as striking manifestations of the generally favourable character of the year from the labour standpoint was its freedom from strikes and lockouts. Not since 1915 had the time-loss been less from this cause, and prior to 1915 not since 1902. The number of employers involved in disputes was also less than in any year since 1915, and prior to 1915 in most of the years since 1901. From the standpoint of magnitude, there was no dispute involving over 5,000 employees or causing 50,000 days' time-loss. In the building and clothing trades alone was there a relatively large number of disputes. Chief among the former was a strike of carpenters at Toronto in October for a closed shop agreement on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which at one time threatened widespread sympathetic strikes in the same area; the mediation of the Minister of Labour affected a settlement. The strikes among clothing workers were for the securing or maintenance of union wages and working conditions, chiefly in men's clothing factories. In coal-mining, usually one of the most prolific fields of labour disturbances in Canada, though there were several small disputes, none were of long duration or involved much time-loss; one in August, 1927, was in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. In the first half of 1928, the chief dispute involved 3,000 employees of General Motors of Canada at Oshawa, Ontario; it was settled pending the appointment of a Board by the mediation of the Minister of Labour.

Since 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a monthly record of strikes and lockouts, the results being published in the *Labour Gazette*. According to this record, there were 79 disputes in existence during 1927, involving 652 employees and 22,683 workers, with a resulting loss of 165,288 working days. To place

these figures in their setting, the record for the (past) ten years is given in the accompanying table. By Provinces, the chief losses were in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Thirty-five of the seventy-nine disputes were settled by negotiation between the parties, while seven were settled by mediation (the Department of Labour mediating in six cases); one dispute was terminated by reference to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In seventeen disputes, involving 10,551 workers, the employees returned on the employers' terms; in fifteen disputes involving 1,216 workers, the latter were replaced by others; in twenty-one disputes, involving 3,041 workers, the results were in favour of the strikers; while fifteen disputes ended in compromise and ten were indeterminate or indefinite in their results.

Record of Strikes and Lockouts by Years

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time-loss in working days
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927	79	72	652	22,683	165,288

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was invoked in several threatened cessations of work during 1927. Reports were received from Boards which sat during the year as follows:

In a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and their checkers and coopers; in a dispute between the City of New Westminster and its fire-fighters; in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight-handlers, station employees, etc.; in a dispute between various shipping interests of the Port of Saint John and their checkers and coopers; in a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight-handlers, etc., in and around shops and round-houses; in a dispute between the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company Limited and certain of its employees; in a dispute between the Inverness Coal Company and certain of its miners; in a dispute between the British Columbia Telephone Company and its electrical workers; in a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and its electrical workers; in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its sleeping and dining-car employees; in a dispute between the British Columbia Railway Company Limited and its employees; in a dispute between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and its underground employees; in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its clerks; in a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and certain of its employees; in a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) and certain of its coal miners; in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers and grain elevator employees at Saint John, N. B.; and in a dispute between the Manitoba Telephone System and certain of its employees.

Under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, four applications for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the year but a Board was granted in one case only, *viz.*, an application involving the employees of the Greenhill Mines, Blairmore.

Wages, Hours of Labour and Cost of Living

The upward trend of wages which set in during 1926 (after five years' of declining or stationary conditions) became considerably more pronounced in 1927, the Department of Labour's general index number of wages being 184.3 for 1927, compared with 180.5 for 1926. In 1925 it stood at 179.7, which represented a rather sharp drop from 1923 and 1924. In 1920, the highest year on record, the index was 197.8,—the numbers being percentages of conditions prevailing in 1913. The chief rises were among steam railway employees and in the building trades, though miscellaneous factory wages, as well as lumbering and printing trade wages were quite buoyant. An enumeration of the more important wage agreements entered into between employers and organized bodies of work-people during 1927, and subsequently, is as below; virtually, all these agreements represented improved wage rates.

Mining.—On Jan. 31, 1928, the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, and the subsidiary companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation expired. After somewhat lengthy negotiations this agreement, with certain additions affecting the wage scales, datal and piece rates, was renewed on May 3, 1928. The expiring agreement had been based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government of which Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was Chairman, and which recommended that in future wages should be "in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay as determined by the proceeds of the coal operations." Quarrymen at Graniteville, Quebec, received a new wages agreement in 1927.

Building.—New scales were obtained by the following classes: Bricklayers and masons at Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William, Regina and Edmonton; carpenters and joiners at Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Regina and Vancouver; painters and decorators at Halifax, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver; plumbers and steamfitters at Montreal, Ottawa, Welland and Vancouver; plasterers at Winnipeg; electrical workers at Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver; steam and operating engineers at Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Moose Jaw, and Calgary; iron bridge workers at Montreal; Welland Ship Canal construction employees; sheet metal workers at Toronto, Montreal, and Edmonton.

Printing and Publishing.—Printers at Saint John, Ottawa, Hamilton, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria; pressmen and mailers at Toronto and Calgary; stereotypers at Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton; photo engravers at Winnipeg.

Clothing.—Tailors at Vancouver.

Food Preparations.—Bakers and confectioners at Montreal; brewery employees at Lethbridge.

Pulp and Paper.—Employees at Thorold, Iroquois Falls, Port Arthur, and at the various plants of the Kenora and Spanish River companies.

Service.—Manitoba and Alberta Government telephone employees; civic employees at Brandon, Medicine Hat and Calgary; hotel and restaurant employees at Vancouver.

Transportation.—Among railway employees, substantial increases were granted locomotive engineers under terms arrived at by negotiations in which the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and the heads of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway systems took part. Various increases were also granted after negotiation to classes of railway employees not affected by settlements reached in December, 1926, and January, 1927; the latter affected train service employees, conductors, brakemen, shop employees, maintenance of way employees, etc., who secured increases of substantially 6 per cent. The classes receiving increases in 1927 included employees in the dining and parlour car services, freight handlers, railway and steamship clerks, and telegraphers. Numerous adjustments affecting wages and working conditions were also made by the Railway Board of Adjustment under the Department of Labour. Other transportation employees receiving new scales included: Electric Railway employees, at Cornwall, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary; Longshoremen, at Halifax, Saint John and Montreal; Taxicab drivers at Vancouver; Carters, etc., at Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Vancouver.

Various rulings affecting wages were handed down during 1927 by the Minimum Wage Boards, of the several Provinces. The First Annual Report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec was published early in 1928. The Commission, after dividing the Province into zones and the various industries into groups, instituted an investigation into the cost of living which served the basis of its subsequent findings. Its first order was issued on Nov. 11, 1927, applying to laundries, dyers and dry cleaning establishments in the City of Montreal. A second order extended the first to the entire Province. Investigations were later made in the printing, confectionery and other food product industries, the third and fourth orders of the Commission governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope-making establishments throughout the Province. In Ontario, an order issued by the Board in April, 1927, governed hairdressing and manicuring establishments, beauty parlours, etc., in cities of more than 30,000 population, excepting Toronto. In Manitoba, the Minimum Wages Board brought female employees under regulation in the industries of auto tops, caskets, gloves, knitting, leather goods, tents and awnings throughout the Province. In Saskatchewan beauty parlors and barber shops were similarly regulated, and in British Columbia the eighteenth order of the Board related to the mercantile industry. A summary of the Minimum Wage Orders for female employees in force (1928) in the latter Province is as follows:

Mercantile industry, $12.75 (hourly rate, 26 1/4 c.).
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, $13.50 (hourly rate, 28 1/8 c.).
Public housekeeping, $14 (hourly rate, 29 1/8 c.).
Office occupation, $15 (hourly rate, 31 1/8 c.).
Personal service occupation, $14.25 (hourly rate, 29 11/16 c.).
Fishing industry (Canneries), $15.50 (hourly rate, 37 7/24 c.).
Telephone and telegraph occupations, $15 (hourly rate, 31 1/4 c.).
Manufacturing industry, $14 (hourly rate, 29 1/16 c.).

The Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum

Wage Act of British Columbia, issued an order in March governing the catering industry in the Province as from Apr. 1, 1928. In the Second Annual Report of the Board on the administration of the B.C. Hours of Work Act it was stated that its effect had been chiefly felt in the lumbering group of industries, which employs about 40,000 people, and where hours were reduced about two per week.

On the occasion of the amendment and consolidation of the Alberta Factories Act in 1926 the establishment of an eight-hour day in the industries of that Province was mooted. It was decided, however, as a preliminary measure to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of a 48-hour week. The Commission consisted of Messrs. A. A. Carpenter, Chairman, Norman Hindsley, representing the employers, and E. E. Roper, representing the employees. The Commissioners presented their Report in 1927, the majority recommending that the suggested limitation of hours should not be carried out until the other Provinces had taken similar action, while the minority report, signed by Mr. E. E. Roper, recommended the immediate adoption of the eight-hour day in the industries of the Province.

At a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office in February, 1928, the convention adopted at Washington in 1919 limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week was suggested for revision in 1929.

Cost of living remained throughout 1927 on the somewhat lower level to which it had fallen during the second half of 1926. On the whole the cost of a family budget in the 60 leading cities of the country was lower in 1927 than in 1926, though higher than during any other year since 1922. The lower level was mainly due to lower prices for potatoes, pork, bacon, lard, prunes and cheese; on the other hand, beef, veal, eggs, oatmeal, sugar, butter and bread averaged higher. Changes in rentals were slight.

The Report of Mr. L. V. O'Connor of Lindsay, Ontario, who was appointed a commissioner by the Minister of Labour under the Combines Investigation Act to enquire into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, was published during October, 1927, following an *interim* Report by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act a year previously. Sittings were held by the Commissioner, in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, occupying fifty-one days. The general conclusion of the Commissioner was that the Association had operated and was likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interests of the public; in this respect therefore, his finding confirmed the opinion of the Registrar as expressed in the *interim* Report, the findings having special reference to the linking-up of sections of the trade by agreements binding them not to supply any article on the Associations' price list to any wholesaler or retailer selling the articles below a minimum price. The latter list contained about 600 well-known proprietary articles. In amplifying his decision, the Commissioner deprecated extreme or predatory price-cutting as an evil, though not in his

opinion the dominant factor in the merchandising of proprietary articles. On Feb. 20, 1928, in the House of Commons, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, stated that the Association had ceased operation.

Labour Legislation in Canada

The Parliament of Canada passed only one measure of direct interest to labour during the Session which prorogued in June, 1928, namely, an amendment to the Immigration Act repealing the section passed in 1919 providing for the deportation of persons, other than those who are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, who may seek to overthrow the government or otherwise incite to public disorder or who assume any power of government in Canada. A Bill to amend the section of the Criminal Code which deals with unlawful associations was passed by the House of Commons but defeated in the Senate. Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Commons the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations investigated the question of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance. A proposal to establish a national civil service council was approved by the House of Commons on recommendation of the same Committee.

Several draft conventions and recommendations of the League of Nations (all dealing with Maritime affairs, including the inspection of immigrants on board ship, the protection of immigrant women and girls, the repatriation of master seamen and apprentices, conditions of work of seamen, etc.,) were tabled in a Report by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons during February, 1928. The matter of Canada's competency to legislate on the questions involved was discussed in the Report.

In Ontario several laws of interest to labour were enacted during the Session of the Legislature which opened in February, 1928, and closed on Apr. 3, 1928. These included an Act respecting the training of apprentices, and Acts amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mothers' Allowances Act and the Mining Act. The new apprenticeship Act providing for apprentice training in certain designated trades (bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, painting and plastering) was the first legislation of the kind in Canada. It was liberally endorsed by employers and organized labour and its working was expected to be followed with keen interest. The Workmen's Compensation Act amendment provided for diversion of compensation where the workman deserted his family or failed to provide for it, and extended the section on industrial diseases. The Mining Act of Amendment called for an annual medical examination of underground workers in mines and for workers engaged in rock-crushing operations at the surface.

The Quebec Legislature which prorogued on Mar. 22, 1928, passed a new Workmen's Compensation Act and also an Act establishing a Workmen's Compensation Commission. The new Act which was to go into effect on Sept. 1, 1928, was considerably

wider in its scope than its predecessor, but excluded agricultural industries, domestic service and employees on sailing vessels. The Workmen's Compensation Commission consisted of three members and a secretary with headquarters in the City of Quebec. The Commission had jurisdiction to the exclusion of every other tribunal and without appeal in all matters connected with the awarding of compensation. Other Acts of the Session related to public building, fire protection, technical schools and public health.

The Legislature of Manitoba, in Session from December, 1927, until Mar. 16, 1928, passed among other Acts an Old Age Pension Act, an Act to provide for one day of rest in seven for certain employees, and amended the County Courts Act so that a judge could forbid the issuing of a second garnishing order in respect of wages.

The Saskatchewan Legislature prorogued on Mar. 7, 1928. It enacted legislation for Old Age Pensions and provided for the superannuation of Provincial telephone and telegraph employees. It also established a Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. By an amendment of the City Act which came into force May 1, 1928, a City Council could regulate and license electrical workers.

The 1928 Session of the Alberta Legislature passed legislation making the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within the exclusive legislation and jurisdiction of the Province on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The proclamation was issued on May 2, 1928. Other legislation provided for the better securing of the paying of wages to workers in coal mines, and amended the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Woodman's Lien Act and the Building Trades Protection Act. The "Alberta Woman's Bureau" was set up to collect and tabulate information and statistics relating to the occupation or working conditions of women. A resolution was passed during the Session asking the Government to give careful consideration to the question of the education of the children of ex-service men disabled or deceased during active service in the Great War.

In British Columbia amendments were made during the 1928 Session to the semi-monthly payment of Wages Act, Coal Mines Regulation Act, Mechanics Lien Act, Woodman's Lien Act and the Superannuation Act.

The 1927 Legislation of the Nova Scotia Legislature dealt with Workmen's Compensation, the Woodman's Lien Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, and the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

In many ways the most interesting legal decision of the year affecting labour was an Ontario one to the effect that an unincorporated trade union has no standing in the courts of that Province, a lengthy judgment to this effect having been delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Raney in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in February, 1928. The action in question was brought by the International Ladies Garment Union, unincorporated, and three other local unions and co-plaintives against the Cloak Manufacturers Protective Association, Inc., for the purpose of enforcing a collective bargain made in 1925. The action was dismissed on the grounds that the union was an illegal organization and therefore incapable of maintaining a civil action in an Ontario court. The learned judge reviewed the history of labour legislation in England, Canada and Ontario in the course of his judgment. The Trade Union Act of Canada, in his opinion, in so far as it purports to deal with property and civil rights by removing the common law disability of registered trade unions to make contracts, would appear to be *ultra vires*. The judgment, though it in no way curtailed trade union activities, excited general comment inasmuch as it seemed to impune the validity of many collective bargains between employers and employees. An appeal was promised.

Another interesting decision was that of the Supreme Court of Canada in an appeal brought by the City of Montreal on June 17, 1927, whereby it was held that the members of the Montreal police force may not belong to a union affiliated with the general trade union movement. The judgment reversed an earlier decision in the Superior Court which had declared null and void certain resolutions and orders passed by the Montreal City Council forbidding the members of the City police force to be members of a Federal labour union chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress. The Court of King's Bench, Appeal Division, had confirmed the decision of the Superior Court. Subsequent to the judgment of the Supreme Court above mentioned, the case was carried to the Privy Council; the latter, however, refused leave to appeal; the judgment of the Supreme Court accordingly stood. It may be noted that the City of Montreal had not refused the members of the police force authorization to constitute themselves into a labour union; it objected, however, to their affiliation with any other association or union on the general ground of the strike menace involved.

On application of eight building contractors, Mr. Justice Orde issued an *interim* injunction at Toronto on Oct. 27, 1927, to restrain the local Building Trades Council and other international unions from calling a sympathetic strike in assistance to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. On Oct. 31, Mr. Justice Logie dissolved the temporary injunction, declaring that he could see nothing illegal or malicious in the action of workmen in joining the sympathetic strike. The defendants had threatened to withdraw the trades in question if the Amalgamated Carpenters were allowed to continue at work. A threat of this kind, it was held, was not illegal. As the dispute was settled early in November, no further action was taken.

Workmen's Compensation. During the year numerous court decisions were recorded under the Workmen's Compensation Acts of the several Provinces. An Ontario decision ranked the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board as a preferred creditor of a firm which had been adjudged bankrupt and against which the Board had levied assessments; the official trustee under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act had disallowed the Board's right in this case to rank as a preferred creditor, but the Board moved in the Ontario Supreme Court in Bankruptcy and secured judgment. In a Montreal case a waiver signed by an employee in ignorance of the Workmen's Compensation Act was held to be invalid. For the loss of one eye in the course of employment in the same city a workman received $2,054 and another $3,000 indemnity respectively. Another Montreal decision held that compensation must be based upon the average wage in the case of variable earnings. Hernia sustained while lifting machinery was held compensatory in the case of an employee at Quebec. In another case involving a similar injury, the Supreme Court ruled that a workman was not obliged to undergo an operation which he believed might endanger his life, the employing

firm having opposed his claim on the ground that the hernia was due to his general state of health and his unwillingness to undergo an operation. It was further held by the same Court in another Quebec case that the right to compensation is conditional not on the nature of the work actually being done by the workman at the moment injury is sustained, but rather on the general nature of the work on which he is engaged. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan some interesting decisions were made on points of detail under the respective Provincial Acts. In a British Columbia case, the widow and infant children of a seaman who died as a result of a collision between a fishing boat on which he was employed and a steamship were awarded damages of $20,000 by the Exchequer Courts of Canada (B. C. British Admiralty District), it being held that the man's death was caused by the negligence of the ship; objections taken on the basis of powers conferred under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia were overruled.

Labour and Wages. Under the British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act every employer is required to post up in his establishment a copy of the order of the Board of Adjustment fixing the minimum wage for his employees. In a case under the Act a company refused to post the order fixing the minimum rate of wage for the lumber industry at 40 cents an hour. Conviction by a magistrate at Vancouver was carried to the Court of Appeal, but was upheld. In another series of cases two men employed as cooks by a lumber company in British Columbia were held to be entitled to the 40c. per hour prescribed for the lumber industry as above mentioned. In a more general way the following decisions may be cited: In a judgment rendered by the First Divisional Court at Hamilton, Ontario, in a case concerning non-payment of wages, it was held that a person making a contract of employment on behalf of a second person becomes personally liable for the payment of wages when he does not disclose that he is acting for such second person. Under a Manitoba decision, a workman engaged on a monthly wage must be paid monthly, while in an Alberta case it was held that wages not yet earned cannot be garnisheed. In another Alberta case it was held that where an agent is employed to do a certain thing and his compensation is fixed as a percentage on resulting business, he is entitled to such commission even after the termination of his employment. That an employer is answerable in law for the tortious act of his servant done in the course of his employment and for his master's interest was the effect of a British Columbia decision; the case involved the entry of the business manager of a wholesale firm into a retail establishment and the removal of goods from the latter under the suspicion that the store had been abandoned by the proprietor. In another B. C. case it was held that an employer is liable in certain circumstances for the action of his servants outside working hours. In the case in question the employees of a mining company lit a fire to cook their breakfast; the fire escaped from their control, causing damage to other property. The owner brought action against the employer, who was held liable for the loss occasioned. In a Saskatchewan case, the Appeal Court held that where work under a contract has been so badly done that it requires to be done again, the contractor is not entitled to be paid anything therefor, and the contractee is entitled to recover the amount spent by him on materials wasted by the contractor.

Industrial Accidents—Safety and Health

The annual record of industrial accidents of the Department of Labour for 1927 showed that altogether some 1,378 fatal accidents occurred to workmen in Canada in the course of their employment. Of these, 23 per cent. were in transportation, 13 per cent. in construction and 12 per cent. in mining and smelting.

An outstanding disaster during 1928 was that which occurred at the Hollinger Mine* near Timmins, Ont., on Feb. 10, when some 39 employees were killed.

The Report of the enquiry into the conditions at the MacGillivray Coal Mine at Coleman, Alta., by the Hon. Chief Justice Hardy, appointed by the

*NOTE.—See Section, Province of Ontario, for further particulars of Hollinger disaster.

Government of Alberta, for this purpose, was published early in 1928. The enquiry was in consequence of a disaster resulting from an explosion in the mine in November, 1926, when 10 employees were killed. No blame was attached to any of the mine workers or officials, the Report paying a tribute to the "heroic conduct of all concerned."

An important series of regulations governing blasting operations in British Columbia metalliferous mines was issued during 1927, while new specifications for construction camps were issued in Alberta.

The 1928 Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario was held at Hamilton on May 8-9, and was attended by 1,108 delegates including representatives from New Brunswick, Quebec, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Among those who addressed the Convention were: Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. Various interesting papers and exhibits were presented. The organization for the Convention was headed by the Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor for Ontario, with Mr. W. C. Coulter of Toronto as General Chairman, and Mr. A. E. Adam of Hamilton, Vice-Chairman.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Canadian National Safety League, outlined the activities of the League and its various branches during 1927. The sum of $10,000 was contributed by the Dominion Government to the funds of the League, which conducted general safety work throughout the Dominion and co-ordinated the activities of various Provincial leagues and other organizations. The work of the main body included a distribution of many thousands of bulletins and other progaganda.

The Department of Labour. The activities of the Dominion Department of Labour were described in full detail in the Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, which was issued for distribution shortly prior to the 1928 Session of the Dominion Parliament. For the settlement of strikes there was no change in the jurisdiction of the department, which includes the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the general exercise of conciliation in labour troubles. In the work of conciliation the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, took a particularly active personal part in several 1927 cases, and with officers of the Department was successful in effecting settlements. The Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada was continued under the auspices of the Department; the Report above mentioned set out the various works on the construction of which wages were paid in accordance with schedules prepared in the Department. Publications of the Department during the year included Annual Reports on Labour Organization, on Organization in Industry, and on Labour Legislation in Canada, together with the monthly issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, containing the statistical and other information relating to labour conditions collected under the Conciliation and Labour Act. The Department is also charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, the Government Securities Act, the Old Age Pension Act, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and the Technical Education Act, references to 1927-28 procedure under each of which will be found under appropriate headings elsewhere in the present sections.

Technical Education. The Right Honourable the Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons on Apr. 23, the intention of the Government to discontinue grants under the Technical Education Act, which would expire Mar. 31, 1929. The Prime Minister stated that it was never contemplated that the Federal Treasury should continue indefinitely to contribute to technical education. There was the further consideration of the greatly increased grant of the Dominion Government towards scientific and industrial research. Subsequently to this announcement, a large delegation organized by the Urban School Trustees' Association of Ontario, and representing educational and labour interests, waited on the Government. The intimation, was repeated, however, that the grants expiring in 1921 would not be renewed, although in cases where provinces had not made full use of past opportunity the Government is prepared to consider extending time.

The Second National Conference on Technical Education met in Ottawa in February, 1927, at the call of the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, delegates representing the education departments in every Province being present. Various details of administration under the Technical Education Act being discussed. The First Conference was held in October, 1920.

Workmen's Compensation. The subject of workmen's compensation has been mentioned incidentally elsewhere in this Section in the references to new legislation and to legal decisions affecting labour. In addition, a note may be made of certain administrative records and activities of the year in this highly important field.

Since the adoption of the Employees' Compensation Act in 1918, Dominion advances on account of compensation pensions, etc., have amounted to $1,655,268. In the fiscal year 1926-27, $316,721 was dispersed on compensation or pension account and $24,246 on administration, the great majority of the cases having to do with the Canadian Government Railway System. In Ontario the Workmen's Compensation Board dealt with 71,979 accidents during 1927, compensation or medical aid being allowed in 61,078 cases. The total amount of benefits awarded was $6,084,655; administration expenses amounted to $283,719. The rehabilitation of injured workmen was receiving increased attention in this Province. In Nova Scotia the Workmen's Compensation Board reported 7,424 accidents; the loss of four fishing vessels brought the number of fatalities to 147 as compared with 107 in 1926. In the 11 years since the Nova Scotia Act became operative total compensation amounting to $11,527,220 had been paid. In Alberta new regulations under the Act amended certain definitions. In Quebec, organization under the new legislation was under way at the time of going to press. In British Columbia, 219,670 accidents had been dealt with by the Board in the ten years in which the legislation has been in effect.

A prominent feature of the year was the number of Provincial commissions engaged in investigating phases of the subject of workmen's compensation. In Quebec, the Provincial Government in October, 1927, appointed the Hon. Walter Mitchell, K.C., formerly Provincial Treasurer, and Mr. Louis Demers, K.C., of Quebec, to conduct an enquiry into the working of workmen's compensation boards in the neighbouring Provinces. The Premier in announcing the appointments, stated that the Government desired to ascertain once and for all whether the Commission system of administration would suit conditions in the Province of Quebec with regard to workmen's compensation; moreover the Government desired to implement the promise made to labour representatives early in the year that the subject would be finally dealt with at the next Session of the Legislature. This action preceded the introduction of the legislation already mentioned. In New Brunswick, the Report of the Royal Commission which had been investigating the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act upon the lumber industry was tabled at the 1928 Session of the Provincial Legislature by the Premier, along with the Report of the Royal Commission on means of stabilizing the lumber industry in that Province. Mr. Justice Grimmer was Chairman of the Commission, with F. C. Beatteay of Saint John, representing the companies and operators, and George A. Stone, of Moncton, representing labour. Their eight recommendations included suggestions for introduction of more Safety First and First Aid methods, further reduction in the operating expenses of the Compensation Board, several minor changes in the law, and reduction of the period when application might be made for compensation from one year to six months. In August, 1927, the Government of Nova Scotia appointed Mr. Carl. D. Dennis, of Amherst, under the Public Enquiries Act, to enquire into the position of the fishing and lumbering industries in relation to workmen's compensation in that Province. The Commission subsequently recommended that the fishing industry should be released entirely from the operation of the Act, the exceptional organization and the incalculable accident experience of this industry placing it in a class by itself. With regard to the lumber industry, the Commission found that there is no immediate necessity for increasing the present rates and assessments, but that a more equitable system of assessment can be levied upon this industry. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alberta at its 1927 Session, the Provincial Govern-

ment on June 14, 1927, appointed a representative committee to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation in the Province. The Committee consisted of five representative employers, five representatives of employees and five members of the Legislative Assembly. The instructions to the Committee were not only to make a survey of the two compensation Acts now on the statute books of the Province, but also to look into the question of administration for the purpose of making any recommendation thought advisable. Appointment of a commission to ascertain the views of labour and of employers of labour in Saskatchewan regarding the best methods of looking after workmen injured in accidents in the course of their work and taking care of the dependants of workmen killed in industrial accidents was announced in 1928 by the Premier. Mr. P. M. Anderson, K.C., was named as chairman, to be assisted by Messrs, L. D. McTavish, Moose Jaw, an officer of the running trades; Harry Perry, Regina, a representative of the Saskatchewan executive of the Trades and Labour Congress; F. M. Still, Regina, of the P. Burns Co., and A. W. Heise, a contractor, of Saskatoon. A departmental examination into the facts was made some years before, but the results were not entirely satisfactory, largely because the body making the finding was not representative of those concerned. To overcome this objection it was decided to appoint a commission outside the Government service.

An interesting publication of the year was a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics of nearly 700 pages on workmen's compensation laws as they exist (1927) in the United States and Canada. The bulletin pointed out that compensation legislation began earlier in Canada than in the United States, as a result of British influence. The bulletin further contained some interesting comparisons of the general nature of the legislation in the two countries.

Notes. The International Paper Company announced in November, 1927, the third offering of its cumulative seven per cent. preferred stock to employees. The number of Canadian employees to whom the subscription plan applied was approximately 7,726. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company also offered during 1927 those in its employ an opportunity to subscribe for 50,000 shares in its ordinary capital stock at $150 per share, the maximum number of shares for which an employee might subscribe being fixed at one share for each $200 of his annual rate of pay, in no event to exceed twenty shares.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. James Malcolm) announced in the House of Commons on Feb. 13, 1928, that the Government proposed to expand the work of the National Research Council, and that for this purpose the sum of $3,000,000 would be appropriated, to be spent over a period of ten years. In pursuance of this programme, the sum of $750,000 was to be spent during 1928 for the erection of national laboratories, combining the functions of the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh. When these laboratories were established, the Council would be enabled most effectively to assist Canadian industries in the solution of their technical problems and the development of the natural resources of the country.

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Corporation Finance as Leading Factor in Prosperous Year

The marked activity of corporations in the financial field must be considered the outstanding feature, not alone of the year 1927, but of the early part of 1928 as well. For the first time in Canadian history the financing operations of corporations exceeded $300,000,000 in a single year in bond issues alone, a total surpassing the previous record established in 1926 by close to $30,000,000; far more than treble the total amount of new money secured by corporations in 1925 by the issue of bonds; four times the total of 1924 and nearly six times that of 1922. The year 1927 was the first in which corporation bond financing exceeded 50 per cent. of the total; greater for the first time than the combined amounts of government, municipal and railway loans.

The frequent appearances of the corporations in the money markets may be taken in the first place as evidence of the need of further capital for expansion to meet the progress of the country and its growing needs. Furthermore, this was a result of a tendency (that became even more pronounced in the first half of 1928) for the purchase of private corporations and their development into limited liability companies, with the general public as the holders of control through the securities offered. The success of this latter movement in turn was the result to a vast extent of a broadening of interest in investments among the general public, that was to have its outcome in a remarkable outburst of stock market activity and the upswing of security prices to average levels never before even wildly anticipated.

It should be noted, also, that a considerable proportion of corporation financing in 1927-28 represented refunding operations. This was stimulated by the abundance of money in Canada and by a coincident condition, a declining rate of interest-return demanded on bonds or stocks, which enabled the corporations to replace old issues by new ones bearing a lower rate of interest or of dividend. As distinct from a 5 per cent. coupon rate prevailing in 1926, and a higher rate for some years previous, Dominion and Provincial Government financing was carried out almost entirely in 1927 on a 4½ per cent. rate. Municipalities found themselves able to borrow on a rate that shaded steadily down from 5.25 to 5.10 and 5.00 per cent. and even under this level. High grade public

utilities established 5 per cent. as an accepted interest rate and this precedent was broken by Shawinigan Water & Power Company, when it found an eager market for a new series of bonds whose interest rate was only 4½ per cent. Victory Bonds rose to new high levels, with a return as low as 4.10 to 4.12 per cent., and Provincial Government issues (Ontario 4½'s) came out at the close of 1927 on a yield basis of only 4.15 per cent. to the investing public. This compared with as high as 6.60 per cent. in the early post-war period for the highest grade Government bonds.

The total of upwards of $300,000,000 applied to corporation financing in 1927 referred, as has been noted, to bond issues only. Preferred, and to a greater extent, common stocks, were also a feature of the period under review. It was estimated that issues of stocks made by corporations and absorbed during the year exceeded $150,000,000. Another medium for financing corporate requirements was by the issue of "rights"—new stock offered to existing shareholders of a corporation at a price below the current market level. The total raised in this way exceeded $50,000,000. In a few months of 1928 an amount at least double this was subscribed by shareholders of corporations in issues offered them as such, apart altogether from what might be termed "public" offerings of bonds or shares. A reference later on to 1928 conditions will show how this movement continued to a point where the market became glutted—the "saturation" point more than passed.

The ready absorption of what would previously have been regarded as "huge" financial loan operations for corporations, was also an evidence of an abundance of ready money, the result in turn of general prosperity existing over the whole country. Unlike the case of the United States, where the peaks of 1926 in many directions of industry were frequently not repeated in 1927, Canada steadfastly forged ahead in all but a few directions. The corporations themselves as a rule showed increased turnovers and profits; the railways for the greater part of the year produced larger earnings, although the latter months curtailed these with dilatory crop conditions; the banks swept ahead with larger deposits and earnings that in every instance exceeded those of the previous year, and in most cases were the highest in their history. Business generally found a sturdy backing in the third excellent crop in succession in Western Canada. The Department of Finance at Ottawa supplied what was at once a proof of national prosperity and an encouragement to business in at least two directions: the Minister was able to supply cash amounting to $55,505,650 out of a total of refunding operations of $100,505,650, requiring to borrow only $45,000,000 of the total, and that on a 3-year basis only, at a 4 per cent. rate, through notes subscribed for at par, wiping out bonds that bore a coupon rate of 5½ per cent. Another tangible evidence of the prosperous condition of Dominion finances was a reduction of 10 per cent. in the Income tax, which was supplemented in 1928 by a second similar cut, and a reduction in the Sales tax from 4 to 3 per cent.

In industry—more closely than ever before associated with public finance—power, and pulp and paper developments continued on the impressive scale of several years past. Hydro-electric installations were carried out to the extent of 221,655 additional horse-power capacity, bringing the total in Canada to over 4,770,000 H.P., with the certainty of the total exceeding 5,000,000 H.P. during 1928. The expansion of the newsprint industry continued apace, with 1,600 tons being added to the daily capacity of the mills. The Canadian output, which in 1926 had taken the world's leadership (from the United States) continued to widen the gap with an output of 2,086,949 tons compared with 1,881,737 tons in 1926; 1,522,217 in 1925; 1,352,994 in 1924; 1,266,232 in 1923; 1,081,916 in 1922 and 808,066 tons in 1921. Construction figures showed large increases, and the output of cement reached a new high level in 1927, far ahead of the 1926 total, and exceeding the previous peak of production reached in the years 1912 and 1913. Canada's mining industry saw an expansion during the year that was unparalleled in its history, interest in this country's great mineral wealth being stimulated by the holding in Canada of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress. This brought eminent mining engineers and financiers from all parts of the world for an inspection of the leading mining areas in the country. Production ran far ahead of the previous year, reaching new high totals in such minerals as lead and zinc. The completion of a copper-gold smelter for the Noranda mine, and the gradual unfolding of the almost sensational ore values in this leading mine of the newly developed Rouyn area in Quebec, and the later developments that brought the Flin Flon mine in Manitoba before the eyes of the world, all went to create an intense interest in mining and in mining securities. So much so that the leading medium in Canada for trading in mining stocks, the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, found its facilities taxed to the utmost to cope with the unparalleled volume of transactions that developed late in 1927.

The life insurance companies of Canada underwrote a much larger volume of business than ever before, and the fire companies saw a further decline in the loss ratio, directly due, it was believed, to a lessening of the "moral hazard" on account of improved business conditions.

The Stock Markets, as has been noted, experienced unprecedented activity, a condition created in the United States as well. Montreal Stock Exchange saw the arrival of "100,000 shares a day," and its year's (1927) total of transactions amounted to 9,992,617 shares as compared with 6,751,570 in 1926 and 4,316,636 in 1925. Toronto Stock Exchange had an even greater percentage of gain, its total being up from 2,672,167 shares in 1926 to 4,493,495 shares in 1927. The Toronto Curb more than doubled—up from 4,110,139 shares to 8,724,495. As the detailed account of individual securities appearing further on indicates, gains shown by leading listed securities during the year ran close to $800,000,000.

Mergers and Capital Reorganizations. The period of 1927-28 will take its place as remarkable for another phase of corporation development, the creation of mergers. The most notable one was that of Abitibi, Spanish River and four other newsprint mills. This was followed soon after by the consolidation of St. Maurice Valley Corporation and Laurentide Company. Later on Donnacona Paper Co. came under control of Price Bros. & Co. These mergers were regarded as a logical result of conditions in an industry that had developed a "surplus" of capacity through an expansion programme prolonged over a period of three years, and certain to continue for one or two years more. In spite of a marked growth in consumption of newsprint, especially in the United States, the new tonnage came in too rapidly, and the ratio of production (and sale) to installed capacity declined steadily until in June, 1928, it was just below 80. It was generally felt that consolidations of newsprint corporations would not only cut overhead costs but render more simple a regulation of production in line with demand that would hold prices at the fairly profitable levels that had been in effect for some time past. Other instances of mergers are treated later on.

Capital reorganizations of existing limited liability corporations was another pronounced phase of the year's activities. The purchase of Canada Cement Co. was one of the most notable; also the rather dramatic bidding for control of British Columbia Electric Company. What may be regarded as the financial "coup" of the year was the securing of control of British Empire Steel Corporation, one of Canada's greatest industrial organizations, by Holt, Gundy interests, in many respects the most active in financial operations on a large scale of any group during the year.

Optimistic Tone of Bankers' Addresses. The Annual Addresses delivered at the meetings* of shareholders of the various banks, bore witness to favourable conditions in general existing throughout the country. The retiring President of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., declared that he saw "no reason why an abatement of confidence in the continuance of the prosperous conditions need be apprehended." The General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, declared that the past year had been the most expansive in the country's commercial history, and that Canadians had experienced a higher degree of individual prosperity than ever before. He attributed this improvement to a succession of good harvests, and to a great broadening of the bases of production. He estimated the spending power of the farming classes obtained from the sale of their products for the year at $1,700,000,000. The President of the Royal Bank of Canada, Sir Herbert S. Holt, concluded his address with the following strongly optimistic words: "This situation abroad, taken together with the well-established prosperity which exists

* NOTE.—Those in the Autumn of 1927 or Spring of 1928.

at home, constitutes a propitious combination of conditions favourable to continued expansion. At no time in the past has the outlook been more favourable than at the present for the prolonged prosperity of Canada." The President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sir John Aird, declared that the year had proved to be "one of active business and definite progress in several directions." The General Manager, Mr. S. H. Logan, said: "The general business situation is sound, the purchasing power of the people of Canada is greater than it has ever been before, and the development of the natural resources of the country, proceeds apace. . . . This creates an ideal atmosphere for future progress, and if we will but give painstaking attention to our business and avoid excesses such as over-trading or speculation, we in Canada can face the future with confidence and certainly look forward to another year of progress and prosperity." The General Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, Mr. N. L. McLeod, declared that "speaking generally, conditions justify confidence. With inventories at a low point, the purchasing power of our people greater and an adequate supply of credit assured, there is every reason to expect that production in 1928 will exceed that of the year just past." The newly appointed President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. S. J. Moore, stated: "The purchasing power of the country has been maintained at a high standard and the general situation has been one of sustained prosperity."

Favourable Comments Other than Canadian. From time to time prominent visitors to Canada dealt publicly with the favourable conditions that were evident, and in many directions the prosperity of the country was brought to the attention of investors in Great Britain and the United States particularly. In October, 1927, Mr. E. R. Peacock, of London, England, who had been appointed a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, said on his arrival in Toronto, according to *The Toronto Daily Star* (Oct. 11, 1927): "I believe this country is in line for a long period of material prosperity. I think the present advance in Canada is sound and on a solid foundation." The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, in an address delivered before the Canadian Club of Montreal, in the same month, referred to the "satisfactory and heartening" economic progress made in Canada by a comparatively small population. Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, on returning from a visit to Great Britain, said (Sept. 3, 1927): "It is obvious that Canada presents a very attractive field to British investors, and our reductions in the Income tax rates, the reports of good crops, and the general tone of prosperity in news despatches from Canada, carry a strong appeal to men and women of the British Isles who contemplate establishing homes Overseas." The London *Statist*, in referring to Canadian banks, said in an international banking number in December, 1927, that the exceptional difficulties of the past few years appeared to have been definitely overcome, and at present the Canadian banks

"control a mass of credit-power substantially in excess of the requirements of the Dominion."

Protecting the Public. While laying stress on favourable conditions prevailing in Canada the banks were careful to issue warnings from time to time, of over-confidence and of excess in speculation. This was notably the theme of the address delivered before the Canadian Bankers' Association by the President, Mr C. E. Neill, referred to elsewhere in this Section. Sir John Aird, after referring to the great mining developments that were taking place in Canada in various areas, declared to his shareholders at the Annual Meeting that "It is unfortunate that the real progress being made in the development of Canadian mineral resources is accompanied by speculation on a large scale, which brings in its train the usual evils and does little or nothing to advance the true interests of mining." The Ontario Government during the 1928 Session introduced a measure whose intent was to enable a closer check to be kept on unscrupulous salesmen and thus protect the investor. Various prosecutions were carried out and a number of sentences imposed on those found guilty of fraud in connection with the offerings of securities. A group of financial organizations in the Province of Quebec organized a "Better Business Bureau" in the City of Montreal, reference to which is made further on in connection with the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. Various rumours were the natural outcome of a certain amount of unrestrained speculation, and *The Globe*, Toronto, in an editorial, urged the executives of the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges "to trace to their source some of the flagrantly lying statements recently made concerning stocks," and to act severely with the authors.

Bond Financing in 1927. The outstanding feature of bond financing in Canada in 1927 was the predominance of corporation issues, the total of $380,000,000 being the largest in the history of the country. Conversely, Dominion and Provincial Government and Municipal borrowing was on a much smaller scale than for several years past. Approximately 40% of the corporation financing was connected with power and paper companies, the totals working out as follows: power companies, $74,475,000 and newsprint companies. $75,396,169. A substantial portion of corporation financing was for refunding purposes, the replacement of an outstanding bond by one bearing a lower interest coupon, that had become marketable through the general decline in interest rates in the past few years. Among the chief corporation issues of the year were: Lake St. John Power & Paper Company, 6½%, 20-year, $8,000,000; Abitibi Fibre Company, 6%, 20-year, $4,000,000; Canada Department Stores, 7%, 20-year, $6,750,000; Abitibi Power & Paper Company, 6%, 4-year, $4,000,000; Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company, 6%, $5,000,000; Provincial Paper Company, 5½%, $5,300,000; Montreal Island Power Company, 5½%, 30-year, $8,000,000; Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, 5½%, 20-year, $4,000,000; Bell Telephone Company, 5%, 30-year, $10,000,000; Canadian Vickers, 6%, $2,750,000; Matthews Steamship Co., 6¾, 15-year, $2,000,000; Gatineau Power Company, 5% (1956), $18,500,000; St. Maurice Valley Corporation, 5½%, 30-year, $2,000,000; Port Alfred P. & P. Corporation, 5½%, 30-year, $10,133,000; Massey-Harris Company, 5%, 20-year, $12,000,000; Fraser Companies, 6½%, 15-year, $5,000,000, and 6%, 25-year, $1,664,520; Murray Bay Paper Co., 6½%, 20-year, $2,000,000; General Steel Wares, 6%, 25-year, $9,000,000;

Canada Cement Co., 5½%, 20-year, $20,000,000; Shawinigan Water & Power Co., 4½%, 40-year, $35,000,000; Cochrane, Dunlop Hardware Co., 6½%, 20-year, $2,500,000; Aldred Investment Trust, 4½%, 40-year, $5,000,000; Power Corporation of Canada, 5%, 30-year, $5,000,000; United Grain Growers, 5%, 20-year, $3,750,000.

The only borrowing done by the Dominion Government in 1927 consisted of an issue for refunding purposes that did not reach the public, $45,000,000 of 3-year, 4% notes. An amount of $55,000,000 of maturing Victory Bonds was met out of surplus.

The Canadian National Railways sold two issues, for a total of $80,000,000. The first was an issue of 15-year, serial 4½% bonds, offered in April for $15,000,000, and the second, in June, 30-year, 4½% bonds of $65,000,000, of which $54,000,000 was sold in the United States and the balance in Canada.

All the Provinces came before the public with loans during the year, with an aggregate of $109,920,500. Of this total the Province of Ontario was responsible for $48,000,000 in two issues; one of $24,000,000 in January, and one of a similar amount in October, each the preferred medium for this Province of serial bonds. Nova Scotia was second in the total with $18,370,000 for two issues.

In connection with municipal financing the City of Toronto borrowed the largest amount, $14,300,000 in two issues. Montreal came into the market three times for $13,300,000. Winnipeg was third with $4,195,000, and Vancouver, fourth, with a total of $3,160,000, while others included Hamilton, $1,504,000, and Quebec City, $1,463,000.

The following record of government and railway bond sales in 1927, compiled by A. E. Ames & Co., indicates the prevailing rate of 4½% as compared with that of 5½% that was carried by the "Victory Loan" and several subsequent Federal issues:

DOMINION GOVERNMENT

1927	Issue	Int. Rate	Term Years	Amount in Canada	Placed in U.S.	Price	Basis
Nov.	Dom. of Canada.....	4%	3-year	45,000,000 Treas. Notes			

PROVINCIAL

					In Canada	In U.S.		
Jan.	7	Saskatchewan.....	4½%	30	.....	1,468,500	94.28	4.86%
	11	Alberta.....	4½%	15 & 30	631,250	1,893,750	94.972	.....
	12	Manitoba.....	4½%	30	404,250	1,212,750	94.50	4.85%
	12	Ontario.....	4½%	30 ins.	6,000,000	18,000,000	97.2335	4.77%
	20	British Columbia....	4½%	2	1,500,000	4,500,000	99.564	4.73%
Feb.	8	New Brunswick.....	4¾%	20	390,000	250,000	99.68	4.77%
Apr.	5	Manitoba.....	4½%	30	.....	2,169,000	96.80	4.70%
	7	Quebec.....	4½%	30	.....	4,000,000	99.031	4.56%
	26	Alberta.....	4½%	40	.....	3,875,000	96.55	4.69%
May		Nova Scotia.....	4⅜%	4 mos.	.....	6,000,000	.....	.....
	26	Saskatchewan.....	4½%	30	.....	2,471,000	98.11	4.67%
June		Manitoba Drain. Dist	4½%	30	200,000	.....	97.189	4.67%
Sept.	2	Nova Scotia.....	4½%	20	.....	12,370,000	97.4178	4.70%
		Saskatchewan.....	4½%	30	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
	28	British Columbia....	4½%	2 & 30	5,000,000	1,000,000	97.23	4.67%
							98.86	4.60%
Oct.	19	Man. Drainage Dist..	4½%	30	45,000	.....	96.90	4.70%
	26	Ontario.....	4½%	30 ser.	9,600,000	14,400,000	99.3079	4.57%
	28	Prov. of P.E.I.....	4½%	20	60,000	.....	98.77	4.60%
Nov.	17	Saskatchewan.....	4%	30	1,840,000	890,000	91.652	4.51%
	21	Alberta.....	4%	30	1,850,000	.....	91.923	4.49%
	22	Manitoba.....	4%	30	500,000	2,500,000	92.657	4.45%
	24	New Brunswick.....	4½%	20	.....	1,800,000	101.569	4.38%
						2,000,000		
					$29,120,500	$80,800,000		
		Total.....						$109,920,500

RAILWAYS

Apr.	Can. Nat. Railways..	4½%	May 1, 28-42	15,000,000	x4.50	4.70%
June	Can. Nat. Railways..	4½%	30	11,000,000	98.50	4.60%
				$11,000,000	$69,000,000	
	Total					$80,000,000

(x) Offering Price.

The following estimate of Canadian financing of 1927 as compared with 1926 is provided by J. H. Gundy:

	1926	1927
Dominion and Provincial Governments	$177,794,000	$216,427,722
Municipal Bonds	64,134,632	74,857,318
Corporation—		
Power	125,250,000	74,725,000
Pulp and Paper	73,308,000	59,489,167
Railway	32,000,000	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	64,360,000	138,113,900
Preference Shares—		
Power	9,500,000	16,000,000
Pulp and Paper	9,200,000	26,000,000
Miscellaneous	34,762,700	65,258,300
Total	$590,309,332	$685,871,407

It is estimated that more than one-third of this total was for refunding purposes. The above financing was divided between Canadian, United States and English markets approximately as follows:—

	Canada	United States	England
Government and Municipal	$139,671,895	$151,613,145	
Corporation	174,954,400	100,675,000	$11,698,667
Preference Shares	84,558,300	21,000,000	1,700,000
Total	$399,184,595	$273,288,145	$13,398,667

RANGE OF PRICES VICTORY AND WAR LOANS 1927 AND 1928 TO JUNE 30th.

	1927		To June 30, 1928.	
	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan 1931	102.70	101.00	102.85	101.55
War Loan 1937	106.95	102.95	106.70	104.00
Victory Loan 1933	106.90	103.05	106.50	103.10
Victory Loan 1937	111.15	106.85	110.95	107.80
Victory Loan 1934	105.75	102.80	105.85	102.30
Renewal 1932	104.40	101.85	105.80	101.40
Refunding 1928	101.50	99.75	100.60	99.70
Refunding 1943	106.40	102.30	106.10	103.60
Refunding 1940	103.40	96.50	102.90	99.40
Refunding 1944	103.00	96.60	103.05	99.25
Refunding 1946	102.70	96.70	103.15	100.15

Canadian Stock Exchanges in 1927. While the year 1926 had seen new record volumes of business transacted on the Canadian Stock Exchanges, the year 1927 saw these far eclipsed. Montreal Stock Exchange saw the arrival of the 100,000-share day, and the total of transactions for the year was more than 3,240,000 shares ahead of 1926, the total of 9,992,627 showing an increase of nearly 50% over the 1926 total of 6,751,570. The 1927 figures were far more than double those of 1925 (4,316,636) and close to five times the 1923 total (2,091,002 shares). The following table shows the monthly and annual records for the seven years from 1921 to 1927:

	1927 Shares	1926 Shares	1925 Shares	1924 Shares	1923 Shares	1922 Shares	1921 Shares
Jan.	510,380	512,022	393,118	347,709	161,724	111,384	216,814
Feb.	531,336	810,908	297,577	294,207	313,341	126,928	269,846
Mar.	622,040	581,524	265,342	223,219	273,753	174,782	217,848
Apr.	700,130	323,094	189,070	167,849	173,247	423,543	196,514
May	868,605	335,398	354,476	166,466	201,498	319,460	214,821
June	944,729	285,975	257,174	141,977	139,739	162,863	198,038
July	419,177	270,542	290,402	137,867	111,288	142,561	91,954
Aug.	627,009	976,070	427,009	182,538	116,080	309,676	108,404
Sept.	1,172,169	786,615	398,367	169,733	117,810	376,017	115,061
Oct.	1,179,565	735,135	637,444	269,890	98,001	283,694	163,084
Nov.	1,073,798	484,400	322,674	307,917	197,994	230,094	148,182
Dec.	1,343,689	649,887	484,003	277,411	186,527	240,876	128,037
Total	9,992,627	6,751,570	4,316,636	2,686,603	2,091,002	2,910,878	2,068,613

The movement of stock prices was, in the main, an upward one, as had been the case in 1926. According to *The Gazette*, Montreal, 172 listed stocks made their appearance during the year. Of these 107 showed net gains ranging as high in one instance as 245 points. Only 25 stocks lost ground, and in only six cases did the losses exceed 10 points each. Forty-six stocks showed net gains exceeding 20 points each, and five advanced over 100 points each.

Brazilian Traction established a new record among all stocks for all time on the Canadian Exchanges with a turnover of 2,619,196 shares on the Montreal Exchange, reaching a new high of 234⅞, and closing at 219¼ for a net gain of 116 points. Second in activity was International Nickel, taking in a turnover of 818,999 shares before it was transferred from the Montreal Curb Market to the "Big Board" in October, where it added 391,803 shares, a total of 1,210,802. Its net gain was 47½ points at the close of 86. Canadian Industrial Alcohol was traded in to the extent of 750,721 shares, its net gain (at 37½) being 14¼ points. Massey-Harris was fourth with 696,455 shares; then came Shawinigan with 602,594 shares, closing at 89¾ for the four-for-one split stock, up 99 points; Montreal "Power," 343,036 shares, up 20⅛ at 90; Quebec Power, 130,530 shares of old stock going off the Board at 303 for a gain of 103 points, with 144,348 shares of the new traded in (four-for-one unit), up to 88½, a net gain for the year of 154 points. Other active securities of over 100,000 shares sold were: Abitibi 216,745 shares, up 60 points; Asbestos Corporation common, 197,066, up 11¼; Brompton, 132,289, up 19; Canada Cement Company (old), 143,820, up 121 points; Canada Steamship Lines preferred, 120,973, up 8½; Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, 326,688, up 6; Dominion Bridge, 253,422, up 175, for the old stock, and 204,407 of the new; Dominion Glass, 106,782, up 23½; Dominion Textile Company, 112,621, up 26½; Laurentide (Paper), 332,988, up 6; National Breweries, 480,081, up 49½; Spanish River common, 180,935, up 40¾; Steel Company of Canada, 110,673, up 69¼; Wayagamack, 116,084, up 54; and Winnipeg Electric, 127,326,up 38½ points.

Toronto Stock Exchange. According to Mr. Avern Pardoe, President of Toronto Stock Exchange, trading in 1927 "reached a volume never before equalled in the whole course of its history." Total transactions were 4,493,495 shares, or almost double the 1926 total of 2,672,167. Trading on Toronto Curb was also greatly in excess of 1926, being 8,724,495 compared with 4,110,139. Seats on Toronto Stock Exchange trebled in value during the year, two sales going through at $65,000 each.

Montreal Curb Market. The Montreal Curb Market in 1927, its first complete year of operations, saw dealings in 3,594,143 shares of listed stocks, exclusive of mines, and 9,418,972 shares of the latter. Ten stocks were removed from the Curb to the Stock Exchange, the chief ones being International Nickel, Massey-Harris and Power Corporation of Canada. St. Maurice Power gained 78 points; Power Corporation, 50 points, Canada Northern Power, 35; Manitoba Power, 37; and Northern Mexico Power, 30 points. British American Oil, taking into account a split of four for one, gained 68½ points, and Dominion Engineering, on a five-for-one split, 112½ points. Apart from International Nickel, Imperial Oil was the most active Curb stock, with 429,675 shares dealt in, gaining (at 60) 22¼ points. Power Corporation, with 345,153 shares, was third. Hiram Walker's and Seagram's were also very active, with 113,051 and 194,687 shares respectively.

Appreciation of $743,000,000. An unprecedented increase in values of Canadian listed securities was seen during 1927, a list of 100 of the more active stocks on the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges revealing, according to an estimate of *The Financial Times*, Montreal, a net appreciation of $743,302,691 in market values. Of the 100, 93 showed increases, and 7 declined. The appreciation total was $749,920,576, an average increase of $8,064,000 per stock; while the declines aggregated only $6,617,885, or an average of $945,412. The 93 stocks referred to above were up 3,428 points or an average of 36 points each; while the 7 declines amounted to only 57¾ points or under 9 points for each stock. Dominion Bridge led, according to this record, with 200 points; with Ogilvie up

195 points; and City Dairy up 151. Imperial Oil headed the list with an appreciation of $144,061,874; Brazilian Traction was second with $123,365,958; International Nickel, up $28,230,902; Montreal "Power," up $41,857,658; International Petroleum, $33,846,834; British American Oil, $26,190,000; Imperial Tobacco, $18,014,775; Canada Cement, $16,335,000, Abitibi, $14,750,000.

Mining Stocks in 1927. As in the case of the industrial stocks the year 1927 showed unusual activity in mining securities with sharp increases in values of the majority, and substantial declines, on the other hand, in several of the older stocks. The greatest appreciation in the gold mines was shown by Teck-Hughes, whose capital value, according to market levels, rose from $25,940,000 to $50,555,550, a gain of $24,783,616. Lake Shore was second, up $22,900,000 from $31,400,000 to $54,300,000. Third was Kirkland Lake Gold, up $10,055,000, from $3,495,000 to $13,550,000. Bidgood was up $950,000; McIntyre, $1,515,000; Premium Gold, $1,900,000; Beaver Consolidated, $3,090,000; Coniaurium, $1,950,000, and Dome Mines, $3,222,000. Hollinger Gold Mines, on the other hand, declined in market valuation $11,808,000, from $100,368,000 to $88,560,000; Pioneer was down from $2,745,250 to $1,605,000; and Vipond Consolidated, from $3,360,000 to $1,721,250. Among the silver mines, Abana, up from $510,000 to $6,460,000, a gain of $5,950,000, was well in the lead. Next came Amulet, up $4,975,000 from $7,200,000 to $12,175,000, with Mining Corporation up $1,178,443, from $5,229,157 to $6,407,600.

Financial Developments of First Half of 1928

A sharp reversal in stock market conditions, and a restoration of the supremacy of the banks in the money markets of Canada and the United States were developments in the latter part of the first half of 1928. In January and February the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States had sought to curb speculation in the stock markets—then running riot as was the case in Canada—by raising the re-discount rate from 4 to 4½ per cent. The stock markets, after a brief hesitancy, spurned the warning, and swung upwards again almost unrestrained. Towards the end of May, 1928, when brokers' loans in the United States were rising by $1,000,000,000 or more each week, the banks exerted still more pressure by raising rates of "Call" money to 6, 7, 8 and, finally, to 10 per cent., and at last succeeded in bringing about a crash of stock market prices and heavy liquidation. The fact that the average client's account had been well margined lessened the cumulative effect of the reaction on the Canadian and New York Boards. As it was, heavy losses were recorded in all directions, buying dried up, new accounts were being refused by the brokers who could not increase their loans with the banks, and after a sharp break that extended through most of June, 1928, with a second reaction later, the markets assumed a dull and inactive condition and indications were that this would continue for some time.

In Canada the banks pointed out that their "Call" loans had been more than doubled in a single year, while the slow movement in the Spring of 1928 of a more than usually large hold-over of grain in the interior and at the head of the Lakes tied up a large volume of money. A further factor to depress the Canadian stock markets was a crisis that developed in the newsprint industry. The Canadian Newsprint Company had been formed in 1927,

composed of a large proportion of Canadian tonnage, for the purpose of stabilizing prices and production in the face of a surplus of capacity. For various reasons the "agreement" did not work out successfully for the partners and a threat of a price war developed in May and June.* The possibility of a marked reduction in the price of newsprint and a consequent cutting-down of profits and, possibly, the "passing" of some dividends, combined to produce a sudden and sharp reaction in "newsprint" stocks, which coincided with the "drying-up" of the money market. The two together served to accentuate the break in the Canadian stock markets.

"Rights" to New Stock. In the early months of 1928 an unusual volume of offerings of new stock to shareholders took place, the total to the end of May exceeding $121,000,000. Among the larger amounts were: Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., $21,317,660; Brompton, $7,930,000; Power Corporation, second preferred, $7,000,000; Power Corporation, Common, $10,000,000; Shawinigan Water & Power Co., $15,885,000; Wayagamack, $1,999,980; Manitoba Power, $3,000,000.

Bond Financing in 1928. According to Royal Securities Corporation bond financing in Canada in May, 1928, with a total of $104,664,900 was the largest of any month since February, 1926. Totals for the first five months of 1928 were:

	1928	1927	1926
January	$37,426,797	$52,678,350	$ 35,478,046
February	17,143,414	17,326,186	121,688,799
March	16,349,592	27,326,463	28,038,743
April	45,089,043	70,589,321	64,669,163
May	104,664,900	42,700,616	42,595,348
Total†	$220,673,746	$210,620,936	$292,470,099

Dominion Finances. Final figures covering the Public Debt of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1928, and Revenues and Expenditures for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of July 7, 1928. These showed that the amount of the funded debt payable in Canada had been decreased during the twelve months under review, from $1,943,284,402 to $1,871,568,602. The amount payable in London had remained at $311,668,136, and the amount payable in New York was practically unchanged, $225,879,000 as compared with $225,894,000 as of Mar. 31, 1927. The total net debt on Mar. 31, 1928, was $2,296,850,232, indicating the substantial reduction of $50,984,137 as compared with the total as of Mar. 31, 1927, which was $2,347,834,370. For the 1928 fiscal year total revenues amounted to $429,700,927 as against $400,453,480 for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927. Of the former

* NOTE.—And into July, 1928. One estimate of 31 of the most active securities in the Toronto Exchange, listed and unlisted, showed a "loss" in the capital stock market values of some $293,000,000 in a few weeks, and the total loss, including the Montreal market list, would exceed $400,000,000. In many instances, not only was the entire rise wiped out, but many stocks fell far below the high levels of 1927.

† NOTE.—This total was largely made up of $105,000,000 of Dominion Government financing.

total Customs duties had produced $156,987,817, as against $141,-968,677 the previous year; Excise duties, $57,400,897 as against $48,513,160; Excise taxes (Sales tax, Stamp tax, etc.), $90,222,931 compared with $105,613,160; Income tax, $56,571,047 as against $47,386,309; and Business Profits tax, $956,031 compared with $710,102. Ordinary expenditures for the 1928 fiscal year amounted to $336,167,960 compared with $319,548,172. Of these, interest on the Public Debt required $128,902,944 and $129,675,367 for the 1928 and 1927 periods respectively.

One of the most satisfactory transactions from the point of view of Federal finances was the handling by the Minister of Finance, Hon. James A. Robb, of the maturing loans of 1927. These were as follows:

November 1st—Renewal Loan, 5½%.....	$ 29,068,400
November 15—Treasury Notes, 4%.....	8,000,000
December 1st—Victory Loans, 5½%.....	63,437,250
Total maturing.....	$100,505,650
Issued 4% treasury notes, 1927-30.....	45,000,000
Redeemed in cash.....	$ 55,505,650

Of the maturing bonds the Victory Loans represented tax-free bonds, and the wiping out of these would result in higher Income taxes for the investments that succeed these. The provision of $45,000,000 was made in the form of three-year treasury notes, bearing 4 per cent. interest that were sold to the chartered banks of Canada at par. The sale of these notes marks the first financing since 1912 which the Dominion Government effected at a net cost as low as 4 per cent. The saving in interest from the transactions concerned would amount to $3,607,800 annually.

Progress of Canadian Banks in 1927-28

The usual figures supplied by corporations covering their fiscal years are supplemented each month in the case of the chartered banks of Canada, by returns made, by law, to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa. These cover a wide variety of records among assets and liabilities, and the banking returns, month by month, constitute a valuable barometer of business conditions in Canada. The features of the returns for the previous two years or so had been the steady increases in savings deposits and in commercial (or current) loans. The former may be considered as indicating a good level of employment and of wages, as well as a spirit of thrift and of confidence in the banks as the custodians of savings. The latter item reflects the growth in business activities throughout the country, and the consequent need of additional funds for increased inventories or manufacturing operations. Savings deposits (as at Apr. 30, 1928, the latest returns at the time of writing) were up nearly $46,000,000 since the end of January; $106,600,000 in the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, and nearly $248,000,000 in the three years of 1925-28. Each month of 1928 saw savings deposits reaching a new high record for all time, a condition that was

Sir Charles B. Gordon, g.b.e.
President
The Bank of Montreal
Appointed Dec. 5, 1927

S. J. Moore, esq.
President
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Appointed Dec. 20, 1927

realized, with few exceptions, during 1927 as well. Commercial loans between Jan. 31, 1928, and Apr. 30, 1928, rose from $1,090,011,806 to $1,175,418,388, an amount of $85,406,582; the twelve-month gain to Apr. 30 was nearly $153,000,000, and the advance in the three years, 1925-28, $265,858,144, a gain closely paralleling that of savings deposits, from which account usually commercial loans are drawn.

Holdings of government securities showed a tendency to decline. During the period of "deflation," 1921 and on for several years, when commercial affairs did not require so much credit, the banks were forced to pile up their holdings of government and other high-grade securities, in order to find employment for their rapidly accumulating surplus funds. Call loans in Canada rose month by month in response to the broadening of trading of a speculative and investment character on the stock exchanges. These loans included not only stock brokerage houses, but bond houses and, partly, private clients who borrowed on their securities from the banks, depositing these as collateral. In the three-year period, 1925-28, the total far more than doubled, increasing from $119,836,937 to $255,718,982. Call loans outside of Canada represent, in the main, monies on call in New York and London, and subject to a "call" on a few hours' notice—a privilege that it would be impossible to enforce so far as the Canadian "call money" loans are concerned. These sums, at call outside Canada, are a safety valve for the country, as these eminently "liquid" resources are always available in case of an emergency arising in Canada.

The table that appears herewith also indicates a steady increase in the assets of the banks, these being up almost $94,000,000 in April, 1928; $350,000,000 in one year, and $574,000,000 in the three years.

	April 30, 1928	March 31, 1928	April 30, 1927	April 30, 1925
Notes in circulation	$ 170,688,098	$ 176,805,067	$ 172,105,609	$ 150,761,459
Savings deposits	1,511,837,937	1,487,737,722	1,405,213,554	1,263,964,473
Demand deposits	678,778,926	647,793,367	564,871,807	513,221,775
Deposits outside Canada	370,427,086	364,458,150	348,731,958	367,573,912
Government Securities	336,078,563	338,877,939	329,751,394	353,067,899
Canadian Securities	136,532,278	136,487,652	133,705,946	151,364,585
Railway Securities	68,771,799	68,743,964	64,157,627	59,674,528
Call loans in Canada	255,718,982	242,505,650	159,933,000	119,836,937
Call loans outside Canada	235,070,379	225,257,217	239,986,470	228,911,396
Current loans in Canada	1,175,418,388	1,148,782,772	1,022,450,926	909,360,244
Current loans outside	276,686,625	289,923,386	275,973,458	210,774,040
Non-current loans	7,587,587	7,626,166	8,088,253	11,229,076
Bank premises	71,047,986	70,835,691	70,793,825	72,968,762
Total Assets	3,327,122,234	3,233,267,476	2,976,944,553	2,753,320,160

Increase in Banking Profits. The year 1927 proved a prosperous one for the banks, not alone in the growth of deposits and volume of business, but in profits. In the highly prosperous—albeit inflated—conditions of 1920, the profits of the banks had reached figures that took a number of years after that date to equal. The year 1927 saw a return to the 1920 level, or an even higher one attained. The total of the Bank of Montreal, for instance, increased from $4,978,133 to $5,299,887; Bank of Nova Scotia from $2,243,243 to $2,365,319; Bank of Toronto from $1,108,692 to

$1,165,432; Canadian Bank of Commerce from $3,636,984 to $3,726,910; the Royal Bank from $4,516,239 to $5,370,145, and so on. The totals for the ten out of the eleven chartered banks whose figures were available at the time of writing, showed $22,968,937 as compared with $21,144,962, an increase of $1,823,975 or close to 9%. In every instance the amounts earned on the capital stock were increased; in the case of the Royal Bank and Banque Provinciale, the apparently lower earnings per share are explained by the existence of a larger capitalization in 1927 than in 1926. The following table shows how the profits of the banks increased in the year 1927 over 1926:

Name of Bank	Net Profits 1927	Net Profits 1926	Earned Cap. Stock 1927	Earned Cap. Stock 1926	Dividend Rate %	Dividends Paid, 1927
Bank of Montreal	$5,299,887	$4,978,133	$16.46	$15.57	12 plus 2 bonus	$4,188,338
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,365,319	2,243,243	22.65	22.43	16	1,600,000
Bank of Toronto	1,165,432	1,108,692	20.31	19.17	12 plus 1 bonus	650,000
Banque Provinciale	508,608	454,123	11.07	13.73	9	360,000
Can. Bank of Commerce	3,726,910	3,636,984	16.25	15.68	12 plus 1 bonus	2,600,000
Royal Bank	5,370,145	4,516,239	16.28	16.70	12 plus 2 bonus	3,984,983
Dominion Bank	1,328,496	1,259,277	19.38	18.22	12 plus 1 bonus	780,000
Standard Bank (1928)	917,658	821,836	16.99	15.00	12	578,808
Ban. Can. Nationale	903,200	860,659	16.42	15.65	10	550,000
Imperial Bank	1,383,282	1,265,776	19.76	18.08	12 plus 1 bonus	840,000
TOTALS	$22,968,937	$21,144,962				

Banking System under Review at Ottawa. A motion of J. S. Woodsworth, (Lab., North Centre, Winnipeg) brought the question of a national system of banking for Canada before Parliament early in 1928. H. E. Spencer, Battle River, declared there was a complete fiscal monopoly in Canada. Eleven private organizations covered the field where 20 years before there had been 32. He claimed that the Canadian banking system had not, in its methods, kept abreast in the great developments in trade and commerce. A. M. Carmichael (U. F. A., Kindersley), stated that in 60 years, 33 banks had been absorbed by others. Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, said he was opposed to the Government's entering into a general banking business. The Government's experience in loaning money for many years past had been anything but satisfactory. Loans made to Western farmers for seed grain and other loans made under the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme had proved a failure as such. The cost to the Government of these two loaning experiences had been something like $2,000,000, some of the loans going back as far as 1880. Mr. Robb maintained that, while it was true that there had been a number of failures of Canadian banks, and that a number of chartered banks had been absorbed by others, in the latter case it was generally one of the stronger financial institutions absorbing one of the weaker. Such amalgamations had often avoided great losses to shareholders and depositors. C. E. S. Tompkins, Inspector-General of Banks under the Department of Finance, told the Committee on Banking and Commerce that he did not see anything radically wrong with the banking system and felt that it met the needs of the country. The President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, A. E. Phipps, declared that there was a great fallacy in the assumption that there

ever had been in Canada any improper control of banking credit. Intimacy for a good many years with banking operations in Canada had never brought to his attention the slightest suspicion that any capitalist or group of capitalists had prevented or attempted to prevent legitimate enterprise from receiving a fair measure of banking credit. Dealing with the suggestion to form a Federal Reserve Bank in Canada he said: "The establishment of a central bank of rediscount, under the control of the Government, has been suggested. Anyone familiar with the development of our present system knows that there is to-day in Canada in effect a central bank of rediscount, with scarcely a dollar of additional cost and without any of the elaborate machinery which characterizes such institutions in other countries. Under the Finance Act the banks with the greatest ease can now obtain from the Treasury Board Dominion notes against securities, to furnish currency for the movement of the crops, and other natural products, or finished manufactures from the point of production to the consumer. The banks have to pay interest to the Government on these advances. In consequence the banks repay the Government the currency as fast as possible; just as soon as the particular operation for which the Dominion notes were borrowed is completed. The bank hands back the notes to the Government. Thus the tendency to inflation is controlled and the history of the operation of the Finance Act, both before and since the Act was made a permanent part of the financial structure of the country in 1923, shows that its operations have been kept within moderate and legitimate bounds."

An outside witness who appeared before the Committee was Mr. W. G. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston. He declared that the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, could not make a loan of five cents to anyone. It was in no sense a bank, but exercised a general supervision over the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. It could fix the character of the security which might be accepted, but could not compel a bank to make a loan. He gave it as his opinion that a Federal banking reserve system, organized on the same basis and along the same lines as the United States system, would be almost impossible in Canada.

On May 3, 1928, the Committee reported the result of the Session's deliberations and in dealing with the question of the establishment of a central bank of issue and rediscount, analogous to the Federal Reserve System of the United States, the Report said:

> The evidence adduced did not, however, convince the Committee that such could be fully achieved. The preponderance of evidence indicated that the operations of a central bank of issue, or Federal Reserve Bank as in the United States, exercised only an indirect or limited influence over price levels and that many of the functions attributed to such central bank of issue and rediscount were already being performed through the Finance Act. The Committee, however, is of opinion that owing to the rapid expansion of Canadian commercial, industrial and agricultural operations and the possibility in the near future for the need of a much larger measure of credit than at any time in the past, it is desirable that a careful study be made by competent experts of the facilities available under the Finance Act, and to determine if such are capable of ready

expansion to meet possible requirements of credit, and, further, to determine if under the present scope of the Finance Act it is possible for the Treasury Board to deal effectively with unusual variations in the rates of interest and lastly, to consider (in case it should be decided that present legislation is too restrictive) what measures should be taken to adapt our present system to the growing needs of the country.

The Committee recommended that the Minister of Finance should invite to a conference Canadian bankers and others experienced in banking, for the purpose of studying the problem of a central bank, and taking such steps as in their own opinion the premises might warrant.

Bank Debits Up 19 Per Cent. The rise in the dollar volume of business in Canada in 1927 insofar as this is indicated by bank debits to individual accounts, showed a gain of practically 19 per cent. over 1926. As the result of a number of bank mergers—which reduced the total from 16 at the end of 1923 to 11 on Dec. 31, 1927—it was felt that the bank clearings were registering a decreasing proportion of the business of the country. This is indicated month by month; a longer-term comparison showed a gain of 30 per cent. between 1924 and 1927, whereas only 21 per cent. was revealed by bank clearings. The total of "debits" for 1927, according to reports made by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $36,094,000,000, as compared with $30,358,000,000 in 1926, and $28,126,000,000 in 1925. The Maritime Provinces showed a gain of 3.8 per cent. over 1926; Quebec Province was up 27.6 per cent.; Ontario, 22; the Prairie Provinces, 4.1; British Columbia, 4.8 per cent. The following is a comparison of the chief centres in the various Provinces for the years 1926 and 1927:

Clearing House Centres	1926	1927	+Inc. —Dec. as	1927 compared with 1926	P.C. of 1927 to 1926
MARITIME PROVINCES—					
Halifax	$ 310,156,211	$ 324,547,787	+	$ 14,391,576	104.6
Moncton	80,079,852	84,077,248	+	3,997,396	105.0
Saint John	214,503,609	219,119,014	+	4,615,405	102.2
Total, Maritime Provs.	$ 604,739,672	$ 627,744,049	+	$ 23,004,377	103.8
QUEBEC—					
Montreal	$ 9,133,357,705	$11,779,679,473	+	$2,646,321,768	129.0
Quebec	653,974,690	745,180,824	+	91,206,134	113.9
Sherbrooke	122,139,414	119,046,018	—	3,093,396	97.5
Total, Quebec Prov.	$ 9,909,471,809	$12,643,906,314	+	$2,734,434,506	127.6
ONTARIO—					
Brantford	$ 104,344,131	$ 120,130,422	+	$ 15,786,291	115.1
Chatham	78,113,391	92,586,934	+	14,473,543	118.5
Fort William	93,312,892	98,596,600	+	5,283,708	105.7
Hamilton	625,859,573	677,172,777	+	51,313,204	108.2
Kingston	64,839,958	74,495,420	+	9,655,462	114.9
Kitchener	107,791,171	123,259,396	+	15,468,225	114.4
London	294,440,263	355,621,944	+	61,181,681	120.8
Ottawa	1,868,014,198	1,922,946,801	+	54,932,603	102.9
Peterborough	76,225,782	84,632,905	+	8,407,123	111.0
Sarnia	96,815,936	103,209,342	+	6,393,409	106.6
Toronto	8,209,525,043	10,536,876,258	+	2,327,351,215	128.3
Windsor	379,061,316	452,282,232	+	73,220,916	119.3
Total, Ontario	$11,998,343,651	$14,641,811,031	+	$2,643,467,380	122.0

PRAIRIE PROVINCES—					
Brandon	$ 50,324,105	$ 51,370,740	+	$ 1,046,635	102.1
Calgary	717,869,597	734,173,249	+	16,303,652	102.3
Edmonton	398,020,461	437,356,863	+	39,336,402	109.9
Letbbridge	67,394,727	64,105,290	—	3,239,437	95.1
Medicine Hat	35,076,705	40,757,596	+	5,680,891	116.2
Moose Jaw	110,068,208	109,425,240	—	642,968	99.4
Prince Albert	28,605,444	31,358,667	+	2,753,223	109.6
Regina	404,126,726	441,328,792	+	37,202,066	109.2
Saskatoon	146,930,427	160,732,823	+	13,802,396	109.4
Winnipeg	3,877,247,424	4,004,980,180	+	127,732,756	103.3
Branches Weyburn Security Bank	49,982,244	51,396,596	+	1,414,352	102.8
Total, Prairie Provs	$5,885,646,068	$6,126,986,036	+	$241,339,968	104.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
New Westminster	$ 77,071,830	$ 82,663,727	+	$ 5,591,897	107.3
Vancouver	1,553,256,186	1,595,939,598	+	42,683,412	102.7
Victoria	329,504,802	374,452,342	+	44,947,540	113.6
Total, Britisb Columbia	$ 1,959,832,818	$ 2,053,055,667	+	$ 93,222,849	104.8
Grand Total for Canada	$30,358,034,018	$36,093,503,098	+	$5,735,469,050	118.9
Bank Clearings	$17,720,584,189	$20,568,437,223	+	$2,847,853,034	116.0

Bank debits in Canada during June, 1928, were 35 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1927. The total for June, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Canadian Bankers' Association, was $3,881,000,000 compared with $2,880,000,000 in June, 1927. Stimulated by active business and speculation, bank debits during the first half of 1928 were 32 per cent. greater than in the corresponding months of 1927. The cumulative total for 1928 was $21,126,000,000, compared with $16,018,000,000 and $14,540,000,000 in the first six months of 1927 and 1926 respectively.

Bank clearings in June, 1928, were $2,067,000,000 compared with $1,655,000,000 in the same month of 1927, an increase of 25 per cent. The proposed amalgamation* of the Standard Bank with the Canadian Bank of Commerce would further vitiate the bank clearings statistics as a guide to the trend of Canadian business activity.

Canadian Bankers' Association. At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, held in Montreal on Nov. 10, 1927, the

* NOTE.—The Merger of The Canadan Bank of Commerce and The Standard Bank of Canada, is announced, July 14, 1928, as *The Review* goes to press. This reduces the number of operating chartered banks in Canada to ten. When the newly chartered "Eastern Bank of Canada" begins to operate, the former total will be restored. The following tables (as published by *Financial Counsel* of July 17, 1928), indicate the chief items where the merger will add to tbe strength of Commerce.

The Report of the Department of Finance at Ottawa, as of May 31, 1928, provides the latest figures available to indicate what will be added to the Canadian Bank of Commerce through the absorption of the Standard Bank. In Savings deposits Commerce had $250,311,416, while the total of the Standard Bank was $55,157,664, the two making a total of $305,469,080. Current deposits amounted to $147,864,017 for Commerce, and $25,177,665 for the Standard, a total of $173,041,682. These and other items compared as follows:

	Savings Deposits	Current Deposits	Deposits outside Canada
Commerce	$250,311,416	$147,864,017	$46,092,151
Standard	55,157,664	25,177,665	None
TOTAL	$305,469,080	$173,041,682	$46,092,151

	Current Loans	Call Loans In Canada	Total Assets
Commerce	$218,028,502	$45,055,708	$583,107,379
Standard	50,402,011	14,731,480	104,486,821
TOTAL	$268,430,593	$59,790,188	$687,594,200

(over)

President, C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, outlined a number of favourable factors in connection with various Canadian industries. Dealing with banking conditions he emphasized the large increase in demand and savings deposits in the chartered banks, and the "healthy growth" of current loans. Figures expressing the increase in bank deposits, Mr. Neill declared, "might be combined with statistics showing the large volume of new security issues absorbed internally, to constitute an excellent index of the growing wealth of the country."

Speculation Overdone. He added a note of warning, however, with regard to speculation, in the following terms:

"A less favourable feature is evidenced by the increase in Call Loans of $58,000,000, approximately 41 per cent., which denotes an increase in speculative activity, and this increase is notwithstanding the fact that customers' credit balances with brokers are higher than ever before. As a result of the improved outlook, and because of the large supply of money available for investment, practically all classes of securities have increased in value, and in some instances the rise has been spectacular. Speculation undoubtedly is being overdone, and it is to this phase of the present situation that I would like to draw special attention.

"It is inevitable that when business corporations are steadily increasing their earnings, and when the prospects of both the individual company and the industry as a whole are excellent, securities should sell at a price somewhat above that justified by immediate earnings. The price of securities tends to discount probable future earning, but the prices of the securities of many of the strongest industrial and public utility companies in Canada are now at a level where the yield is well below that which may be obtained from corresponding securities in the United States and other countries. In a country where great resources are available for development, enthusiasm, if properly restrained, should result in prolonged and reasonably uniform prosperity, but over-optimism concerning the immediate future must eventually be followed by an unfavourable reaction. Inflation of land and security values retards rather than promotes sound and constructive development.

"Because of our belief in Canada's future, we should do everything in our power to prevent the development of boom conditions, and since no group of

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How Commerce (with Standard) compares with other chartered banks of Canada.

The following table, in order as it appears in the monthly reports of the Minister of Finance, shows the relative position of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (with the addition of the Standard's figures) to the other banks:

	Paid-up Capital	Rest Account	Savings Deposits
Montreal	$29,916,700	$30,916,700	$426,539,211
Nova Scotia	10,000,000	20,000,000	128,459,741
Toronto	5,000,000	7,000,000	65,466,382
Provincial	4,000,000	1,500,000	35,885,967
Commerce (a)	24,823,400 (b)	22,900,000	395,469,080
Royal	30,000,000	30,000,000	314,979,386
Dominion	6,000,000	8,000,000	69,352,323
Canadienne Nationale	5,500,000	5,500,000	93,200,195
Imperial	7,000,000	7,500,000	73,308,337
Weyburn	655,700	250,000	3,015,910

	Current Loans	Call Loans	Total Assets
Montreal	$308,933,055	$41,361,845	$896,162,587
Nova Scotia	83,260,504	37,136,623	259,642,421
Toronto	68,322,163	11,189,932	142,328,332
Provincial	18,023,279	12,763,542	54,602,453
Commerce	268,430,593	59,790,188	687,594,200
Royal	259,580,627	62,710,564	924,770,962
Dominion	65,479,467	14,731,480	150,619,083
Canadienne Nationale	63,947,547	16,294,166	148,739,951
Imperial	68,666,530	12,895,085	147,013,414
Weyburn	2,719,480	None	6,171,035

(a) Including Standard Bank figures. (b) This will be increased to $24,823,400, equal to the paid-up capital.

men in Canada can have a more widespread influence in financial circles than the members of the Canadian Bankers' Association, it is our duty to give present conditions our most careful consideration.

"As it should be possible to avoid the violent fluctuations which have heretofore characterized certain periods in the life of practically all new countries, we should do everything in our power to maintain stable conditions. To this end, investors of small means should be deterred from taking risks which they cannot afford. Efforts should be made to protect the poorly informed investor who is about to invest in new and untried ventures. Redoubled vigilance should be exercised concerning issues of fraudulent securities. Investors should be encouraged to seek advice from bank managers throughout the country, and when information is sought, bank officials should furnish thoughtful and well-informed advice. Moreover, as holders of the purse strings, we can effectively influence general trends along sound lines, by judiciously distributing credit, and particularly by restricting speculative advances to reasonable limits.

"All too frequently in the past, words of warning of this type have been spoken after a boom was under way, too late to prevent the inevitable depression which was bound to follow. As yet there is no boom in Canada. Agricultural and industrial conditions are on a sound basis of prosperity, and, generally speaking, the future has not been over-discounted. Let us keep a true perspective and endeavour to direct the development of the great resources of our country along sound lines, thus stabilizing our present prosperity."

The Committee on Education (M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn) submitted the following Report:

"Thirteen years have elapsed since the courses of instruction conducted by the Shaw Schools, Limited, and Queen's University, were inaugurated, in which time 919 bank officers have completed the Fellows' Course, 94 with honours. During the year 1926-27 the total registration in banking courses was (a) in the Associates' Course, 451, and (b) in the Fellows' Course, 252. In the examinations for 1927 eighty-seven Associates completed the Course (an increase of 15 over last year) 16 with honours, and thirty-one Fellows completed the Course (an increase of 14 over last year), 2 with honours. On Nov. 1, for the year 1927-28, there were in the Associates' Course 283 enrolments, and in the Fellows' Course 141 enrolments, as against 259 and 151 enrolments respectively a year ago. Thirty-four of the 1927-28 enrolments in the Fellows' Course are new registrations. The Associates' Course has been revised during the year by a competent banker and as revised will be the basis of 1927-28 studies. The Practical Banking lessons in the revised course emphasize the value of the services rendered by banks and the corresponding remuneration to which they are entitled.

"Two essay competitions were again held in 1927 under the auspices of the Association. The Senior Competition was open to all persons employed in a Canadian Bank, the first prize being the D. R. Wilkie Scholarship, presented by the Imperial Bank of Canada. There were also two other prizes presented by the Association. The Junior Competition was open only to those employed in a Canadian bank who were enrolled in either the Associates' or Fellows' Course and who were pursuing studies in either course; the three prizes in this competition were presented by the Association. The number of essays submitted this year shows a gratifying increase, the total being 91, 66 in the Senior and 25 in the Junior Competition. This compares with a total of 26 for 1926 and 60 for 1925. It was found difficult to make a decision as to which of the essays were entitled to the prizes, the standard of excellence of many of the essays being uniformly high. A pleasing feature of the Competition for 1927 is that banks were represented in this year's list of prize winners which were not represented in the lists of the past two or three years.

"In addition to the Fellows' and Associates' Courses, independent work along educational and social lines was carried on through a number of the Clearing Houses. Foremost were the classes conducted by the Toronto Bankers' Educational Association, which have been opened for eight successive seasons. The enrolment for 1926-27 numbered 168 and the average attendance throughout

the term amounted to 80 per cent. Under the auspices of the respective Clearing Houses, lectures, addresses or meetings of an educational and social character were given or held at Brantford, Edmonton, Halifax, Kitchener, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Vancouver and Winnipeg. A number of Clearing Houses have intimated that in 1927-28 some such activities will be undertaken."

On motion of Sir John Aird, the Report was approved. Sir John commented upon the satisfactory record of achievement which the Report disclosed.

The Election of Officers for 1927-28 resulted as follows: Honorary Presidents: Sir Vincent Meredith, BART.; Sir George Burn; Mr. E. L. Pease; Sir John Aird. On motion of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, seconded by Sir John Aird, Mr. A. E. Phipps was unanimously elected to the office of President of the Association for the ensuing year. Other Officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Beaudry Leman, J. A. McLeod, John R. Lamb, and S. H. Logan; Executive Council: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, C. E. Neill, C. A. Bogert, N. L. McLeod, H. O. Powell and C. A. Roy; Auditor: G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross; Committees: Editing Committee of the *Journal*: J. P. Bell, Chairman, and H. B. Henwood; Committee on Minor Profits: A. E. Phipps, Chairman; Beaudry Leman, John R. Lamb, D. R. Clarke, and S. H. Logan; Committee on Education: M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn; Committee on Questions on Points of Practical Interest: W. G. More and F. C. Biggar.

Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. At the Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada (formerly Canadian Bond Dealers' Association), held in the City of Quebec in June, 1928, E. Gerald Hanson, the President, devoted the main part of his address to the subject of "Blue Sky Legislation." This class of Act, he declared, had not proved satisfactory either to the investor or to the investment banker. The chief difficulties were in finding capable administrators, and in getting over the time question, as a dealer would offer his securities in other markets rather than be held up with his issue through the filing of the innumerable documents necessary to investigate the security. After some study, he went on, the Association had come to the conclusion that the Act by which the dealer was licensed was by far the most satisfactory and deserved their full support. Naturally, this support could only be given whole-heartedly when the Government, adopting this form, was prepared to take under consideration some, at least, of the experience and study of the investment banker in the preparation thereof. What was required was a department of the Government qualified to pass on the *bona fides* of the applicants for licences which department should have ample powers for the punishment of offenders under the Act. This naturally would require money but as it was for the benefit of the public the public should pay through general taxation.

A good deal of attention in the reports of Committees was given to the progress made during the year in the establishment of what was termed the "Financial Better Business Bureau," for the Province of Quebec. This had been affiliated with the Merchants' Association that had been working on somewhat similar mercantile problems for the past ten years. The Better Business Bureau of Montreal was formed on Mar. 1, 1928, and was incorporated under a Federal charter. Governed by seven Directors representative of the Montreal Stock Exchange, the Investment Bankers' Association, the Montreal Curb Market and New York financial houses represented in Montreal, and affiliated with approximately 48 Better Business Bureaux throughout the United States, investigations were to be carried on by the Bureau for the purpose of developing facts and obtaining evidence regarding doubtful schemes of promotion, and when the facts were such as to appear generally interesting they would be made the subject matter of a bulletin. The report of the Eastern Section declared that these bulletins "have an increasingly wide circulation and, so far, they have been very effective in putting out of business many questionable promotions. When it was found that a fraud had been committed or attempted, the facts were carefully marshalled, laid before the Crown authorities and warrants taken out." A number of dealers had been arrested following investigation by the Bureau while

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
General Manager,
The Bank of Montreal

I. W. Killam, esq.
President,
Royal Securities Corporation,
Limited

George A. Morrow, esq., o.b.e.
Appointed Director, The Canadian Bank of Commerce,
1928

John Leslie, esq.
Vice-President in Charge of Finance, and Treasurer, Canadian Pacific Railway

other firms and promotions had been investigated and found to be of a fraudulent nature. Executives of many of the larger employers of labour had been interviewed and arrangements made to place warning cards in factories and stores and other places where a large number of people congregated, warning them against highly speculative and worthless issues.

The following is a list of officers elected by the Association for the ensuing year: Honorary President, William Hanson, Montreal; Honorary Vice-President, A. E. Ames, Toronto; President, Harry Ford, Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, H. Newman, Montreal; F. J. Coombs, Toronto; A. H. Williamson, Winnipeg; Executive Committee: Henri Bray, Quebec; J. S. Aird, Ernest Savard, E. H. Fuller, and N. S. Brooke, of Montreal; J. M. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; H. M. Bradford, Halifax, N.S.; J. A. Fraser, H. Murray, N. B. Bell, H. Fry and H. E. Cochran of Toronto; W. J. Ralph, Winnipeg; R. P. Clark, Vancouver; H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton; E. J. Cleary, Regina; Honorary Treasurer, A. H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal; Auditor, George Gonthier, Montreal; Counsel, E. G. Long, K.C., Toronto; General Secretary, J. A. Kingsmill, Toronto.

Important Corporate Changes, 1927-28

Canada Cement Company,—$46,875,000 in Cash. The first of the outstanding changes in corporate control was the purchase of Canada Cement Company by Wood, Gundy & Company. This Company was organized originally (in 1909) by the then Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook) as a merger of a number of cement producers, and under 18 years of management by Frank P. Jones (first as General Manager and later, after the death of Senator Edwards, as President), it had shown consistent progress. It was realized generally that the financial statements were unusually conservative in their make-up, as large sums were being set aside for depreciation, and investments and earning power were steadily increasing. The common stock, on a 6 per cent. basis, sold for many years well below par, and a few months before the purchase referred to above, was holding below 120. The bonds matured in 1929 and it was felt that no increase in dividend nor other advantageous action for the shareholders would be considered before that date. The offer of Wood, Gundy & Company consisted of $250 a share for the common, double the price of a few months before, and $125 for the preferred. As there was outstanding of the common $13,500,000 (135,000 shares), and $10,500,000 of preferred (105,000 shares) the offer, after its unanimous acceptance at a special meeting of shareholders held in Montreal on Oct. 14, 1927, resulted in cash payments of $46,875,000—said to be the largest transaction of its kind that had ever taken place in Canada. At the meeting, Mr. Jones stated that employees had never paid more than $40 for the common and $70 per share for the preferred, and would receive more than $3,000,000 for their stock. He added that in spite of higher commodity prices, that of cement was lower than in 1913. Later on, the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of $4,543,147 were redeemed at 110, and new capital structure set up, consisting of $20,000,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1947; $21,000,000 of 6½ per cent. cumulative preferred stock; and 600,000 shares of no par common. Both the bonds and preferred stock were sold to the public, the preferred having a bonus of 40 per cent. of common.

Abitibi-Spanish River Merger. This consolidation was on an even larger scale than that of Laurentide-St. Maurice a short time later, as it brought together six companies, with Abitibi Power & Paper Company as the centre. The others were Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills; Manitoba Paper Company; Fort William Power Company (controlling Fort William Paper Company and Kaministiquia Power Company); Ste. Anne Paper Company, and Murray Bay Paper Company. The Manitoba and Ste. Anne mills had been organized in 1926, and Murray Bay was nearing completion. This merger covered mills whose installed capacity exceeded 2,100 tons of newsprint per day, or over 600,000 tons per annum—close to 25 per cent. of the whole Canadian production. The organization, with such a capacity, and timber limits of 30,000 square miles, became in both respects the largest of its kind in the world. The terms of the merger involved an exchange of stock as follows: To holders of Abitibi and Spanish River common, two shares each of new Abitibi common; Fort William

Power common, share for share; Manitoba Paper common, $^{18}/_{25}$ share; Ste. Anne Paper common, $^{9}/_{10}$ share, and Murray Bay common, one-half share of new Abitibi common.

These proposals were ratified by the shareholders, and later on, in January, 1928, three alternatives were presented to the preferred shareholders of Spanish River as a basis of exchange into Abitibi securities for each share of Spanish preferred: (1) One and one-third shares of new 6 per cent. Abitibi preferred; (2) One and one-sixth shares of new Abitibi preferred, and ¼ share new Abitibi common; (3) One share of new Abitibi preferred and ½ share new Abitibi common. Well over 95 per cent. of Spanish shareholders accepted one of the options, (the majority the third) which carried speculative possibilities inherent in the new Abitibi common stock. Late in June, 1928, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills went into voluntary liquidation (after over 95 per cent. of each class of capital stock had been exchanged for Abitibi securities). In due course all the Spanish River bonds were to be redeemed. In April, May and June, 1928, three offerings of new Abitibi securities were made in order to provide funds for the redemption of all the outstanding bonds of Abitibi and its subsidiaries, and the preferred stocks as well. This financing took the form of offerings of (1) $16,000,000 of new 6 per cent. Abitibi preferred; (2) $10,000,000 of the same security, and (3) $50,000,000 of a new first mortgage bond of Abitibi, indicating in itself the wiping out of all other bonded indebtedness. The amount of the bonds to be redeemed as a result of the financing was $49,846,615, with $21,418,-000 of preferred to be wiped out. In time, it was indicated, nearly all the subsidiaries would be put into liquidation and the assets become an integral part of Abitibi. The new financing resulted in a large saving in interest and dividends, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. preferred being replaced by a 6 per cent. security, and 7 per cent., 6½ per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds by a 5 per cent. first mortgage issue. Abitibi new common stock was placed on a $4 a year dividend basis as from the beginning of 1928, equivalent to $8 a share for the Abitibi stock as it existed in 1927. The new Company became the largest industrial organization in Canada (apart from the railroads), with $178,000,000 in assets.

Merger of St. Maurice and Laurentide. Early in January, 1928, the second newsprint merger was consummated when St. Maurice Valley Corporation and the Laurentide Company were brought into one group known as "Canada Power & Paper Corporation." This merger was considered as a logical one, as all the mills depended on the St. Maurice River as the carrier of their chief pulpwood supplies, and the operation of all under one management was considered to lend itself to greater efficiency and a substantial saving in logging costs. St. Maurice itself had been the product of a merger of the former St. Maurice Paper Company and Belgo Canadian Paper Company, and later of Canada Paper Company. The terms of the Laurentide-St. Maurice merger were as follows: For each share of capital stock of Laurentide (the only security of this Company) there were given $100 of 5½ per cent. 30-year debentures of the new company, and one share of new common; while for each share of St. Maurice Valley Corporation there were given 2½ shares of new common. This made a total of $28,800,000 of debentures outstanding, and 688,000 shares of the new common. The merger was afterwards approved by the shareholders and went into effect at once, with George H. Chahoon, Jr. (formerly President of Laurentide) as President; Sir Herbert Holt (formerly President of St. Maurice Valley Corporation), as Chairman of the Board, and George M. McKee, as Vice-President and Managing Director. The mills concerned have a combined daily capacity of 1,400 tons a day, Laurentide supplying about 400 tons of this. With the Laurentide Company went control (through ownership of 72,000 shares out of 96,000) of Laurentide Power Company (with an installed capacity of 165,000 horse-power); and also a group of pulpwood limits along the Ottawa, organized as Laurentide-Ottawa Company Limited. Later on both the debentures and common stock of "Canada Power" were listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Control of "Besco" to Holt, Gundy Group.* It had long been taken for granted that sooner or later control of British Empire Steel Corporation, commonly known as "Besco," would pass into the hands of a strong financial

* NOTE.—See Section: Province of Nova Scotia for further details of this question.

group. The merger of 1920 had never had favourable industrial conditions in which to test the success of the experiment; and the preferred dividends of all the groups had been passed in 1924; in June, 1926, bond interest of Dominion, Iron and Steel Company had been defaulted and the National Trust Company had been appointed as "Receiver and Manager." After a time a sharp cleavage took place between the Trust Company and the Management of "Besco," and late in 1927, on the application of the National Trust Company, a liquidator was appointed for Dominion Steel Corporation (the holding company for Dominion, Iron & Steel Company and Dominion Coal Company). A similar application, however, to place the holding company of all British Empire Steel Corp. in liquidation was successfully opposed by R. M. Wolvin, its President, and the liquidation order for Dominion Steel Corporation was appealed. Matters were approaching a crisis. Hayden, Stone and Company of New York and Boston had appealed to the shareholders to support them in a plan of reorganization in which they declared that they stood ready "in co-operation with strong Canadian bankers, to furnish capital." They did not seek "control," they declared, and charged the National Trust Company with doing so.

Danger threatened the whole organization from a group of United States bondholders who held (chiefly) $4,639,000 of 5 per cent. consolidated bonds of Dominion Iron & Steel Company on which interest was in default, and which bonds were guaranteed by Dominion Steel Corporation. An offer for these bonds by a group closely associated with Dominion Securities Corporation had been refused, when suddenly the financial world of Canada was startled by an announcement, (Jan. 31, 1928) that an offer of 87½ and arrears of interest, made by Holt, Gundy & Company, had been accepted. This was an intimation that the same group that had purchased and reorganized the Canada Cement Company was virtually in control of the situation. Events followed in close succession; the resignation of Mr. Wolvin as head of "Besco" and the subsidiaries; the appointment of Mr. Charles B. McNaught of Toronto (a successful reorganizer) as President; and the inclusion, on a new Board, of Sir Herbert S. Holt, J. H. Gundy, George H. Montgomery, K.C., G. H. Duggan (President of the Dominion Bridge Company) and W. E. Wilder, a member of the firm of Wood, Gundy & Company. This last step was taken on Feb. 3, 1928. After that, progress was made in connection with clarifying the affairs of the whole organization; a friendly attitude developed with the National Trust Company and Dominion Securities Corporation; an ending of the liquidation of Dominion Steel Corporation; a contract arranged with the employees; and an effort made to secure a more favourable tariff or a steel bounty. A new charter incorporating the successor of "Besco" was obtained at Halifax (as the Company had a Nova Scotia charter) under the name of "Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation." At the end of June, 1928, (the date ending our records), no capital reorganization plan for new financing had been announced, but this was expected in due course, and a bright future for one of the outstanding corporations in Canada was anticipated.

Announcement of the new control received the following generous reception from W. E. Rundle, General Manager of National Trust Company: "We are delighted to hear that such strong Boards have been appointed. The names are those of men well-known for their ability, financial and business standing and resourcefulness."

Purchase of British Columbia Electric Railway. Control of British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which rested in British shareholders, was brought to Canada after spirited bidding by three groups, Lord Rothermere, Holt, Gundy & Company and Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, the last-mentioned acting on behalf of Power Corporation of Canada. Lord Rothermere's offer was $1,200 for $500 (£100) of preferred ordinary and $1,400 for $500 (£100) of deferred ordinary stock and shares. Holt, Gundy & Company made a sharp advance on this and Nesbitt, Thomson & Company raised this to $1,330 for the preferred and $1,530 for the ordinary, bringing the offer to an equivalent of about $55,000,000. Finally the three bidders came together and the Nesbitt, Thomson offer was accepted by the shareholders, the premiums on par being 166 per cent. for the preferred and 215 per cent. for the common. In June, 1928, the Company (which had an English charter), was reorganized into "British Columbia Power Corporation." The capitalization of the new company consisted of 1,000,000 shares of class "A" stock and 1,000,000 shares of class "B" stock,

the latter one having voting rights. A public offering of class "A" stock was made at $60 a share. Underlying bonds amount to $30,497,190 and preferred stock of subsidiaries to $11,984,000. Representatives of the new interests on the Board included Sir Herbert Holt, Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, A. J. Nesbitt, J. H. Gundy, Andrew P. Holt, John Davidson, J. B. Woodyatt, and S. Godin, Jr.

General Steel Wares. In October, 1927, a merger was formed of the McClary Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at London, Ont.; the Sheet Metal Products Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters at Toronto, and their subsidiaries; together with the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Montreal, with the name of the new company, General Steel Wares, Limited, reputed to be the largest manufacturer of sheet metal products in the Dominion of Canada, and owning and operating the largest stove foundry in the British Empire. The three in the group had been operating 80, 60 and 70 years respectively, with plants located in Toronto, London, Brantford, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Following the merger a public offering was made of $9,000,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage 25-year bonds and $4,500,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

Merger of "B. C. Fishing" and Gosse. In March, 1928, announcement was made of a merger of two leading Canadian salmon-fishing companies operating in British Columbia—B. C. Fishing & Packing Company, and Gosse Packing Company. This consolidation was carried out by Wood, Gundy & Company, who subscribed $1,000,000 for 110,000 shares of a new company that was formed, "British Columbia Packers, Limited." The merger was the result of very unfavourable conditions that developed in the industry in the 1927 season, as a result of which both companies showed heavy operating losses (in place of substantial profits in 1926) and were forced to pass all their dividends. The common shareholders of both companies received stock in the new company on a share for share exchange basis.

"Canadian Department Stores" sold to T. Eaton Co. In the commercial world one of the largest transactions of the 1927-28 period was the purchase of Canadian Department Stores, Limited, by T. Eaton Co. This group was a consolidation of some of the most successful dry goods or "departmental" stores in 21 centres in the Province of Ontario; the Ritchie Company, Limited, Belleville; Duncan Ferguson Company, Limited, Stratford; E. J. Coles Company Limited, Woodstock; the Charles Austin Company, Limited, Chatham; A. Bristol & Company, Picton; the Robert Wright Company, Limited, Brockville; Dundas & Flavelle, Limited, Lindsay; H. H. Engel & Company, Limited, Hanover; Bryans, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie; the Robinson Company, Limited, Napanee; Ogilvie-Lochead, Limited, Brantford; A. A. Fournier, Limited, Ottawa; Beamish & Smith, Limited, North Bay; Huntingdons, Limited, Midland; the Cressman Company, Limited, Peterboro; Beamish & Adams, Huntsville; McLaren & Company, Limited, St. Catharines; I. I. Matthews & Company, Port Arthur; Letendre, Limited, Montreal; F. M. Stafford, Limited, Subdury; Fenton & Smith, Pembroke, and F. Pratt, Limited, Hamilton. Lack of capital is assigned as the chief reason for the company being forced into liquidation. The purchase by T. Eaton Co., was said to have involved a cash payment of $4,000,000. The stores would be operated by the T. Eaton Company as their own "Teco" stores. An estimate made in May, 1928, indicated that the first mortgage bondholders of Canadian Department Stores would be paid in full; the income bondholders would receive 43 cents, and trade creditors 37 cents on the dollar.

Page-Hersey takes over Baldwins. In March 1928, Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited, took over the plant of the Canadian Baldwin Corporation, Limited, Toronto, at a price of about $500,000. Page-Hersey are considered the largest manufacturers in Canada of wrought iron and steel welded pipe, with plants at Welland and Guelph. No new financing of Page-Hersey resulted.

Control of Algoma Steel Corporation in Canada. Early in 1928, as a result of steady buying of the common stock of Lake Superior Corporation by a Canadian group, the control of this holding company and its chief subsidiary,

Algoma Steel Corporation, passed into the hands of Canadians. Later on, Robert Dodd, of Montreal, who had been chiefly instrumental in the absorption of the stock, was appointed President, and Thomas Arnold, also of Montreal, a Director. The head office was to be moved from Philadelphia to Montreal. In a statement made in April, Mr. Dodd declared that the newly developed programme of expansion would result eventually in an expenditure of $50,000,000 on the plant.

Control of Donnacona Paper Company comes to Canada. Another company where control changed during the past year from United States to Canadian hands, was Donnacona Paper Company. The first step in reorganization was a purchase of control by Royal Securities Corporation for a sum of approximately $14,000,000. Afterwards control passed into the hands of Price Bros. & Company. Financing in connection with the new company consisted of offerings of $7,000,000 of first mortgage 20-year bonds and $4,000,000 of 20-year debentures. The property is located at Donnacona, near Quebec City with a capacity of 230 tons of newsprint daily. For many years this mill had been selling its output exclusively to the Hearst publications.

Merger of Distillers Corporation and Seagram's. In February, 1928, an amalgamation took place of Distillers Corporation of Canada and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, of Waterloo, Ont., on a share for share exchange into a new organization named "Distillers Corporation-Seagram, Limited." The Distillers Corporation was controlled by "Distillers Company, Limited, Edinburgh, Scotland," the largest producers of and dealers in whiskies in the world. The late Earl Haig was for many years a Director and the present Directors: Lord Woolavington, Lord Dewar, Lord Forteviot, Sir James Alder, Mr. Alexander Walker and Mr. Thomas Herd. The new company had an authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no-par value.

McColl-Frontenac Merger. In December, 1927, McColl Bros., Limited, of Toronto, sold their entire interests—oil refineries and distributing stations for gasoline, oil, etc.—to Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, for an amount of $9,750,000. This represented a price of $65 a share for 150,000 common shares. Previously all the preferred had been exchanged on a three-for-one basis. Shortly afterwards this company was merged with Frontenac Oil Refineries, Limited, of Montreal, under the name of "McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited." Financing followed in the form of an issue of $7,500,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par, carrying a bonus of 40 per cent. of no par common. The McColl system operated all over Canada, while the Frontenac distribution was limited to Quebec Province. A programme of expansion on a large scale followed, a special effort being made to extend the production and sale of a high-explosive gas, termed "Cyclo."

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Merger. In November, 1927, a merger was affected of two well-known Canadian distilleries, Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., and Gooderham & Worts, Limited, of Toronto. Each shareholder received one share of new stock for each share of the old hold, and in addition 60,000 shares were offered at $50 each to shareholders. 1928 capitalization, 660,000 shares of no par common outstanding.

Consolidated Food Products. In February, 1928, there were brought together two groups of chain stores, Arnold Bros., Ltd., Toronto, and Pure Food Stores, Limited, of Montreal, under a new organization, "Consolidated Food Products, Limited." The basis was one of exchange, each share of common of Arnold Bros. being exchanged for one common of the new company, while for each Pure Food Stores' share two were given in exchange. This merger brought together 68 Arnold stores and 58 of the other, a total of 126, making the new concern the second largest chain store system in Canada (next to Dominion Stores).

National Steel Car Corporation. In December, 1927, control of this Company was taken over from New York and other United States interests and an offering of 81,000 shares of capital stock (out of 100,000) made publicly by McDougall & Cowans, and Greenshields & Co.

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds. In June, 1928, a merger was arranged by Canadian Woollens, Limited, of Peterborough, Ont., and R. Forbes Company of Hespeler, Ont., with Mr. A. O. Dawson, Montreal, as President. Cash was paid for the Forbes business, while shareholders of Canadian Woollens received securities. Financing was done by an issue of $225,000, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds by W. A. Mackenzie & Company.

Corporation Capital Changes During 1927*

American Sales Book Company.—Shareholders of record, Mar. 25, 1927, given right to subscribe to 10,000 additional common stock at $50 a share in ratio of 1 in 3.

Amulet Gold Mines, Limited.—Shareholders, in December, 1927, given right to exchange their holdings on share for share basis into stock to Amulet Mines, Limited.

Arnold Bros., Limited.—Shareholders of record, Mar. 12, 1928, given right to subscribe to common stock of new subsidiary company at $20, in ratio of 1 new share for each 2 shares held.

Beacon Oil Company.—On Dec. 5, 1927, shareholders approved plan to increase common stock from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 shares.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada.—Shareholders of record, Sept. 2, 1927, given privilege of subscribing to new stock at par ($100), on basis of 1 new for each 5 shares held.

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company.—In December, 1927, Directors announced offerings of new $100 par value common stock at par on basis of 1 in 5 to common shareholders, this to be followed by split into new no-par shares on basis of 4 of the new for each 1 of the old. The then 1,065,760 shares of $100 par would be increased to 1,278,912 shares of $100 par, and then split into 5,115,-648 shares of no-par.

Brewers & Distillers (Vancouver) Limited.—In December, 1927, plan announced to split the $5 voting trust shares into no-par shares of 5 for 1.

British American Oil Company.—Shareholders given right to subscribe to additional stock at $17.50 a share in ratio of 1 in 5.

British Columbia Fishing & Packing Company.—In March, 1927, old $4,980,460 exchanged into 25,000 shares of new 7% preferred stock and 100,000 shares of no-par value common stock. In the exchange each old common holder received ½ share of new preferred and 2 shares of new common.

Canada Cement Company.—On Oct. 14, 1927, shareholders approved plan to dispose of assets and undertakings of Company to financial group at price to allow $125 per share of preferred stock and $250 per share of common stock. Completion of this deal was followed by creation of new Canada Cement Company Limited, with $20,000,000 of first 5½% bonds due 1947; $21,000,000 of 6½% cumulative sinking fund preferred; and 600,000 shares of no-par value common. New bonds offered at 99 and interest; and new preferred at $100 per share carrying 40% bonus of new common.

Canadian Canners, Limited.—On Dec. 20, 1927, shareholders approved exchange of 100,000 shares of $100 par value 7% preferred carrying heavy dividend arrears, into new 6% cumulative first preferred and new convertible second preferred, on basis of 2 old shares for 1 new first preferred and 8 new second preferred. This capitalized dividend arrears on old preferred. Old $100 par value common shares exchanged on basis of 6 new no-par shares for each share of old.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company.—On Jan. 15, 1927, shareholders of record, Dec. 31, 1926, received bonus of 20% of additional no-par stock, raising amount of capital outstanding from 800,000 shares to 969,480 shares. Plan was to change capital structure by making initial 1,000,000 share class "A" voting and balance of 500,000 shares Class "B" non-voting. Class "A" actually issued, 969,480 shares. Plan to issue 121,185 shares Class "B" to Class "A" shareholders on basis of 1 new share for each 8 shares held, with price for new, $20.

* NOTE.—"Corporation Capital Changes" compiled by *Financial Counsel* of Montreal.

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.—On Apr. 22, 1927, shareholders approved change in common from 16,000 shares of $100 par value to 96,000 shares of no-par value, and issuance of 6 new shares for each 1 old held.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Shareholders of record, Aug. 19, 1927, given privilege of subscribing to $32,500,000 additional common stock of $100 par, at $150 per share, on basis of 1 new share for each 8 shares held.

Canadian Westinghouse Company—Shareholders of record, May 20, 1927, given right to subscribe to additional $100 par capital stock at par in ratio of 1 in 5.

Christie Brown & Company.—Outstanding 7% preferred stock called in December, 1927, for redemption Feb. 1, 1928. Holders given option to convert into common stock in ratio of 3 common for each 1 of preferred to Jan. 21, 1928.

Commercial Alcohols, Limited.—Old common stock of 5,000 shares of $100 par value exchanged into 20,000 shares of no-par value, in ratio of 4 new for 1 of old, in March, 1927.

Wm. Davies Co., Inc.—Shareholders of record, Aug. 15 given privilege of exchanging holdings into Canadian Packers, Limited, on basis of 2 shares of Davies "A" for one 7% share of new company, and one share of Davies "B" for 2/3 share of new company's common stock.

Dominion Bridge Company.—On Nov. 18, 1927, shareholders approved plan to split $100 par stock, changing the 65,000 shares into 325,000 shares of no-par value, on basis of 5 new for each 1 old share. On Jan. 9, 1928, Directors announced offering of additional no-par stock to shareholders of record Jan. 21, 1928, at $50 per share, on basis of 1 new for each 8 held.

Dominion Engineering Works.—On July 19, 1927, shareholders approved plan to split capital, changing 22,233 shares of $100 par value into 111,165 shares of $20 par value, re-issue being on basis of 5 new for each 1 old share. On Jan. 9, 1928, Directors announced offering of additional shares on basis of 1 in 8 at $50.

Dominion Radiator & Boiler Company.—All outstanding 7% cumulative preferred stock called for redemption Sept. 1, 1927, at $101.75.

Dominion Stores, Limited.—Shareholders of record, June 1, 1927, given right to subscribe to 7,500 shares of additional common at $40 per share in ratio of 1 in 10.

Fraser Companies, Limited.—On October 20, 1927, shareholders voted to change 100,000 shares of $100 par value common stock into 300,000 shares of no-par value common; to increase common by 12,000 shares to take care of debenture warrants; to change provisions of preferred to conform with the new common. Called preferred for retirement at 105 and accrued dividend, allowing conversion into common on basis of 3 new common for each 1 of preferred by Jan. 31, 1928.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada.—Shareholders on Mar. 28, 1927, approved plan to convert 6% prior preferred and 7% into a new 7% cumulative preferred stock. Also changed common from $10 to no-par value. July 15 was of record date for common shareholders to purchase new stock at $1 per share in ratio of 1½ new shares for each 1 share held.

Gunns, Limited.—All outstanding preferred stock redeemed at $103.50 in April, 1927. This followed offering to preferred holders of 1 new share for each 3 previously held, thus reducing preferred stock issued from $1,500,000 to $500,000.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.—Name changed from Hiram Walker's Limited, and company assumed control of Gooderham & Worts, Limited, thus becoming holding company for this, together with Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited. New holding company exchanged its no-par shares on even basis to holding G. & W. shares. This gave existing company 600,000 shares issued. Then additional 60,000 shares offered in ratio of 1 in 10 at $50 per share, increasing issued capital to 660,000 shares, out of authorized amount of 750,000 shares.

International Paper Company.—Shareholders of record, May 16, 1927, given right to subscribe to 500,000 no-par common shares at $30 per share on share for share basis. Rights expired June 15, in same year. Payments in full or on instalment basis. It was announced in November, 1927, that holders of 6% preferred and common stock could subscribe to 7% cumulative preferred at $107.50 a share on basis of 1 share for each 10 of either class held.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company.—In December, 1927, a share split was announced of old $100 par value common into new no-par common on basis of 3 for 1. There was also offered to shareholders right to subscribe for additional no-par common at $50 in ratio of 1 in 3. This brought amount of new no-par common outstanding up to 140,000 shares, as compared with former amount of 35,000 shares of $100 par value.

McColl Bros. & Co. Limited.—Shareholders authorized increases in common stock from 150,000 to 400,000 shares of no-par value. All outstanding 7% cumulative convertible preferred shares were called for redemption Sept. 1, 1927, at $107.50 and accrued dividend, or prior to that date to be converted into common shares on basis of 3 common for each 1 preferred. Later, control of Company was purchased by Montreal financial group at $65 per share and merged with Frontenac Oil Refineries, under new holding company, McColl-Frontenac Oil Company.

Massey-Harris Company.—Shareholders voted on Mar. 8, 1927, to change common stock from $100 par to no-par and to issue 4 new shares for each 1 of old held, increasing common issue to 483,596 shares of an authorized total of 500,000 shares. In October, 1927, company announced issue of $12,000,000 of 5% 2-year sinking fund debentures which were offered to public at 95.75 to yield 5.35 %.

Manitoba Power Company.—Shareholders of record, Nov. 17, 1927, were given right to subscribe to new stock at $50 in ratio of 1 in 2.

National Trust Company.—Shareholders of record, Jan. 15, 1927, were given right to subscribe to 7,500 new shares of $100 par at $175 per share in ratio of 1 in 3.

Noranda Mines, Limited,—Shareholders of record, July 15, 1927, were given right to subscribe to new stock on basis of 1 in 10 at $15 per share. This raised total of issued stock to 2,168,562 shares out of authorized amount of 2,500,000 shares.

Nipissing Mines Company.—Shareholders of record, Dec. 24, 1927, were given right to subscribe to stock of Robb-Montbray Mines, Limited, $1 par value, at 30 cents a share, in ratio of 2 new for each 1 held.

Ontario Steel Products Company.—On Dec. 5, 1927, shareholders voted to increase authorized common stock from 20,000 shares of $100 par value to 80,000 shares of no-par value and change 7,500 shares of $100 common into 30,000 shares of new common, and 7,500 shares of 7% preferred of $100 par into 30,000 shares of new common. In each case basis of exchange was 4 of new common for each 1 of older issues.

Pacific Burt Company.—On Jan. 31, 1927, rights expired for all shareholders to subscribe to additional preferred at par of $100 in ratio of 1 in 5.

Penmans, Limited.—On Mar. 7, 1927, shareholders approved increase in common stock from 25,000 shares of $100 par value to 75,000 shares of no-par value. New stock issued in ratio of 3 for 1.

Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd.—On June 7, 1927, all outstanding preferred stock was redeemed at 107 and accrued dividend. This followed purchase of control of company by new interests in March at price of $135 per share for common stock of $100 par value.

Quebec Power Company.—Shareholders of record, Mar. 16, 1927, were given right to subscribe to new stock on basis of 3 new for each ten held, increasing amount outstanding to 100,000 of $100 par value. On July 12, shareholders approved change in capital from $100 par value to no-par value, and issuance of 4 new shares for each 1 share of old held, exchange date being Oct. 1, 1927. This increased outstanding capital from 100,000 shares of $100 par value to 400,000 shares of no-par value.

Royal Bank of Canada.—On Apr. 30, 1927, rights to new stock at $200 per share expired.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company.—On Sept. 30, 1927, shareholders were given the right to subscribe to 100,000 additional shares of no-par capital on basis of 1 new share at $50 for each 11 held, increasing issued stock to 1,200,000.

Tooke Bros. & Company.—Old preferred stock of 7% carrying heavy dividend arrears was cancelled and replaced with new 7% cumulative preferred

H. B. Henwood, Esq.
General Manager
The Bank of Toronto

Julian C. Smith, esq., ll.d.
Vice-President and General Manager
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

Robert Fulton Dodd, esq.
President
Lake Superior Corporation
Algoma Steel Corporation Limited

Harry Ford, esq.
President
Investment Bankers' Association of
Canada, appointed June, 1928

of $100 par value and new common stock. Exchange of preferred stock was made on share for share basis, while for each 2 shares of old preferred there was issued 1 share of new common. Each 5 shares of old common received, therefore, 2 shares of new no-par common. In other words, each original shareholder received 1 share of new preferred and ½ share of new common, while each holder of 1 share of old common received ²/₅ share of new common in exchange. This arrangement cancelled the dividend arrears on the old preferred stock.

United Securities, Limited.—Late in 1927 there were called for redemption at 105 and accrued dividends, 2,500 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock.

Wabasso Cotton Company.—On Mar. 15, 1927, shareholders then of record were given the privilege of subscribing to additional 17,500 shares of no-par value stock at $60 per share in ratio of 1 in 2.

Winnipeg Electric Company.—On Oct. 15, 1927, announcement was made of offering of additional $100 par value common stock at $60 in ratio of 4 new shares for each 11 held to shareholders of record as of that date. This increased amount outstanding from 110,000 shares to 150,000 shares.

Dividend Changes During 1927*

Abitibi Power & Paper Company.—Increased rate on common from $4 to $5 by payment of $1.25 per share on Jan. 20, 1927.

Alberta Pacific Grain Company.—Started regular quarterly payments of 1¾% on the preferred, after paying 2⅓ to cover 4 months ended Sept. 30, 1926.

Arnold Bros.—One quarterly payment of 1¾% on preferred, on July 7, 1927, and then passed.

Barcelona Traction Light & Power Company.—Extra 1% paid on 7% participating preferred on June 30, to stock record, June 21. Initial 50 cents per share on $50 par value common, paid on June 30, to stock record, June 21, 1927.

Brading Breweries, Limited.—Initial dividend of 7% preferred paid 1¾% on June 1, to stock record, May 31, 1927. Raised to 7% by declaration early in 1928 of 1¾% for quarter, payable on Mar. 1.

Brewers & Distillers (Vancouver) Limited.—Initial 12½ cents a share on $5 par value voting trust stock paid on Apr. 15, to stock record, Mar. 30, 1927. Second payment, 25 cents a share on July 15, to stock record, June 30. Following split-up in shares, on basis of 5 new no-par for each 10 cents a share on new, payable on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, same date.

British American Oil Company.—No-par common stock placed on regular 20 cents quarterly basis with payment on Apr. 1, to stock record, Mar. 15, 1927. At year end declared additional 20 cent bonus, together with regular quarterly 20 cents a share, payable on Jan. 3, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 11, 1927.

British Columbia Fishing & Packing Company.—Initial quarterly dividend of 1¾% on new preferred, paid on June 10, to stock record, May 31. Initial quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents a share on new no-par common paid on June 10, to stock record, May 31, 1927.

Brompton Pulp & Paper Company.—Dividend on common stock resumed with payment of quarterly 50 cents per no-par share on Jan. 15, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1926.

Building Products, Limited.—In November, 1927, initial dividend on Class "A" shares at rate of $1.20 a year declared, with first quarterly payment on Jan. 3, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 24, 1927, for 30 cents a share.

Calgary Power Company.—Initial 1¼% on capital stock paid on Dec. 31, to stock record, Dec. 23, 1927, this placing stock on 5% annual dividend basis.

Canada Bread Company.—Rate on no-par common raised from $5 to $6 a year by payment of $3 semi-annual dividend on Sept. 1, to stock record, Aug. 15, 1927.

Canada Cement Company.—(Old company) final dividend on preferred paid on Nov. 16, and on common, Oct. 17, 1927. Former 1½% for quarter and latter 1½% for quarter.

* NOTE.—"Dividend Changes" compiled by *Financial Counsel* of Montreal.

Canada Foundries & Forgings Company.—Resumed payments on preferred against arrears, by disbursing 3½% on Sept. 1, to stock record, Aug. 15, and 1½% on Dec. 1, to stock record, Nov. 15, 1927.

Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.—Initial 1½% quarterly on new 6% preferred stock, paid on Apr. 1, to stock record, Mar. 15, 1927.

Canadian Brewing Corporation.—Declared initial dividend on no-par stock in December, the 50 cent quarterly disbursements being payable on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

Canadian Bronze Company.—Initial dividend on preferred $1.71 for four months' period, May 4 to Aug. 1, 1927, paid on Aug. 1, to stock record, July 15, 1927, and $1.75 quarterly thereafter.

Canadian Canners, Limited.—On old preferred stock of 7% rate dividend payments increased from 4% to 5% by payment of 1¼% on July 2, to stock record, June 25, 1927. Subsequently this preferred stock was exchanged into new securities, as indicated under "capital changes." Initial 1½% quarterly on new 1st preferred paid on Jan. 1, 1928; and initial quarterly 15 cents on new 2 preferred paid on Jan. 1, 1928.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills.—Last 1% paid on preferred stock on July 1, 1927, and none thereafter.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company.—Regular preferred dividends resumed by initial payment of 1½% on Apr. 15, to stock record, Mar. 30. Also paid 3% Nov. 15, to stock record, Sept. 30, and 1½% on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

Canadian General Investment Trust.—Initial half-yearly 3% paid on stock, July 1, 1927.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company.—Dividend increased from basis of $1.28 a year to $1.52 per year, with December declaration of 38 cents paid on Jan. 15, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.—Initial dividend on no-par common stock 25 cents quarterly, paid on Aug. 15, to stock record, Aug. 1, 1927.

Canadian Vickers, Limited.—Initial quarterly on preferred stock, 1¾%, paid on Nov. 15, to stock record, Oct. 31, 1927.

Canadian Westinghouse Company.—Extra payment of 30% made on June 20, to stock record, May 20, 1927, bringing extra payment for year to 32%.

Carling Breweries, Limited.—Initial quarterly of 50 cents on no-par shares paid on Jan. 2, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 10, 1927.

City Dairy, Limited.—Extra dividend of $1 on $25 par common stock paid on Jan. 3, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 14, 1927. Previous extra of $1 paid on Jan. 1, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1926.

Cockshutt Plow Company.—Paid 4% interim on preferred, on Feb. 8, to stock record, Jan. 31, 1927.

Commercial Alcohols, Limited.—Initial payment of 25 cents quarterly on no-par common on July 20, to stock record, July 10, 1927, placing shares on $1 annual basis.

Conduits Co., Limited.—Initial 1¾% on preferred stock paid Jan. 1, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 17, 1927.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company.—Disbursed in all $12.50 for year by two half yearly payments of $1.25 regular dividend and $5 bonus. First payment made on July 15, to stock record, June 30, 1927, and second payment made on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

Cosgrave Export Brewery, Limited.—Increased dividend from 5% to 6% by payment of 1½% quarterly Dec. 15, to stock record, Nov. 30, 1927.

Dominion Bridge Company.—In addition to regular 1% quarterly on old $100 par shares, company paid various extras, in all amounting to 6%, making return for year an even 10%.

Dominion Engineering Works.—After paying 6% in 1926, company started 2% quarterly payments on old $100 par common in 1927, or on basis of 8% for year.

Dominion Stores, Limited.—Common dividend raised from $1.80 to $2.40 with quarterly payment of 60 cents per share on Jan. 1, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1926.

Eastern Theatres, Limited.—Initial dividend of 50 cents per share on $25 par common, paid on Dec. 3, to stock record, Nov. 28, 1927, this placing shares on $2 basis.

Economic Investment Trust, Limited.—Initial $1 per share of $50 par common paid on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 20, 1927, being for half year, and placing shares on $2 basis.

English Electric Company (Canada), Limited.—Payment of 4% on account of arrears on May 31, to stock record, May 20, 1927. In 1926, 3½% was disbursed.

Ford Motor Company of Canada.—Paid 15% on common on May 28, to stock record, May 21, 1927, as compared with 10% paid in 1926.

Gooderham & Worts, Limited.—Extra and final dividend on no-par shares paid on Dec. 15, 1927, to stock record, Nov. 30, 25 cents per share.

Gotfredson Corporation, Limited.—Dividend of 37½ cents per share quarterly, last paid on July 15, to stock record, June 30, 1927, being first half since inception of payments, Oct. 15, 1925.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company.—Initial 1% payment on July 1, to stock record, July 15, 1927.

Gurd, Chas. & Co., Limited.—Initial 1¾% quarterly on preferred on Oct. 1. Initial 50 cents per share on common paid same date.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited.—Initial quarterly of 50 cents a share paid on Dec. 15, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1927, following initial payment of $2.04 for period Mar. 15 to July 1, 1927.

Holt, Renfrew & Company.—Extra 3½% on account of arrears paid on preferred on Jan. 3, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 29, 1926.

Hunts, Limited.—Initial on $7 preferred $2.04 paid on July 1, to stock record, June 15, covering period Mar. 15 to July 1, 1927. Quarterly $1.75 thereafter.

Imperial Oil, Limited.—Extra payments of 12½ cents quarterly brought total dividend for year to $1.50 per share. Regular rate 25 cents quarterly but extras raised this to 37½ cents quarterly.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—Dividend on $5 par value shares brought up to 8% for year, with four quarterly payments of 1½% and final payment of 2%, latter made on Dec. 30, to stock record, Dec. 8, 1927, or concurrent with fourth quarter's regular payment. Year's dividend compared with 7½% disbursed in 1926.

King Edward Hotel Company.—Initial $1 paid on no-par common on May 5, to stock record, Apr. 30, 1927.

International Paper Company.—Dividend increased to $2.40 a year by payment of 60 cents a share for the quarter on Aug. 1, 1927.

Lake Ontario Brewing Corporation.—One payment of 50 cents per share made on July 15, to stock record, June 30, 1927.

Laura Secord Candy Shops, Limited.—Initial payment on preferred 2⅓% on Apr. 1, to stock record, Mar. 15, this for period from Dec. 1, 1926, to Mar. 31, 1927. Thereafter paid quarterly 1¾%.

Loblaw Groceterias, Limited.—Extra payment of 25 cents made Mar. 1, to stock record, Feb. 15, 1927, on no-par common shares, which carried four regular quarterly payments of 25 cents per share, brining year's payment up to $1.25 per share.

Manitoba Power Company.—Initial 50 cent quarterly dividend on no-par shares declared in December, payable on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1927, placing shares on $2 annual basis.

McColl Bros., Limited.—Extra dividend of 50 cents per no-par share paid on Dec. 1, to stock record, Nov. 19, 1927, this being in addition to regular 80 cents paid during year.

Mount Royal Hotel Company.—Initial quarterly of 1½% on new 6% preferred stock paid on Apr. 1, to stock record, Mar. 31, 1927, and quarterly thereafter to end of year.

Muirhead's Cafeterias, Limited.—Initial 50 cents on no-par common paid on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 15, 1927.

National Brick Co. of Laprairie, Limited.—Dividend rate on preferred stock reduced from 7% to 6%, with payment of 1½% quarterly on May 16, to stock record, Apr. 30, 1927, and regularly at that rate thereafter.

National Trust Company.—Extra 1% for 1927 paid on Jan. 3, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 20, 1927, making dividend 13% for year against 12% in 1926.

Northern Mexico Power & Development Company.—Common stock placed on $4 annual dividend basis with payment of initial $1 per share on Jan. 31, to stock record, Jan. 15, 1927.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company.—Extra $10 per share on common paid on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 22, 1927. Compared with bonus of $5 in 1926.

Ontario Biscuit Company.—Extra 25 cents a share on no-par common paid on Feb. 1, to stock record, Jan. 15, 1927.

Ontario Steel Products.—Usual extra 1% on old common paid on Aug. 15 to stock record, Aug. 1, 1927.

Ottawa Traction Company.—Extra 1% on stock paid on Jan. 3, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1926.

Penmans, Limited.—New no-par common placed on $4 annual basis with $1 quarterly initial payment on May 15, to stock record, May 5, 1927. Usual 2% extra paid on old common, Feb. 28.

Porto Rico Railways Company.—Initial 1% on common paid on Jan. 15, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1926, followed by 2% payment on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 15, making 3% disbursed in 1927.

Power Corporation of Canada.—Initial 75 cents quarterly payment on $50 par participating 2nd preferred on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

Pressed Metals of America.—Initial 1¾% quarterly on 7% preferred stock paid on Apr. 1, to stock record, Mar. 21, 1927, and quarterly thereafter. Initial 75 cents quarterly on common shares paid on July 15, to stock record, June 25, 1927, and regularly thereafter, placing shares on $3 annual basis.

Provincial Paper, Limited (new Company).—Initial quarterly 1¾% paid on 7% preferred stock on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 15, 1927, following adjustment payment of 1 1/6%.

Quebec Dairies, Limited.—Initial 1¾% on 7% first preferred, paid on Aug. 1, to stock record, July 26, 1927, and quarterly thereafter.

Quebec Power Company.—Initial 50 cents quarterly dividend on new no-par value stock paid on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927. Final payment on old $100 par common was 2% paid on Oct. 15, to stock record, Sept. 30, 1927. This followed last quarterly 1¾% on old 7% basis paid on July 15, to stock record, June 30, 1927.

Quebec Railway, L. H. & P. Company.—Paid 2% on Dec. 31, to stock record, Dec. 30, 1927, contrasted with 1% paid in 1926.

Royal Trust Company.—Extra 4% usual payment on Oct. 1, to stock record, Sept. 30, 1927, in addition to regular 16% dividend.

Russell Motor Car Company.—Paid 3% in 1926 and 1½% on Feb. 1, 1927, to stock record, Dec. 14, 1926. Further 4% payable on Feb. 1, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 31, 1927.

St. Maurice Power Company.—Initial quarterly of 1% on stock paid on Oct. 15, to stock record, Sept. 30, 1927.

Shawinigan W. & P. Company.—Initial 50 cents quarterly on new no-par value stock paid on Apr. 10, to stock record, Mar. 25, 1927, placing shares on $2 annual basis, with continuance of quarterly disbursements. This followed final payment of 2% on old $100 par value shares paid in January, 1927.

Southern Canada Power Company.—Paid $3 in $1 payments during 1927 as compared with $2 in 1926.

Stanfords, Limited.—Initial 1¾% on first 7% preferred paid on Aug. 1, to stock record, July 15, and quarterly thereafter. Initial quarterly of 1¾% on 2nd 7% preferred, paid on same dates and quarterly thereafter. Initial 25 cents per share on common paid on Dec. 15, placing shares on $1 annual basis.

Supertest Petroleum, Limited.—Extra 50 cents on no-par common paid on Nov. 1, to stock record, Oct. 15, 1927, in addition to regular 25 cent half-yearly payments, making $1 in all for year, against 50 cents in 1928.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines.—Following 5 cent semi-annual dividend paid on Feb. 1, to stock record, Jan. 19, 1927, rate increased to 20 cents a year by payment of 10 cents per share on Aug. 1, to stock record, July 20, and half-yearly thereafter.

Tooke Bros. & Company.—Started preferred dividends by quarterly payments of 1¾% on Apr. 15, to stock record, May 20, 1927.

Toronto Mortgage Company.—Extra 1% paid on Jan. 1, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 15, 1927, making year's dividend 11% as compared with 10% in 1926.

Traymore, Limited.—Initial 1¾% on 7% preferred paid on July 1, to stock record, June 18, 1927, and quarterly thereafter.

Union Trust Co., Limited.—Initial extra dividend on capital stock of 1% paid Jan. 3, 1928, to stock record, Dec. 22, 1927, being in addition to regular dividends for year aggregating 7%.

Viau Biscuit Corporation.—Dividend on 2nd preferred stock passed with payment, due but not made, on Mar. 1, 1927.

Wabasso Cotton Company.—In addition to regular $1 quarterly dividend company in 1927 paid four quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share, bringing year's disbursements up to $6.

Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company.—In January, 1927, initial 75 cents quarterly paid on new stock, making annual basis $3 per share.

Western Grocers, Limited.—Paid interim $1 on common stock on Mar. 15, to stock record, Feb. 28, 1927.

Winnipeg Electric Company.—Declaration of $1 dividend paid on Jan. 16, 1928, to stock record, Nov. 30, 1927, brought payments for year to $3 as compared with $2 in 1926, and indicating $1 quarterly basis for 1928.

Zimmerknit, Limited.—Initial 1¾% quarterly on 7% preferred paid on Nov. 1, to stock record, Oct. 1927. This does not include initial payment at 7% rate as adjustment from date stock taken up to Aug. 1, 1927.

Financial Incidents. At the Annual Meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, in December, 1927, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., resigned as President and accepted a newly created position as Chairman of the Board. He was succeeded by Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., as President. Sir Charles shortly afterwards resigned from the presidency of several industrial corporations with which he was connected, such as Dominion Textile Company and Penmans Limited, in order to be able to devote more attention to the affairs of the Bank.

In dealing with the appointment *The Gazette*, Montreal, said: "Sir Charles Gordon steps up to the presidency of the Bank of Montreal as a matter of natural sequence. As Vice-President of the Bank over a period of years he had given close and constant attention to its affairs, and the value of the service which he had rendered is acknowledged in his selection yesterday to fill the high office vacated by Sir Vincent Meredith. Sir Charles Blair Gordon's success as a banker followed a very remarkable success achieved in the direction of large and important industrial interests. His record in business is that of builder, constructing always upon sure and stable foundations, and the results of his efforts have been enduring. His marked ability as a business administrator, and his knowledge of industrial conditions were placed by him freely at the disposal of the Canadian and British Governments during the trying years of the World War, and he rendered service of a high order as Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Munitions Board of Canada, as Vice-Chairman of the British War Mission in Washington, and as representative of the British Ministry of Munitions in the United States. Few Canadians, perhaps, realize how weighty

were the responsibilities assumed by Sir Charles Gordon in connection with these undertakings; it is known, however, that all the duties assigned to him were discharged with ability and with a success which contributed much to the certainty of the ultimate issue. These experiences, added to a list of only less noteworthy achievements in times of peace, have equipped Sir Charles in unusual degree for the lofty position which he now assumes as chief executive of the Bank of Montreal."

At a meeting of Directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, held on Dec. 20, 1927, Mr. S. J. Moore was chosen as President to succeed the late Mr. G. S. Campbell, who had died in November. Mr. Moore, connected with varied and important interests, had been, at the time of its absorption by the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1914, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The following are some of his various business connections: President of the Pacific-Burt Company, Ltd., President F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., President William A. Rogers Co., Ltd., President Kidder Press Co., Ltd., President Gilman Fanfold Corpn., Ltd., President of the American Salesbook Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Board, City Dairy Co., Ltd., Vice-President Imperial Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and a Director of: the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Porto Rico Railway Co., Ltd., and Northern Mexico Power and Development Co., Ltd.

Three Companies were absorbed by Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation in 1927: Royal Loan & Savings Company of Brantford, Ont.; British Columbia Permanent Loan Company of Vancouver, and Canada Funded & National Investment Company of Toronto.

In February, 1928, an action for $5,000,000 taken by the liquidators of the Home Bank against the former Directors for alleged mismanagement, was settled for $62,000, as follows: R. P. Gough, $30,000; F. J. B. Russill, $18,000; J. F. M. Stewart, $12,000; and Ambrose O'Brien, $2,000.

According to *The Northern Miner*, Cobalt, dividends paid by the gold and silver mines of Ontario in 1927, reached a new high total of $13,031,251, compared with $12,643,744 in 1926. Of the 1927 total, Hollinger paid $6,396,000.

Harold F. Ritchie, Toronto, purchased for $7,500,000 the business of J. C. Eno, Limited, of London, England, in April, 1928, and an issue of stock was distributed in Canada in June.

J. A. McCausland was elected President of Montreal Mining Exchange in March, 1928.

In a study of the year 1927, published in the Boston *Herald* on Jan. 2, 1928, Clarence M. Warner, of Blair & Co., Inc., declared that "Canada's men look upon their Diamond Jubilee year as the most prosperous in the nation's history. Their securities have met with unprecedented demand both at home and abroad. The Canadian investors have so increased their wealth that they now also seek securities issued in this country, and as the year closes practically every important issue of American securities is simultaneously offered in Canada."

In its issue of Apr. 20, 1928, *The Financial Post*, Toronto, emphasized the development of "giant" corporations in Canada as the national wealth attained to greater proportions. It was pointed out that there existed more than fifty corporations with assets in excess of $50,000,000 each. Two had assets exceeding $1,000,000,000: Canadian National Railways, $2,160,000,000; and Canadian Pacific Railway, $1,170,000,000. Three exceeded $500,000,000: Royal Bank of Canada, $850,000,000; Bank of Montreal, $825,000,000, and Canadian Bank of Commerce, $530,000,000. Among the leading companies with assets exceeding $100,000,000 were: Royal Trust Co., $405,000,000; Sun Life Assurance Company, $400,000,000; Imperial Oil Company (at market valuation), $300,000,000; Bank of Nova Scotia, $255,000,000; Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated (at market price), $220,000,000; Montreal Trust Company, $215,000,000; Shawinigan Water & Power Company (market), $200,000,000, and so on. Most of the companies in the list, it was pointed out, had become fifty-million-dollar corporations since the War.

Financial Appointments*

(July 1927 to June 1928)

Name of Company	Office	Appointee	Address
A. E. Ames & Co.	Director	C. S. Mitchell	London, England
" " "	Director	F. D. Chapman	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	John B. How	New York, N. Y.
" " "	Director	H. A. Ross	Vancouver, B. C.
" " "	Director	R. L. Warren	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	W. G. Malcolm	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Sec.-Treasurer	W. B. Macdonald	Toronto, Ont.
Algoma Steel Corporation	President	Robert Dodd	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	Thos. Arnold	Montreal, Que.
Bank of Montreal	President	Sir Chas. Gordon	Montreal, Que.
" "	Chairman, Board	Sir Vincent Meredith, BART.	Montreal, Que.
" "	Vice-President	H. R. Drummond	Montreal, Que.
" "	Vice-President	Maj.-Gen. Mewburn	Hamilton, Ont.
Bank of Nova Scotia	President	S. J. Moore	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Vice-President	J. A. McLeod	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Vice-President	Hector McInnes, K.C.	Halifax, N. S.
" " "	Director	L. G. McCarthy, K.C.	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	W. M. Birks	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	J. Fred Fraser	Halifax, N.S.
" " "	Director	Hon. J. C. Tory	Halifax, N.S.
Bank of Toronto	General Manager	H. B. Henwood	Toronto, Ont.
" "	Asst. Gen. Mgr.	F. H. Marsh	Toronto, Ont.
British Empire Steel Corp.	President	C. B. McNaught	Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Direotor	J. D. Bickell	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	George A. Morrow, O.B.E.	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Chief Inspector	S. M. Wedd	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Supt., Quehec branches	Gordon Laird	Sherhrooke, Que.
Canada Cement Co.	President	A. Tagge	Montreal, Que.
Can. Pacific Railway Co.	Vice-President in charge of Finance	John Leslie	Montreal, Que.
Canada Permanent Mort. Corp.	Vice-President	George H. Smith	Toronto, Ont.
General Steel Wares	President	J. C. Newman	Montreal, Que.
Hudson's Bay Company	London Committee	James Richardson	Winnipeg, Man.
Imperial Trusts Co.	President	A. C. McMaster	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Vice-President	N. L. Nathanson	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	A. W. Marquis, K.C.	St. Catharines, Ont
" " "	Director	Hon. Geo. Lynch-Staunton, K.C.	Hamilton, Ont.
International Nickel	Director	James A. Richardson	Winnipeg, Man.
" "	Director	J. W. McConnell	Montreal, Que.
Montreal Stock Exchange	President	Edgar Smith	Montreal, Que.
National City Company	Member Advisory Board	W. A. Black	Montreal, Que.
National Trust Co.	Director	James A. Richardson	Winnipeg, Man.
Ogilvie Flour Mills	President	W. A. Black	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Vice-President	R. R. Dohell	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Asst. to President and Secretary	G. A. Morris	Montreal, Que.
Prudential Trust Co.	President	Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig	Montreal, Oue.
Royal Securities Corp.	Director	Norman S. Brooke	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	Sidney B. Hammond	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	Francis St. Pierre	Montreal, Que.
" " "	Director	John C. McKeen	Halifax, N.S.
" " "	Director	A. F. Culver	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto General Trusts	Director	A. E. Phipps	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	Chas. MacInnes	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Director	W. G. Watson	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Stock Exchange	President	C. E. Abbs	Toronto, Ont.
" " "	Vice-President	W. Harold Mara	Toronto, Ont.
Trusts & Guarantee Co.	Director	F. K. Morrow	Toronto, Ont.

* NOTE.—See page 284-85 for Industrial Appointments of 1927-28.

INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1927

Total Insurance in Force, over $5,000,000,000

The year 1927 marked a notable achievement in connection with Life insurance in Canada, "with a total of assurance" in force of over $5,000,000,000. It required only two years' effort to extend the total by $1,000,000,000 from the four to the five-billion mark. This is, indeed, the aspect of life insurance underwriting in Canada that leaves a profound impression on any one who follows the records of growth: the increasing volume that is piled up year after year on top of the accumulated total. For some years past records had shown that not only had the companies yearly retained almost all the paid-up business and secured new business of equal volume to the previous year; but invariably the amount of new paid-for assurance had exceeded the new business of the preceding year. The increase year by year was infinitely greater than any element of increased population or a new group of prospects reaching an "age" for insurance could possibly explain. For instance, it required 50 or more years of the writing of insurance in Canada to bring the total up to the first one billion dollars ($1,000,000,000). This was in 1912. Seven years only were needed to reach the mark of $2,000,000,000, and an additional $2,000,000,000 was secured by 1925, in six years, bringing the total to $4,000,000,000. What took seven years between 1912 and 1919, needed little more than two years—between 1925 and 1927 for the adding of $1,000,000,000 more.

The total of new assurances paid for in Canada in 1927 amounted to $873,100,413 as compared with $823,254,205 in 1926, while the net amount of assurance in force at the end of 1927 (after allowing for all lapses, death claims, etc.) stood at the new high level of $5,179,189,986 compared with $4,610,196,334 at the end of 1926. The combined records for all companies doing business in Canada, Canadian, British and Foreign, compared as follows for the two years:

	New Assurance Paid For	Assurance in Force	Death Claims Matured	Premium Income
1927—All companies....	$873,100,413	$5,044,220,635	$37,369,211	$173,282,589
1926—All companies....	823,254,205	4,610,196,334	34,483,172	159,890,614

Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies. Canadian Life companies established new high records in 1927, not only for business in Canada, but also outside. In connection with the writing of assurance in Canada, the year's operations showed Canadian companies increasing their former lead over the British and Foreign companies that were writing life assurance in Canada. New assurance policies paid for in cash in the case of Canadian companies amounted to $970,107,067 net, as compared with $852,636,509 in 1926. Of the 1927 total, $544,385,411 represented business in Canada, which compared with $15,414,004 for British Companies and $278,570,642 for Foreign companies. Total assurance in force among Canadian companies at the end of 1927 amounted to $4,892,163,689, a gain of over $693,000,000 in the year. Of this total $3,277,040,348 represented assurance policies in force in Canada (figures subject to revision), and $1,615,123,341, assurance policies of Canadian companies in force outside of Canada.

The following table shows the comparative growth in the writing of insurance among Canadian companies, and also outside companies doing business in Canada, for a period of three years:

	Premium Income	Net Assurance Paid For	Assurance In Force
Canadian Companies, 1927	$189,774,152	$970,107,067	$4,892,163,689
Canadian Companies, 1926	166,433,775	852,636,509	4,299,047,931
Canadian Companies, 1925.....	145,924,473	663,806,271	3,722,569,189
British Companies, 1927.....	3,963,695	15,414,004	113,870,517
" " 1926.....	3,888,776	16,042,800	111,375,336
" " 1925.....	4,121,230	17,118,928	108,565,248
Foreign Companies, 1927.....	58,124,125	278,570,642	1,653,318,770
" " 1926.....	53,012,033	266,568,498	1,518,874,230
" " 1925.....	47,759,652	251,077,335	1,377,464,924

These tables indicate the remarkable growth in insurance in force in Canada since 1875:

Assurance Effected in Year Only	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875.....	5,077,601	$1,689,833	$8,306,824	$15,074,258
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1895.....	27,909,672	3,337,638	13,093,888	44,341,198
1905.....	67,539,141	3,881,980	34,486,215	105,907,336
1915.....	121,033,310	5,727,313	94,358,935	221,119,558
1925.....	539,165,405	17,443,928	251,597,335	736,777,908
1927.....	569,774,562	15,684,086	279,416,992	864,875,640

Total Assurances in Force at End of Year	Canadian*	British	Foreign	Total
1875.....	$21,957,296	$19,455,607	$43,596,361	$85,009,264
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	29,440,735	149,962,146
1895.....	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581
1905.....	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
1915.....	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677
1925.....	2,672,989,676	198,265,248	1,377,454,924	4,159,019,848
1927.....	3,402,799,529	117,393,137	1,658,797,330	5,179,189,986

Among Canadian Life Companies in 1927 the Sun Life Assurance Co. led with $307,051,608 of new assurance paid for, and $1,364,200,365 of assurances in force. Second in the list was the Canada Life, with $120,292,838 paid for, and a total of $581,513,182 in force. The entire list was as follows:

	New Assurance paid for	Assurance in force		New Assurance paid for	Assurance in force
Canada Life.....	$120,292,838	$581,513,182	Monarch.....	7,013,000	50,455,376
Capital.....	2,951,950	13,432,803	Montreal.....	8,099,924	27,758,890
Commercial.....	2,011,134	7,808,093	Mutual of Can...	49,491,258	371,837,985
Confederation....	41,587,904	246,330,544	National of Can..	6,069,290	44,401,028
Continental.....	5,069,388	31,540,687	North American..	24,423,727	152,406,953
Crown.....	22,494,300	82,374,226	Northern.....	14,969,228	41,591,139
Dominion.....	17,789,249	99,776,625	Royal Guardians.	1,264,250	3,716,705
Dom. of Can.....	1,508,274	3,769,767	Saskatchewan....	1,424,695	10,082,810
Eaton.....	4,351,171	73,122,124	Sauvegarde.....	5,729,100	24,163,617
Excelsior.....	11,716,149	73,122,124	Security.....	982,887	7,530,457
Great-West.....	65,558,228	488,595,893	Sovereign.....	2,985,236	22,858,271
Imperial.....	37,258,498	224,911,690	Sun Life.....	307,051,608	1,364,200,365
London.....	35,445,166	178,152,895	Thrift.....		378,986
Manufacturers...	69,686,282	388,226,994	Western.....	1,230,945	8,321,378
Maritime.....	1,921,900	4,469,891			

During the year 1927 death claims were paid to an amount of $28,010,577 as compared with $26,254,157 in 1926. The amount of business lapsed during the year was $284,481,784, or 29.8 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with $257,522,843, or 28.3 per cent. for 1926. The total amount surrendered was $105,069,919, equal to 11 per cent. of the gross new business written, comparing with $92,937,706 or 10.2 per cent. for 1926. Taking in both

*NOTE.—Figures do not include business of Canadian Companies outside of Canada.

lapsed and surrendered business there was a total for 1927 of $389,551,703 representing 40.8 per cent. of the gross new business written. This compares with a total of $350,460,549 or 38.5 per cent. for the year 1926.

Fire Insurance in Canada. The experience of the Fire insurance companies in Canada in 1927 was the best in a period of over 25 years. Only once before, so far as records are available, was the loss ratio in reference to premiums smaller than in 1927.

In 1926 the ratio had been 49.19 per cent.; in 1925, 52.99; in 1924, 58.80; in 1923, 63.44; and in 1922, 68.19 per cent., the last being the highest recorded in the history of Canadian fire insurance. The result for 1927 is generally taken as reflecting general prosperity throughout Canada with a consequent lessening in the moral "hazard." The average premium rate showed a reduction of 2½ cents per $100, standing at 90½ cents. Net premiums written amounted to $51,039,393 as compared with $52,595,923 in 1926, while losses amounted to $20,989,091 as against $25,705,975. The lower amount of premiums was due to the decrease in the rate as well as to the increase in "unlicensed" insurance. The keenness of competition in the fire insurance field in Canada was indicated by the increase from 194 to 203 in the number of companies writing business.

The total amount at risk in Canada for all fire companies reached a new total of $8,144,014,853 as compared with $8,051,444,136 for 1926. The following table shows the relative business of Canadian, British and Foreign companies:

	Net Premiums	Net Amount at Risk	Net Losses	Loss Ratio
Canadian Companies	$ 7,264,721	$1,232,895,242	$2,829,797	.....
British "	24,617,589	4,167,692,187	10,095,148	.....
Foreign "	19,154,604	2,743,427,424	7,964,146	.....
Totals for 1927	$51,036,914	$8,144,014,853	$20,889,091	41.10%
Totals for 1926	52,595,923	8,051,444,136	25,705,975	49.19%
Totals for 1925	51,040,075	7,583,297,679	26,943,089	52.99%
Totals for 1924	49,837,840	7,220,431,096	29,247,430	58.80%
Totals for 1923	51,169,250	6,806,937,041	32,142,494	63.44%
Totals for 1922	48,168,310	6,348,637,436	32,848,020	68.19%

Fraternal Insurance. According to the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance the total amount of new certificates issued in Canada in the mortuary departments by Canadian Fraternal Societies during the year 1927 was $13,867,269, compared with $11,014,014 in 1926, while the amount issued by Foreign Fraternal Societies was $7,130,627, as compared with $6,158,925 in 1926. The total amount of insurance in force in the mortuary department at the end of the year was: for Canadian societies, $135,090,443, and for Foreign societies, $57,160,804, or a total of $192,251,247.

The premiums paid during the year in the mortuary departments amounted to $3,104,177 for Canadian societies and $1,102,913 for Foreign societies.

In the sickness department the premiums received by Canadian societies amounted to $476,105 and by Foreign societies $77,244, or a total of $553,349.

The benefits paid to members in Canada by Canadian societies amounted to $3,188,977 in the mortuary department and to $417,503 in the sickness department and, for Foreign societies, to $809,321 in the mortuary department, and $75,859 in the sickness department, making a total payment in Canada, for Canadian societies, of $3,606,480, and for Foreign societies, $885,180, the grand total for all societies amounting to $4,491,660.

Insurance Incidents. The fiftieth anniversary of the Association with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of the President, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, was marked in November, 1927, by the presentation of a loving cup by the staff, and a banquet at which representatives of the Company were present from all over Canada.

A receiver-manager was appointed for the Canada National Fire Insurance Co. (Winnipeg) in December, 1927. This followed the winding-up of the

Imperial Canadian Trust Company, with which it had been affiliated. In February, 1928, a new Board of Directors was elected for the Insurance Company, with E. F. Hutchings as President.

The Trans-Canada Insurance Co., with headquarters in Montreal, was organized early in 1928, chiefly for fire and casualty business. Capital stock of 100 par was sold at 150.

A petition for voluntary liquidation of the Dominion Gresham Guarantee & Casualty Co. was granted in Montreal on June 1, 1928, on the ground that it was unable to pay its debts and that its capital stock was impaired by more than 25 per cent.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Association of Life Agency Officers, held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 21 and 22, 1928, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chairman, J. K. Pickett, Dominion Life, Waterloo; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. MacIver, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. O. Gallow, Imperial Life, Toronto; Executive Committee: L. J. Robb, Excelsior Life, Toronto; J. W. Glenwright, Commercial Life, Edmonton; E. J. S. Brown, Crown Life, Toronto; R. M. Huestis, National Life, Toronto; F. W. Hobson, Imperial Life, Toronto.

The 1928 Session of the Legislature

"An Act to establish a Research Foundation in Ontario," (Bill No. 66) and companion Bills, intended to assist in preventing fraudulent stock sales, constituted the most important legislation adopted at the 1928 Session of the Legislature. The latter, known as the Security Frauds Prevention Act and the Companies Information Act, bore full titles of "An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in connection with the Sale of Securities" (Bill No. 116) and "An Act Respecting Information Concerning Companies" (Bill No. 150), respectively. They became effective May 15, 1928. Under the first-named, stock brokers and salesmen were required to register at the Parliament Buildings, June 15, 1928, being set as a time-limit for individuals and firms then in the business and covered by the legislation, while companies, provincially incorporated or otherwise, were required to file certain information. The aim of the legislation was explained as an attempt to regulate the broker or salesman regardless of the type of security offered for sale. This legislation had been under consideration for some time and had been urged by organizations of various business, commercial and financial interests.

The Bills were introduced by the Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price; their administration was to be in the Provincial Secretary's Department.

A Surplus on the financial transactions of the fiscal year; great advancement in mining development; continued progress in agriculture, and, generally speaking, improvement in all departments of Government enterprise were recorded.

The Second Session of the Seventeenth Legislature was opened on Feb. 9, 1928, by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross. There was one vacant seat, that of Bruce South, where M. A. McCallum was unseated by a special election court as the result of a protest following the General Election of December, 1926, in which he had been returned. On Nov. 14, 1927, the Divisional Court, to which appeal was taken, upheld the unseating but found that he was eligible to re-contest the riding in the event of re-nomination.

The Speech from the Throne indicated a prosperous and progressive year, intimated legislation of importance, and referred to the 1927 celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation as demonstrating "the essential union of the Canadian people." Referring to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, held in Ottawa, November, 1927, the view was expressed that "the compact of Confederation should be strictly observed in all respects and that the future of Canada can best be assured by maintaining the status

of the Provinces as established by the British North America Act." Progress in agriculture, in hydro-power matters, in transferring unfavourably located settlers to the Clay Belt, in the expansion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and in education were noted. Investigation and a survey with a view to "the better care of our dependent, aged population" was forecast. It was stated that during the short time that the Liquor Control Act had been in operation there had been "many encouraging indications of public support and co-operation." The development of University Avenue, Toronto, the southern approach to the Parliament Buildings, as a boulevard, was indicated.

H. S. Colliver (Cons., Prince Edward), returned by acclamation in the By-election, Nov. 1, 1927, necessitated by W. E. Raney, K.C., Progressive Leader, accepting a Supreme Court judgeship, was escorted into the Chamber by W. H. Ireland, Government Whip, presented to the Speaker by the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and took his seat. Mr. Raney, who resigned his seat Sept. 19, 1927, was succeeded in the Progressive leadership by J. G. Lethbridge (Middlesex West) who was chosen at a meeting held in Toronto, Nov. 19, 1927.

J. P. Earngey (Kenora) moved, seconded by H. S. Colliver, the adoption of a humble Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Feb. 10.

Premier Ferguson on the same day introduced several Bills including "An Act to establish a Research Foundation in Ontario" (No. 66) and which established a corporation to be known as the Ontario Research Foundation. The aim, it had been previously explained, was to raise $2,000,000, the Government and the manufacturing interests of the Province—the latter through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—contributing one-half each in five equal annual instalments. Mr. Ferguson announced on Mar. 21 that Sir Joseph Flavelle, Toronto, had accepted the Chairmanship of the Council to administer the Fund. He anticipated Dominion and Imperial aid, and hoped that, in time, there would be established a research laboratory in Toronto that would be of service not only to Ontario but to the whole Dominion. First announcement of the plan was made by Premier Ferguson at a banquet of the Ontario division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Dec. 1, 1927.

The fire at the Hollinger Mine, Timmins, Feb. 10, in which 39 men lost their lives, was referred to by Premier Ferguson on Feb. 13. He informed the Legislature that an investigation would be held by the Government, distinct from the inquest, and, on the following day, stated that it would be conducted by Judge T. E. Godson, K.C., of the Mining Court of Ontario, under a Royal Commission. Peter White, K.C., was later appointed Counsel to the Commission.

The three House Leaders participated in the Debate on the Address, Feb. 14. J. G. Lethbridge, (Prog., Middlesex West)

declared that the Progressive Party meant to retain their identity as a distinct group in the Legislature but were prepared to co-operate with the Government or the Liberal Opposition in all matters that they believed would be in the interest of the Province.

The Ottawa Ballots Enquiry. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal Leader (Ontario South), on Feb. 14 concluded an address, in which Government policy along certain lines was criticized, by holding up, to the view of the House, a deck of 19 ballots printed for use in the electoral district of Ottawa South in the 1926 Provincial General Election. These, he said, had been found on the streets of Ottawa in 1927. He read from the Election Act regulations as to the safeguarding of the ballot and asked an investigation into the matter of the found ballots as soon as possible. In the course of his address he moved, seconded by A. P. Mewhinney (Lib., Bruce North), an amendment to the motion for an Address expressing regret at the failure of the Government to announce introduction of Old Age Pension legislation during the Session. Premier Ferguson replied vigorously to the criticisms of Messrs. Lethbridge and Sinclair and intimated that the Government was to consider an Old Age Pension plan. To Mr. Sinclair's statements regarding the Ottawa ballots Mr. Ferguson immediately stated that the matter was a surprise to him; the Government would see that immediate action was taken to get at the bottom of it. He believed every member of the House would co-operate with Mr. Sinclair in the fullest enquiry.

The Privileges and Elections Committee met Feb. 17 to begin the investigation regarding the found ballots. Mr. Sinclair declined to give the name of the person who had found them, preferring a scrutiny of the ballots (in possession of the Clerk of the Crown) to decide if the correct totals were there. Attorney-General Price contended that that would be beginning at the wrong end, but that the Government would not oppose the view as it was anxious to have the matter thoroughly cleaned up. He promised enabling legislation for the opening of the ballot boxes, a procedure made necessary by the lapse of the one-year time limit after election in which a Supreme Court judge might authorize an examination. T. M. Birkett (Cons., Ottawa South) told the Committee that he did not know of any irregularities; if otherwise, he would have resigned the seat. He urged an early and a thorough examination. The enabling Bill mentioned (No. 88) "An Act To Amend the Election Act," was introduced in the House, Feb. 20, passed through all its stages in one hour and received Royal assent five minutes later. There was a sharp debate the same date between Messrs. Ferguson and Sinclair as to the procedure to be followed, the Premier reiterating that the Government was insistent upon a thorough investigation in the interests of honesty in public administration whether in elections or not. On Feb. 22 there was another *impasse* between Mr. Sinclair and the majority on the Privileges and Elections Committee which, by a vote of 19 to 11,

decided to *subpoena* him to compel production of the ballots and the finder. He declined to do this until the boxes with all the ballots of the electoral district were produced. By a vote of 16 to 9 a resolution was passed by the Committee appealing to the House for further direction, a course, it was stated, which created a precedent.

A keen debate followed in the Legislature that day, being adjourned by the Premier who, on Feb. 28, stated that Hon. Mr. Justice James McGee and Hon. Mr. Justice Frank G. Hodgins, of the Supreme Court, would conduct an enquiry under the terms of a Royal commission. J. R. L. Starr, K.C., Toronto, was appointed Counsel to assist the Commission, the first formal session of which was held at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Mar. 5.

There were some surprises in the hearing, such as the production of other found ballots, and the arrival of boxes from Ottawa supposedly containing unused ballots but which were practically empty. It became apparent, in the examination of witnesses, that there had been no intentional wrong-doing but unwonted carelessness in handling ballots, especially those unused, after the Election. A considerable number were stored in boxes in a room where Ottawa newsboys assembled to get their papers, and these lads, apparently thinking them waste paper, had thrown them around in play. The Commission, in a finding made public, Apr. 12, and given in full to the press on the next day, placed the major share of the blame upon Francis M. Scott, Returning Officer for the district, and found on his part "carelessness, irregularity, negligence and incompetence, as well as unintentional wrong-doing." There was no criminal act on the part of anyone and the results of the Election were not affected by what had happened to the ballots subsequently. Their lordships presented a number of recommendations for amendments to the Election Act which might help to make for the elimination of like incidents and generally further strengthen the measures for the safeguarding of ballots.

Rev. W. G. Martin (Cons., Brantford) moved on Feb. 16 a sub-amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sinclair on the motion for an Address, in which the Government was commended for its announcement relative to gathering information regarding "the better care of our dependent, aged population."

"Beer by the glass" was advocated in a motion by F. W. Wilson (Cons., Windsor) seconded by W. G. Weichel (Cons., Waterloo South) Feb. 27. During the discussion Premier Ferguson expressed the view that sufficient time had not yet elapsed to give the Liquor Control Act a fair trial. Until it had, there would be no "tinkering" with it; nor did he find that there was a general demand for such sale as that advocated. He asked the House to vote down the resolution. On Feb. 28 the vote showed only Messrs. Weichel, E. Proulx (Lib., Prescott), and T. Legault (Lib., Sturgeon Falls) supporting Mr. Wilson whose resolution was defeated 92 to 4.

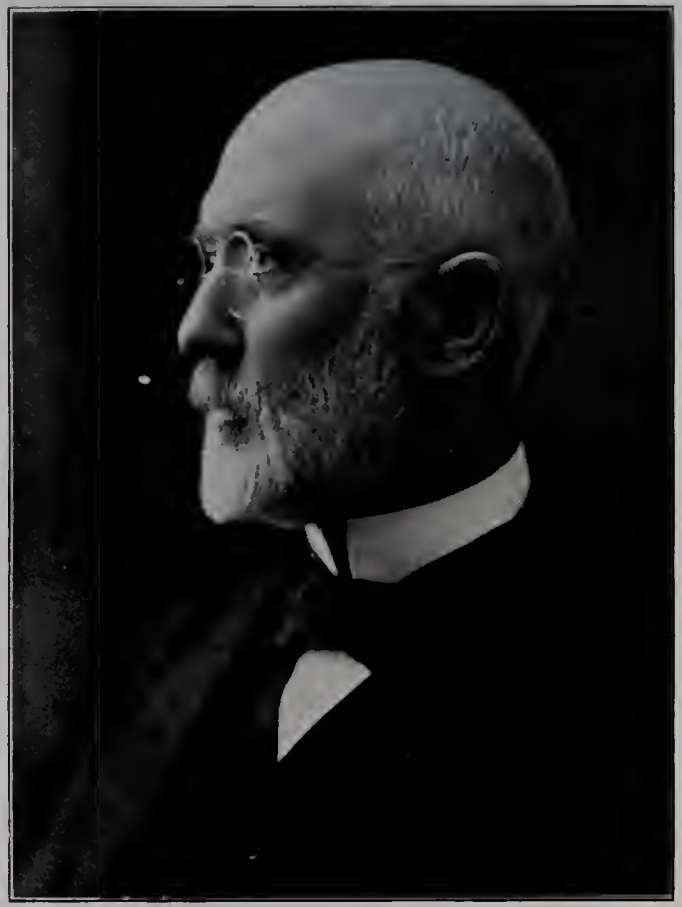
The Debate ended Feb. 29 when the Martin sub-amendment was carried by 68 to 27 on a straight party vote, the Sinclair amendment being declared lost on the same division and the motion for the traditional humble Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted.

The Budget of 1928. A new era in Provincial financing was outlined in the Budget Speech of Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., Provincial Treasurer, delivered Mar. 1, 1928. The forecast balanced Budget was realized, $3,000,000 applied in debt retirement and substantial lowering of interest charges made. No new taxes were imposed and adherence to the policy of tax reduction was announced, together with the first actual Surplus in ten years. Ordinary Revenue for the year ending Oct. 31, 1927, was the highest in the history of the Province, $56,306,224, an increase of $5,465,181 over 1926. Ordinary Expenditure was $55,947,001, including interest, an increase of $4,293,817, leaving a Surplus on the year's financial operations of $359,223. The Ordinary Revenue included $3,300,000 from the Liquor Control Board, being $2,800,000 from profits, fines and so forth, and $500,000 from permits. In addition, the Licence Commission Board under the Ontario Temperance Act and which operated until displacement by the Liquor Control Act, June 1, 1927, paid in $1,618,000. From the Gasoline tax $4,032,941 was received, from Succession duties, $9,468,950, and from Corporations tax, $4,853,000.

Among the items of increased Ordinary Expenditure were Expenses of the General Election, 1926, $530,000; Highways maintenance, $850,000; Educational grants, $325,000; Public Institutions, $540,000; Northern Development, $160,000; Debt retirement, $1,689,500. Capital Expenditure, 1927, was $15,828,000, chiefly for Public Works, Highways, Northern Development and rural Hydro Power line bonuses. Revenue on Capital Account totalled $2,748,000. The Capital Expenditure was $2,000,000 more than in 1926, but less by $10,000,000 than in 1923.

In his references to the Debt retirement plan (outlined in *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26) the Treasurer said that $3,028,000 had been paid during the fiscal year 1927. Of this $1,689,500 had been paid from Ordinary Revenue and $1,338,500 by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission from its Sinking Fund. The Gross Debt of the Province was $369,000,000 from which should be deducted Revenue-producing Debt of $211,000,000 including advances to the Hydro Power, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; loans to municipalities for housing and drainage schemes, leaving a Net Debt of $157,000,000. Assets such as Highways, Public Buildings, etc., to a value of $135,900,000, left a nominal Debt of $21,000,000.

These figures were preceded by a detailed statement regarding Refunding. The average cost of debenture issues floated by the Government since 1923 was 4.95 per cent. and the average costs of debentures and stocks retired 6.02 per cent. This, the Treasurer



Sir Joseph W. Flavelle, Bart.
Appointed in June, 1928, Chairman of the
Ontario Research Foundation

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, ll.b., k.c.
Prime Minister and Minister of Education
Province of Ontario

stated, represented an annual saving of 1.07 per cent. interest, or approximately $580,000 *per annum* on the long term issues refunded. The latest loan, a $24,000,000 serial loan for which tenders were called in October, 1927, was placed at a cost of 4.56 per cent. against 4.77 per cent. for a similar issue in January, 1927. The proceeds had been used to pay off maturing obligations of a like amount costing the Province an average of 5.2 per cent., thus enabling a saving of $150,000 yearly. He instanced also the loan of $9,350,000, payable on demand, carrying five per cent. interest and which was obtained from the Dominion Government during the War for housing purposes; that was to be reloaned to municipalities in the Province for house-building schemes. The Dominion Finance Minister, when asked by Mr. Monteith, agreed to accept payment, whereupon the Province secured the funds for an issue of Treasury bills at 4⅓ per cent. and paid off the Dominion debentures effecting a saving of two-thirds of one per cent. in interest, or $63,000.

The instances quoted were used to emphasize the gains to be made by keeping strict watch over Capital and all Expenditures and in close touch with conditions in the money markets. During 1927 the Province paid out in interest $17,876,000 or one-third of the Ordinary Expenditure. Interest aggregating $10,384,000 was received, of which $7,843,000 was from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and $1,300,000 from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for advances to those publicly-owned utilities. This left a net interest payment by the Province of $7,292,000.

The Treasurer claimed that the policy of the Government to so regulate its operations that its promises of tax reduction would be maintained had borne fruit. During its *régime* decrease in Capital Expenditure represented a saving of $5,560,000 in interest charges. This, with decreases in automobile, luxuries, race track and other taxes, represented direct and indirect relief to the tax-payer of more than $9,000,000.

Provincial Savings Offices had a successful year having total assets of $18,977,783 and a surplus of $145,914. Over 12,000 new accounts were opened. The Niagara Falls Park Commission with a surplus of assets over liabilities of $1,987,300, had turned over to the Provincial Treasury $550,000 on account of water rentals etc., and in December, 1927, had taken its first step in independent financing when it floated an issue of $2,000,000 in 20-year serial bond form guaranteed by the Government. This money was raised at the then record price of 4.42 per cent.

Ordinary Revenue of the Province for 1928 was estimated at $55,790,000. Ordinary Expenditure, $55,613,000, leaving an estimated Surplus of $177,000. The estimated Revenue included $7,000,000 from the Liquor Control Board.

Supplementary Estimates of $7,546,154 were tabled Mar. 1 1928. Public Works, Hydro Power, Hospitals and Institutions

and Education called for large amounts of this total, the University of Toronto grant of $1,188,151 and grants of $300,000 each to the University of Western Ontario, London and Queen's University, Kingston, being included.

Further Supplementaries of $326,000 were introduced Mar. 21, 1928, and passed the same day. They included $100,000 toward the construction of the Lac Seul storage dam, in which work Manitoba, Ontario and the Dominion were all interested.

The Debate on the Budget, as usual, covered considerable ground in the course of which several of the Ministers reviewed the work of their respective Departments, and various suggestions were advanced on many matters. T. Legault (Lib., Sturgeon Falls) speaking Mar. 8 with respect to the wolf nuisance in some sections of the Province, advocated a campaign against the animals in the northern areas, and offered to contribute $10,000 in prizes to be distributed over a period of three months in rewards for proportionate success in a series of organized wolf hunts. For the Government it was stated that the game wardens and others were doing all that was possible and that further measures to combat wolves were to be considered.

There was considerable discussion, Mar. 9, on a motion by Mr. Sinclair for correspondence in the matter of Jesse Bradford, former Magistrate at Lindsay, who had retired on the suggestion of the Attorney-General. The Liberal Leader criticized the attitude and the action of the Attorney-General and the Government in the matter, and Hon. Mr. Price and Premier Ferguson combated his views. The motion carried without division.

R. F. Miller (Lib., Haldimand) moved on Mar. 14, an amendment to the customary Budget resolution regretting that the Government "notwithstanding increased revenue had failed to afford relief to local municipalities by assuming total cost of construction and maintenance of Provincial highways." Mr. Henry, in the course of a reply reviewing the Department's work and the situation said that the Government was ready to provide additional relief to townships and counties from taxation for Provincial and other highways, in proportion to the increase of traffic which was not of a local nature, but it would not assume full financial responsibility of Provincial highways. That would involve, in fairness to all, taking over the entire road system of the Province and entering upon a new field in which highways would be constructed and maintained by means of direct taxation.

In the closing part of the Budget discussion Mr. Sinclair maintained that instead of relieving the people of taxes as was claimed, the Ferguson Government had actually increased taxation during the past year by $4,161,751. On Mar. 15 the Miller amendment was defeated 67 to 16, all but three Progressives—C. Gardiner (Kent East); W. G. Medd (Huron North); and F. G. Sandy (Victoria North) voting with the Government. Thereafter the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

On May 9, 1928, it was announced that an issue of $30,000,000 Ontario four per cent. 40-year instalment bonds had been successfully tendered for by a group headed by the Bank of Montreal, the price, $94.10 being a cost to the Province of 4.415 per cent.

Other Legislation and Incidents. Among other incidents and developments of the Session, in addition to the number enumerated under the various departments of Government were the following:

Passed, Hon. J. D. Monteith's "Act to Amend the Succession Duty Act" (Bill No. 79) which changed the time limit for payment of duties from 18 months to 12 and increased interest on overdue payments from five to six per cent.; also provided reciprocal agreement with other Provinces for exemption of intangible personal properties when the transferer, at the time of death, was resident in such Province.

Passed, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson's "Act Respecting the Training of Apprentices" (Bill No. 67) which provided for a system of training and opportunity to attend a technical school during the winter months—for the present confined to building trades. The Legislature unanimously approved the measure.

Passed, "An Act To Amend the Insurance Act" (Bill No. 131), introduced by Hon. W. H. Price, which made changes agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and which brought law into uniformity with that of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia with respect to accident insurance and sickness and disability benefits.

Passed, "An Act to Amend the Juvenile Courts Act" (Bill No. 120) which placed the courts under the direct control of the Attorney-General's Department; authorized Juvenile Court judges to appoint a probation officer as a voluntary assistant; and gave several municipalities not under the Act power to create the office of Juvenile Court judge and to fix salaries.

Adopted, Mar. 27, the Private Bills Committee recommendation—based on the work of a sub-committee under Findlay Macdiarmid (Elgin West)—as to settlement of Church Union measures affecting congregations at Rutherford, Owen Sound, Grafton, Wardsville and Dorchester.

Unanimously adopted, the motion sponsored by Hon. G. S. Henry that the Dominion Government should provide further aid to the Governments of the Provinces for the construction and improvement of highways.

Passed, "An Act To Amend the Game and Fisheries Act" (Bill No. 161) embodying among other things changes recommended by the Fish and Game Committee of the Legislature relative to the seasons for hunting deer, caribou, moose and wild duck, the former having varying dates from Nov. 1 to 20, according to districts, and the latter, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 18.

Amended, the Athletic Commission Act, by adding a section providing that the Commission should have jurisdiction over contracts between managers and professionals which contracts should not be valid without a certificate from the Commission, whose decision should be final.

Passed, an "Act Respecting Embalmers and Funeral Directors" (Bill No. 152) which provided for the examination of those engaged in such profession by a board of five qualified funeral directors, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and holding office for one year. The Board would have authority to approve existent schools, to make regulations for examinations, to grant temporary certificates for persons not qualified, etc.

Passed, a private Bill, which empowered Toronto to continue Messrs. P. W. Ellis and George Wright in their positions as members of the Toronto Municipal Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Toronto Transportation Commission.

The Public Accounts Committee. This Committee was organized Mar. 7, 1928, J. E. Thompson (Cons., St. David's,

Toronto) being re-elected Chairman. Five meetings were held and several witnesses examined with respect to an item of $538,000 in connection with the new East Block of the Parliament Buildings. A formal Report was presented to the Legislature Mar. 30.

Prorogation. His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Ross prorogued the Legislature Apr. 3, 1928. Outside the flag was at half mast and in the Chamber the desk of the former member for Renfrew North, A. Stuart (Cons.) was draped with crêpe and wreaths. Premier Ferguson in a brief interlude to the formal proceedings voiced the deep regret of all the members and the loss to the Province because of the sudden death, a few days previously, of Mr. Stuart who had attended the Legislature consistently during the whole Session and had appeared to be in good health. E. Proulx (Lib., Prescott) spoke for the Liberals in the absence of Mr. Sinclair, and J. G. Lethbridge, their Leader, voiced the regret and sympathy of the Progressives.

Department of Education. The 1927 Annual Report of the Minister of Education, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, again recorded progress in the various branches of elementary and secondary school systems. The statistical review, dealing with the year January—December, 1926, showed a total of 7,648 schools with 18,992 teachers and a pupil enrolment of 750,797, an increase of 13,091. The Legislative grants totalled $4,774,630, the amount expended by trustee boards for all purposes aggregating $46,495,240. Vocational schools had an average daily full-time attendance of 13,513, and a total evening enrolment of 37,434. Continuation schools had an average daily attendance of 8,050.

In his review of the educational situation, the Minister said that "the enquiry into the question of establishing advanced courses in connection with secondary schools is now proceeding." This was a reference to a plan which was popularly referred to as first year university work in high schools. The Report further said "There is no evidence that, to begin with, the work of the first year in Pass or Honour standing, cannot be undertaken in such centres as may be willing to provide the necessary instruction under circumstances approved by the Department and accepted by the universities."

In conformity with plans to encourage the development of libraries throughout the Province, especially in rural areas and smaller centres, it was arranged with the University of Toronto for the starting of a Library Training School at the Ontario College of Education in September, 1928, with Miss Winnifred G. Barnstead, an experienced librarian, as Director.

The Minister's survey contained references to the decision of the Government upon the Report and recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry appointed in 1925 to deal with the question of language instruction in schools attended by French-speaking pupils. The Committee consisted of Dr. F. W. Merchant, Chief

Director of Education; His Honour, Judge J. H. Scott of Perth, a prominent member of the Orange Association, and Louis Coté, Ottawa. The Report was made public in September, 1927, and on the 21st of that month it was announced by the Premier that the Government would accept its recommendations and they would go early into effect. A subsequent statement, made Sept. 29, 1927, proclaimed their becoming operative. Though generally referred to in newspaper articles and in platform and public discussions as carrying the abolition of Regulation 17, which had been in effect about 15 years, it was pointed out by the Minister and others that this was a mistaken view. The Committee found that Regulation 17 had failed to produce the results hoped for with respect to the teaching of English in 70 per cent. of the schools to which it was applicable. In the language of the Minister's survey "It was, therefore, resolved to restore the old classification of elementary schools which had been in force in the Province for generations—that is, Public Schools and Separate Schools—and to cease regarding a certain number of them as entitled to a classification by themselves based on language distinction." The inspectors were thereupon instructed to make a special study of each case "as circumstances required, and to consult with a departmental committee to determine the course that might be followed." The latter committee was to consist of a Director of English Instruction and a Director of French Instruction who were to maintain constant personal contact with the schools so that they might always be qualified to fully aid and advise. These two, with the Chief Inspector of the Province, V. K. Greer, and the local inspector were "to constitute a common authority, subject in all respects to the Minister, for dealing with all important matters bearing upon schools and more particularly with peculiar cases and unusual conditions." The Directors mentioned were announced Sept. 29, 1927, as: English, W. J. Karr, then Director of Rural School development; and, French, A. J. Beneteau, French master at the English-French training school at Sandwich.

W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, noted the establishment of five new libraries in 1927, making the total 510. Patronage for 1926 (the latest figures available in this regard) showed an increase of 10 per cent., bringing the total to 10,299,451. Four centres made provision for new buildings to be completed in 1928. The Ontario Library School trained 27 students.

The attendance at the School for the Deaf at Belleville, Nov. 1, 1926, to Oct. 31, 1927, was 338, and at the School for the Blind, Brantford, 154.

According to a statement published Nov. 23, 1927, and republished frequently in connection with subsequent discussions, the Provincial Legislation Committee of the Orange Association after hearing Premier Ferguson's explanation of the reasons for the change in respect to Regulation 17, expressed disappointment at the failure of successive governments to enforce the Regulation; urged legislation which would prevent schools violating school

laws from receiving any funds derived from municipal taxation; declared that English should be the language of instruction in the schools of Ontario and demanded that a futher investigation of "the conditions in the primary schools of the Province should be held within a reasonable time—say five years."

The Ottawa Separate School Board, which had long opposed the Regulation, approved of the changes as recommended in the Merchant Commission Report, and pledged support for the carrying out of their purport. Premier Taschereau of Quebec and other individuals and bodies, as well as the French language press, generally approved of the Report and the recommendations. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, meeting at Barrie, Mar. 14, 1928, adopted the Legislation Committee's Report without amendment, after a long debate, making the motion unanimous. Premier Ferguson, as a member of the Order, was present and addressed the delegates in explanation of the new proposals and the reasons for them. The Grand Lodge of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, on the previous day, also met in Barrie, and passed a resolution deploring the changes. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East meeting at Lindsay, Mar. 21, and also addressed by the Premier, adopted the Legislation Committee's Report, but the L. O. B. A., followed the lead of their Western Ontario sisters and deplored the changes. There were several references to Regulation 17 in the Legislature during the 1928 Session, but since it was not a matter for legislative action there was no set debate.

During the Session of 1928 "An Act Respecting the Acquisition of Land for School Purposes" (Bill No. 145) and "The School Law Amendment Act 1928" (Bill No. 159) were passed. The former clarified the existing provisions, amended some, and added new clauses intended to simplify the acquisition of lands desired for school purposes. The latter provided for the continuity in township school boards by the election of three trustees in one year and two the next. While there were no township boards it was pointed out that suburban areas have the power to erect them, and the feature of continuity common to urban boards was thought necessary especially since in a specific case a suburban district was contemplating such a board.

On Mar. 8, 1928, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, after a hearing which lasted for some time, reserved decision in the appeal of the Tiny Township Separate School Board from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada adverse to the contention that Roman Catholic boards of trustees had a right to set up high schools and collegiate institutes in the Province of Ontario; the right to share on the basis of average attendance in the public grants to schools, and the exemption of Roman Catholic school supporters from contributing to the maintenance of undenominational high schools and collegiates. On June 12, 1928, the appeal was dismissed on legal grounds. Their lordships

pointed out, however, that separate school supporters had a possible remedy in Sub-section 3, of Section 92 of the British North America Act, whereby an appeal might be made to the Governor-General-in-Council for remedial legislation.

Opinion of the Judgment was divided. *The Tablet*, London, chief Roman Catholic organ in England, was convinced that the law had been impartially expounded. *The Church Times*, chief Anglo-Catholic organ, thought the decision "narrow in tone and a blow to civil and religious liberty." The leading Canadian weeklies, *The Catholic Record*, London, and *The Catholic Register*, Toronto, declared that the Privy Council had upset the belief that the tribunal was a protector of minorities. *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, recalled the Manitoba school controversy of 1894 to 1896 as a proof that the Privy Council's advice to the appellants to lay their case before the Governor-in-General-in-Council was futile. The Minister of Education (Hon. G. Howard Ferguson) being in Europe, no official comment was made from the Department.

Speaking at Guelph May 9, and London, May 11, 1928, Premier Ferguson referred to intimations from Ottawa that the Federal Government intended to cease grants to technical schools on the ground that education was a matter for the Provinces. The Provincial Government, he declared, would continue its grants though the programme might have to be curtailed.

Premier and Mrs. Howard Ferguson left for a trip to Great Britain and continental Europe, May 23. It was the Premier's intention to look into the matter of first year university work in the higher schools, among other things. Hon. George S. Henry assumed the duties of Acting Premier.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association held in Toronto beginning Apr. 10, 1928, R. A. Gray, Toronto, was elected President; W. I. Chisholm, Toronto, Vice-President; A. E. Bryson, Toronto, was appointed as Permanent General Secretary and R. M. Speirs, also of Toronto, as Treasurer. Mrs. E. L. Lindbergh, mother of the famous United States aviator, came to Toronto from Detroit, by aeroplane, as a guest of the Association and other organizations.

The Ontario Library Association meeting in annual session in Toronto, elected as officers, Apr. 10, 1928: President, Miss Lillian H. Smith, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, James Steel, Stratford; 2nd Vice-President, F. M. de la Fosse, Peterborough; and Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Blanche Steele.

The University of Toronto. Honorary Degrees were conferred at two Convocations only during the Session of 1927-28. A special Convocation was held on Aug. 24, 1927, at which the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Lord Hewart of Bury, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Dignity, colour and splendour marked the Centenary Celebration which began Thursday, Oct. 6, and concluded Sunday, Oct. 9, 1927. The opening ceremony in the University Arena witnessed a gathering of dignitaries from all

Provinces of Canada and from many quarters of the globe,—institutions of learning, governments and many organizations were represented.

The Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., LL.D., presided; a message from His Majesty the King was read by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross; an address was read by the President, Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.; and congratulations from the Province of Ontario were offered by the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who also delivered an address on Oct. 7, on "Aspects of Canadian History since Confederation;" Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, the previous day, having spoken on the same question.

The solemn dedication of the Carillon in the Memorial Tower was among the ceremonies of the opening day, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, Chairman of the Board of Governors, offering the dedicatory prayer. A general salute by the Canadian Officer's Training Corps of 'Varsity was followed by "Old Hundred" played on the Carillon by Mr. Percival Price; then, after "God Save the King" one hundred notes were pealed out from the Carillon, one for each year of the Centenary, during the marching off of the troops.

On the 7th of October took place the conferring of Honorary Degrees as follows, in the order given: LL.D., Hon. W. D. Ross, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.B., and Hon. Charles Vincent Massey; D.Sc., Frederick James Alway, PH.D., University of Minnesota; D.Litt., Henry Percival Biggar, B.A., D.Litt., Representative of the Canadian Archives in Europe; D.Sc., Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bart., F.R.C.S., Past President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; D.Litt., Robert John Bonner, B.A., PH.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago; D.Sc., Louise Duffield Cummings, PH.D., Professor of Mathematics in Vassar College; LL.D., Livingston Farrand, A.M., M.D., President of Cornell University; LL.D., John Huston Finley, A.M., Editor of "The New York Times"; D.Eng., David Law Hodges Forbes, M.E., General Manager of the Teck-Hughes Mining Company; and Thomas Henry Hogg, B.A.Sc., C.E., Hydraulic Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; LL.D., Frederick Paul Keppel, A.M., President of the Carnegie Corporation; D.Sc., Elizabeth Rebecca Laird, PH.D., Professor of Physics in Mount Holyoke College; D.Litt., Stephen Butler Leacock, PH.D., Professor of Political Economy in McGill University; LL.D., George Gerbert Ling, A.M., PH.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Saskatchewan; D.Litt., Richard Winn Livingstone, M.A., President and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast; D.Sc., William George MacCallum, B.A., M.D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in Johns Hopkins University; and Thomas McCrae, B.A., M.D., Professor of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College; D.Eng., James Lewis Morris, C.E., Civil Engineer; LL.D., Ellen Fitz Pendleton, A.M., President of Wellesley College; D.Sc., Gaston Leon Ramon, D.V., Professeur, Institut Pasteur, Paris; D.Litt., Monseigneur Camille Roy, L.ÈSL., PH.D., Ex-Recteur de l' Université Laval; LL.D., George Clarke Sellery, B.A., PH.D., Dean of the College of Letters and Science of the University of Wisconsin; D.Litt., James Cruickshank Smith, M.A., Chief Inspector of Schools for Scotland; and LL.D., Henry Marshall Tory, M.A., D.Sc., President of the University of Alberta.

Among other features of the Celebration was the unveiling of a bust, in the lobby of the Mines building, of the late Dean John Galbraith of the Faculty of Applied Science. Divine Service on Sunday closed the proceedings, the Mendelssohn Choir taking part.

The total enrolment of the University for the Session 1927-28 was given as 5,456 made up as follows: Arts, 2,907; Medicine, 755; Applied Science, 545; Household Science, 134; Education, 199; Forestry, 60; Music, 27; Graduate Studies, 368; Dentistry, 284; Social Service, 99; Public Health Nursing (full time and part time), 98; Occupational Therapy, 40; and Duplicates, 60.

Resignations and retirements for 1927-28 included: Prof. G. M. Wrong, head of the Department of History; Prof. J. H. Faull, head of the Department of Botany; Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, Professor of Physiology and Associate Dean of the faculty of Medicine; Prof. David Duff, Associate Professor of Latin; Prof. Maurice Hutton, head of University College; and the withdrawal of Prof. L. C. Coleman, to resume work in England.

New appointments were: Dr. Ernest Macmillan, to be Dean of the faculty of Music; Prof. E. J. Urwick, to be Professor of Political Economy; Prof. G. M. Smith, to be Chairman of the Department of History; Prof. G. S. Brett, to be head of the Department of Philosophy; Prof. F. C. A. Jeanneret, to be head of the Department of French; Prof. C. H. Best, to be head of the Department of Physiological Hygiene; Prof. R. D. Defries, to be head of the Department of Epidemiology and Biometrics; Prof. D. L. Bailey, to be associate Professor of Plant Pathology; Prof. G. Norwood, to be Professor of Classics and Director of Classical Studies in University College; Miss Winifred G. Barnstead, to be Director of the Library School in the College of Education. Professor M. W. Wallace, B.A., Ph.D., head of the Department of English, according to an announcement made public June 5, 1928, was appointed Principal of University College in succession to Maurice Hutton, M.A., LL.D.

On Mar. 12th, 1928, the following announcements were made: that the course in Architecture would be extended from four to five years, beginning September, 1928; and the inauguration of a new course in Aeronautical Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The Governors, at a meeting on May 31st, adopted the recommendation of the Senate to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine to students qualifying in the five-year course which previously had brought only the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and to make it retroactive so far as past graduates were concerned.

Plans were completed for a one-year course, to begin Sept. 25, 1928, to prepare graduate nurses for teaching and for administrative positions in hospitals, the course to be under the Department of University Extension in co-operation with the Department of Public Health Nursing.

On June 8 on the occasion of the closing exercises for the session 1927-28 there were presented to the University, on behalf of groups of friends, portraits in oils of the Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir William Mulock; Rev. Canon H. J. Cody; the late Colonel William Robert Lang, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry and Director of Military Studies; and a plaque bearing the profile of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod.

On June 9, 1928, for the first time in a university in Canada, graduation exercises of a course in Occupational Therapy were held, President Sir Robert Falconer presenting diplomas to the 13 young women graduates.

The University endowment was enlarged by a fund of $250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the maintenance of the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Other incidents of importance were: the publication of the *History of the University of Toronto, 1827-1927*, by the Librarian, W. S. Wallace, and the publication of the late Chancellor Burwash's *History of Victoria College;* the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of Trinity College; the 50th anniversary of Wycliffe College and the 60th anniversary of the School of Practical Science; and the regretted death of Professor John Squair (*Emeritus*), for many years head of the Department of French, in his 79th year, Feb. 15, 1928.

Queen's University, Kingston. Enrolment for 1927-28 was recorded as 3,015; that for the Summer School of 1927, 489, making a total of 3,504. In October, 1927, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Professor J. B. Reynolds, M.A., President, Ontario Agricultural College (since retired); Charles F. Martin, B.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, Montreal; James Garfield Dwyer, M.D., New York; and Hon. William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Canada.

On May 22, 1928, the majority of the student body, as a result of disciplinarian measures taken by the Senate with respect to several of their number in certain incidents, including a dance, decided to go on strike by abstaining from lecture attendance, and remained out for twenty-four hours. They returned after hearing an address from R. O. Sweezey, Montreal, President of the General Alumni Association of the University. The Principal, Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, intimated for the Senate that the penalties imposed would remain in effect.

The annual Convocation on May 2, 1928, marked the fiftieth Anniversary of the first Convocation and Principal Taylor took the occasion to eulogize the late Principal George Munro Grant. Chancellor Sir Robert L. Borden presided. The Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Justice R. M. Dennistoun, Winnipeg; Dr. Lorne Pierce, Toronto; and J. B. Walkem, K.C., Kingston; the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. J. R. Fraser, Dumbarton, and Rev. T. E. Holling, Lindsay. A tablet in memory of the late Dr. James Douglas New York, noted metallurgist and former Chancellor, was unveiled. Dr. Douglas had given the library building to Queen's and had left $100,000 to the Kingston General Hospital. It was announced that the new endowment fund of the University had passed the million-dollar mark. It was stated that a resident of Chicago, who desired to withhold his name for the time being, offered $50,000 in five instalments of $10,000 each for the establishment of a chair in Preventive Medicine and Public Health in honour of a friend, Dr. Arthur Elliott, a graduate of Queen's who formerly practised at Belleville. The matter was under advisement and the Provincial Government was also being consulted with a view to making Queen's Medical College the centre of its Health Department for Eastern Ontario.

It was announced on May 8, 1928, that a grant of $3,920 had been made to Queen's by the Science Research Council of New York City, to be devoted to research of the history of business conditions in Canada. This was the first occasion on which the Social Science Research Council had ever made a grant to a Canadian institution. The grant was secured through the offices of Prof. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's and it was stated that he would have associated with him in the research, in addition to Prof. Humphrey Michell and Prof. Kenneth W. Taylor of McMaster University, Prof. C.A. Curtis of Queen's University. Queen's University would provide $1,000 towards the work and Professor Michell announced that he would be able to raise $2,000 in Toronto.

W. F. Nickle, K.C., was re-elected Chairman of the Trustee Board, May 3. E. Cockburn Kyte, London, was appointed Chief Librarian of the University with duties to begin July 1, 1928. A consulting librarian of distinguished attainments and experience, he was at the time of his appointment cataloguing and rearranging the library at Sandringham for His Majesty. F. H. Walter was appointed Assistant Professor of French and C. A. Curtis, Assistant Professor of Commerce.

The University of Western Ontario, London. The registration of students for 1927-28 showed: Faculty of Arts, University College, 697; Alma College (St. Thomas), 3; Assumption College (Sandwich), 57; Huron College, 13, Ursuline College, 75; Waterloo College (Waterloo), 29; Faculty of Medicine, 134; Faculty of Public Health, 12, net total—after deducting 57 duplicates—963. On Nov. 4, 1927, William Sherwood Fox, PH.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., Dean of University College, was appointed President of the University, a position which had been vacant for some years.

K. P. R. Neville, PH.D., Registrar of the University, was made Dean of University College, retaining also the Registrarship. M. E. Bassett, M.A., Princeton University, joined the staff as head of the Department of Romance Languages. A. Bruce Macallum, M.D., PH.D., was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in succession to Paul S. McKibbon, B.S., PH.D., who accepted the Professorship of Neurology at the University of Michigan. The campaign for the Endowment Fund was actively maintained.

At the Annual Convocation June 1, 1928, which also marked the Golden Jubilee of the University, the Honorary Degree of LL.D., was conferred on Col. J. B. MacLean, Toronto, and that of D.Sc. on Professor Robert Harcourt of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

University of Ottawa. The enrolment for the season 1927-28 showed 3,302 in the University and its affiliations. Mar. 21-22, 1928, witnessed a two-day celebration of the Centenary of the birth of Rev. Louis Henri Tabaret, famous Oblate and educationist, and founder of the University. After thirty-three years as head of the University, Father Tabaret's death occurred in 1886. Rev. Ulderic Robert, O.M.I., rector of the institution, presided at the opening meeting.

The ceremonies included solemn High Mass in St. Joseph's Church, chanted by His Excellency, Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate.

At the 80th Annual Commencement exercises on June 18, 1928, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Theology was conferred upon Mgr. J. Charbonneau, V.G., and that of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. James L. Hughes and J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto; and Y. P. Foran, K.C., Louis Coté, K.C., and S. M. Genest, Chairman of the Separate School Board—all of Ottawa.

McMaster University, Toronto. An enrolment of 308 in Arts, 62 in Theology, and 23 graduate students, was recorded for 1927-28, the total, less duplicates, being 380. The affiliated College at Brandon, Man., had 183 students in Arts. The death of Prof. J. H. Farmer, Dean of Theology, in January, 1928, was a serious loss to the University. At the Annual Convocation, May 15, 1928, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Arthur Douglas Brown, London, President-elect of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and Rev. Harry Eugene Stillwell, Toronto, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. Jacob J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, and Avery Albert Shaw, President of Denison University, Granville, Ohio .

At the Convention of the Baptist Union of Ontario and Quebec, held in Toronto, October, 1927, the proposed removal of the University to Hamilton, Ont., was decided in the affirmative. It was felt that there would be more room for growth there, and that expansion and progress would be contributed to by service in the largest constituency in Canada without a university. The campaign for an endowment fund for the new buildings for which Hamilton was to provide a site, was inaugurated in the Spring of 1928 and by June, well over one million and a half dollars had been subscribed.

At a special Convocation held in Yorkminster Baptist Church, Toronto, June 26, 1928, coincident with the Baptist World Alliance Congress, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon the following: Rev. Tsih Ching Bau, Secretary Chekiang—Shanghai Baptist Convention; Rev. Frank William Boreham, Armadale, Australia; Rev. John Edgar Ennals, Johannesburg, South Africa; Rev. James Allan Francis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Henry Charles Mander, Bristol, Eng.; Rev. J. J. North, Principal, Baptist College, New Zealand; Rev. Thomas Phillips, London, Eng., Rev. F. Wilhelm Simoleit, Newruppin, Germany, Rev. George Washington Truett, Dallas, Texas. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Rev. John Thomas Forbes, Principal, Theological College of Scotland, Glasgow; and upon Rev. John Hope, President, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.

Union Theological College and Victoria University, Toronto. Enrolment of students for the session of 1927-28 was: Faculty of Arts, 771; Faculty of Theology, 74.

By an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in 1928, to come into effect on the first day of August, Victoria University would receive an amended charter by which it would continue in federation with the University of Toronto and in connection with The United Church of Canada (formed in 1925 by the Union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Canada), and would include within itself, under one Board of Regents and one Senate, two Colleges, Victoria College in Arts and Emmanuel College in Theology, the latter formed by the union of the Victoria University Faculty of Theology with Union Theological College (continuing Knox College in The United Church). The numbers of students in Theology and of degrees conferred, as given, include therefore, the two above-named Colleges, which had been living and working together as one during the academic year.

St. Michael's College, Toronto. Enrolment in Arts for 1927-28 was 293 undergraduates and 19 graduate students. There were 450 students in the High School Department. The drive for the endowment fund was reported to be making excellent progress. Purchase was made of a suitable site for the erection of a new Arts building. An appointment of great importance, not only to the College itself, but to education in Ontario and Canada generally, was that recorded in May, 1928, of Professor Etienne Gilson, PH.D., LITT.D., LL.D., of the

Department of Philosophy, University of Sorbonne, Paris, to a permanent post on the staff. It was announced that he would direct the new institute of Mediaeval Studies. Interest in this appointment, and decision regarding the studies, was manifest throughout educational institutions on the Continent.

Trinity College, Toronto. Expansion and progress necessitated application for legislation amending the charter for the first time since 1851, it was stated when "An Act respecting Trinity College, Toronto (Bill No. 22)" was passed at the 1928 Session of the Ontario Legislature. Removal of restrictions respecting revenues, granting of certain borrowing powers, and clauses relative to government and jurisdiction with respect to the College were embodied. On May 16, 1928, appointment was announced of Professor G. M. A. Grube, M.A., University College, Swansea, Wales, in succession to the late H. T. F. Duckworth, as Professor in the Department of Classics. The appointment of Professor R. K. Hicks, M.A., a member of the staff as head of the Department of French was also noted. On the same day a portrait of the late Archdeacon W. McMurray, one of the founders of Trinity in 1851, was presented to the College by the artist, Wyly Grier.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. The Golden Jubilee celebration of the founding of the College was marked by a series of events beginning Sept. 21, 1927, and lasting three days. These included a special Convocation Sept. 22 and the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., one of the original Board of Governors, and for some years President. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was bestowed upon Right Rev. Bishop Taylor-Smith, late Chaplain General to the British Forces; Most Rev. David Williams, Archbishop of Huron; Ven. Archdeacon O. G. Dobbs, Kingston; Rev. Canon Bryan, Toronto; Ven. Archdeacon Robert B McEtheran, Winnipeg. At the Annual Convocation, Apr. 24, 1928, touching reference was made by the Principal, Rev. T. R. O'Meara, D.D., and others to the deaths of Dr. Hoyles and Herbert Mortimer—the latter for many years Bursar and Registrar—whose deaths had occurred since the Jubilee. The plans for raising $150,000 for a new library and changes to the main building were inauguratd in April, 1928.

Knox College, Toronto. At the 84th Annual Convocation held Apr. 10, 1928, Principal Thomas Eakin, D.D., announced a total of 65 students for 1927-28. Seventeen young women from the Missionary and Deaconness Training Home had also attended lectures. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. D. A. Thompson, Hastings; Rev. J. W. Macnamara, B.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Church Association; Rev. R. J. Porter, B.A., Belfast, Ireland; Rev. H. B. Ketchen, M.A., Hamilton; Rev. D. B. L. McKerroll, B.A., Toronto; and Rev. J. W. Stephen, Kingston.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto (Law Society of Upper Canada). Dean John D. Falconbridge, K.C., in his Annual Report for 1927-28 gave registration as follows: first year, 161; second year, 119; third year, 114; total, 394. The teaching session was 30 weeks, exclusive of examinations. The sudden death toward the end of the session of S. H. Bradford, K.C., deprived the School of the services of a lecturer who had held office since 1912.

An event of significance in legal education in Canada was the publication in 1927, of the first printed Canadian case-book, namely *Cases on the Sale of Goods* by Dean Falconbridge. Another member of the Osgoode Hall staff had a volume in the press on *Cases on Trust*. Heretofore the only case material for teaching had been issued in draft mimeographed form. Cecil A. Wright, of London, Ont., a brilliant graduate of the School and a Doctor of Laws of Harvard University, was appointed in July, 1927, to the full-time teaching staff of the School. The teaching staff in 1927-28 had four full-time and three part-time members.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Attendance for the courses 1927-28 showed a total of 1,528 with 232 in the regular course in Agriculture, 215 in the Domestic Science courses, 282 in short courses in Live Stock and Field Crops, 156 in the short course in dairying, 118 in the Summer courses for Public School Teachers. Among the Staff changes noted were: S. Stuart, formerly

Assistant Bursar, appointed Bursar in place of S. Springer, who had retired; and W. J. Squirrel, B.S.A., appointed Professor of Field Husbandry, in place of Z. A. Zavitz, who also had retired.

The residence of the former Bursar, S. Springer, was, on his retirement, remodelled and adapted as a girls' residence so as to meet in part the demand for accommodation which had grown with the increasing popularity of the courses in Home Economics at Macdonald Institute. It was named "Watson Hall" after Miss Marie U. Watson who was for sixteen years Director of the Institute. The death of Professor Wade Toole in January, 1928, was a distinct loss to the College. As Professor of Animal Industry he had been an outstanding figure in Live Stock circles throughout the Province and the Dominion.

In an analysis prepared for the Minister of Education it was shown that among the countries represented in the enrolment of students were the British Isles, Columbia, Cuba, Japan, Holland, Peru, Jamaica, Newfoundland, and South Africa, and five Provinces, other than Ontario, also sent students.

On June 9, 1928, the Minister of Agriculture announced that George I. Christie, B.S.A., Director of the Experiment Station and Director of Extension at Purdue University, Indiana, had been appointed President of the College, succeeding Prof. J. B. Reynolds who had resigned after eight years as head of the College. The new President was a native of Ontario, a graduate of the O.A.C., a B.S.A. of the University of Toronto, had been an outstanding student and had had a brilliant subsequent career. It was understood that Professor Reynolds was to be retained as Principal *Emeritus*.

Other Colleges and Schools. Upper Canada College, Toronto, had an enrolment of 372 in the Upper School and 252 in the Preparatory School for the year 1927-28. C. L. Burton, R. A. Daly and Col. F. G. McFarland were appointed to the Board of Governors. Appointments to the staff included: H. P. Blunt, B.A., (Oxon); R. V. R. Roseveare, M.A., (Cantab); R. M. Baldwin, B.A., (Cantab); F. J. L. Bronner; P. E. Heafford, B.A., (Oxon). Preparations for celebration of the Centenary of the College, Sept. 10-14, 1929, were inaugurated.

Ridley College, St. Catharines, showed an enrolment for 1927-28 of 256. W. T. Comber was appointed Senior Assistant in the Lower School and G. G. M. Grier took his place as Housemaster of Gooderham House in the Upper School. The opening of the New Lower School was an event of importance in the scholastic year.

St. Andrew's College, Aurora, had an enrolment during 1927-28 of 158. Staff appointments included Victor Leathers and W. B. O'Sullivan as head and assistant in the French Department, respectively, and J. Salmon and G. H. D. Hatfield as assistant masters in the Lower School.

Ontario College of Art, Toronto, during 1927-28 registered an enrolment of day classes, 257, evening classes, 207, total, 464. The retirement of George A. Reid, R.C.A., Principal since 1912, was announced June 13, 1928. J. E. H. Macdonald, A.R.C.A., a member of the College staff since 1919, was appointed Acting Principal.

Trinity College School, Port Hope, suffered the loss of its Senior School buildings by fire on Mar. 3, 1928. Arrangements were made to carry on at the former Baptist College at Woodstock, for the Senior School students, while the Junior School remained at Port Hope. Work of rebuilding was undertaken without delay and generous contributions were made to that end.

Enrolment at the Central High School of Commerce, Toronto, for 1927-28 was 2,772. A new combined technical-commercial school was being built in the western part of the City to which W. G. Edward, B.A., D.Pæd., Asst. Principal at Central, was appointed Principal while Lloyd White, B.A., B.Pæd. succeeded him at Central.

The Liquor Act and The Liquor Control Board. Statistical details of the Liquor Control Act operation were given by Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General, to the Legislature, Feb. 28, 1928, in the course of a speech on the Address. They applied to

the five months, June 1, 1927, when the Act came into operation, to Oct. 31, 1927, the end of the fiscal year. Sales aggregated $17,533,659.51. Receipts from breweries, distilleries, warehouses and from fines were $272,165.20 which made a total gross revenue accruing to the Liquor Control Board of $17,805,824.81; cost of liquor sold, $14,110,337.31; operating expenses, including depreciation, $890,727; net profit, $2,804,760.25 or 14.5 per cent., of which $2,800,000 was paid into the Provincial Treasury as required by the Act; the balance was carried by the Board into the operations of 1928. Permits issued June 1 to Oct. 31, 1927: resident, 220,446, non-resident, 53,890; from Nov. 1, 1927, to Feb. 16, 1928: resident, 260,172, non-resident, 10,125. Liquor stores in operation were 78. The Attorney-General presented a mass of figures, with official, newspaper and private opinions, in support of his contention that there had been general improvement in conditions throughout the Province with respect to the liquor question, that public sentiment was strongly behind the Liquor Control Act, and that with the continued support of the people there should be continued improvement. The Government, he reiterated, was intent upon enforcing the Act.

The first Report of the Liquor Control Board was tabled in the Legislature Feb. 29, 1928, signed by D. B. Hanna, Chairman, Hon. R. J. Manion, M.P., Vice-Chairman, and S. McClenaghan, Commissioner. It embodied the statistics in the foregoing and added that from June 1 to Oct. 31, 1927, executive salaries totalled $28,722 and salaries generally, $450,544.

On Apr. 15, 1928, Premier Ferguson announced the retirement of Chairman Hanna and the appointment of Sir Henry Drayton, M.P. (York West) to succeed him; on Apr. 18 the retirement of Dr. Manion was made public with the information that His Honour, John M. McNamara, County Judge of Renfrew, had been appointed a Commissioner and Commissioner McClenaghan made Vice-Chairman. Premier Ferguson warmly commended the services of the retiring Commissioners who had accepted their positions as a matter of public duty and with the implied understanding that when organization had been completed and the Board functioning satisfactorily, they might resign. Sir Henry Drayton, whose resignation from the Commons was announced Apr. 25, in order that he might devote his whole time to the work of the Board, issued a statement, May 12, recording cancellation of 2,973 permits for abuse of privileges as reported by vendors, and as the result of convictions under the Liquor Control Act.

Attorney-General Price introduced a Bill (No. 156) "An Act To Amend the Liquor Control Act," which was read a first time Mar. 26, 1928. One clause provided that the Board might submit reports showing store sales generally without giving individual store sales. J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader, moved that it be struck out. Mr. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, supported the view. The motion was defeated 25 to 49.

The Department of Lands and Forests. The efforts of the Minister, Hon. W. Finlayson, toward the making of the forests a perpetual great asset of the Province were continued with the loyal co-operation of all branches of the Department of Lands and Forests throughout 1927. In the main the Legislation of the 1927 Session was the foundation for extension of this work but a new measure, read a first time, Mar. 13, 1928, and entitled "An Act to Make Proper Provision for Regulating the Cutting of Timber on Public Lands" (No. 132) gave additional powers to the Minister in this regard.

The Annual Report of the Department showed that total revenue collected in 1927 was $4,664,425, an increase of $177,956, and the largest revenue for any year except that of 1925, which was a record. The biggest percentage of collections was, as usual, from the resources of the forests. The Provincial Land Tax Act, operative for the first time in 1927, yielded $76,088. Expenditures totalled $2,527,146, compared with $2,453,731 in 1926. Fire ranging showed an increase of $169,857 and reforestation $78,503. The Province as a whole had a favourable year with respect to fire losses. Some 35,742 acres of land were burned over in 924 fires. Only 950 acres were timber land, the rest were lands which had been logged over, second growth, or barren. In the more remote areas aircraft were used exclusively for fire detection. Reforestation during 1927 was the largest in the history of the work. More than 7,500,000 trees were distributed from the main Government and the two transplant nurseries. One new county forest was established and plans were under way for three more. New demonstration forests were planted for several townships bringing the total of these to over fifty. An inventory of the whole Province was being undertaken, the Report stated, to determine the natural resources so that a solution might be reached with respect to the protection of timber.

Under the Forestry Act of 1927 a Forestry Board was created for the purpose of studying problems connected with the question of making Ontario forest industries permanent by securing continuous forest crops. The Board consisted of: J. A. Gillies, Braeside; E. J. Zavitz, Deputy Minister of Forestry, Toronto; C. D. Howe, PH.D., Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; B. F. Avery, Sault Ste Marie; and H. G. Shanche, Iroquois Falls.

Predictions made in 1926 that because of the instability of the lumber market there would be a falling-off in the timber cut, were realized. The red and white pine cut was 128,000,000 feet board measure, about 70,000,000 less than in 1926. There were decreases also in the cut of a number of other classes of timber. It was noted that the diminishing production from lumber material from Crown lands was partly compensated from a revenue point of view, by pulpwood operations which continued satisfactorily. Over 755,000 cords of pulpwood were cut on Crown lands as against 642,774 in the previous year. Since all this must be manufactured into

pulp or paper, and the latter mostly in Canada and, generally speaking, in Ontario, the resultant benefits, it was pointed out, were most excellent in the maintenance of industry, the fostering of trade and the stabilizing of community centres.

Progress was reported in the releases to the Crown of old timber licences granted without time conditions. Mutual arrangements were solving this problem, consequently large areas were coming back to the Crown and would form the centre of wide circles of forest productive land. Reference was made to the beginning of the plan of transferring settlers from barren portions of Old Ontario to the Clay Belt in the Temiskaming District, and to the Department's administration of the Provincial Park areas, totalling some 3,000,000 acres. Outside of the Parks, which continued to draw thousands of tourists, the Survey Branch was selecting sites on Crown lands for camping and hunting purposes, for which there was a steadily growing demand.

During the Legislative Session of 1928 an amendment to the Public Lands Act revived the post of Surveyor-General which Mr. Finlayson announced had been filled by the appointment of L. V. Rorke, Director of Surveys, who was given the rank of Deputy Minister. Another Bill (No. 146) amended the Provincial Land Tax Act by giving three years, instead of one, for the submission of statement of ownership forms. "An Act to make Better Provision for Regulating the Cutting of Timber on Public Lands" (Bill No. 132) gave authority to the Minister "to fix the size and kind of trees and timber" which might be cut on Crown lands; this to be applied to licences heretofore granted, as well as those to be granted.

The Department of Mines. The year 1927 was notable for the continued development of the mineral industry which attained third rank among the primary industries of the Province. The preliminary Report of the Department with Hon. Charles McCrea, as Minister, showed a mineral production, total value of $89,839,569 as against a final value of $85,098,706 in 1926, an increase of $4,740,862 or 5.6 per cent. Final figures for 1927 were expected to bring the values to the ninety million dollar mark. With the exception of silver-cobalt mining, expansion was general in the metallic group and it was noted that an increased price of silver would tend to reopen a number of idle properties which could not operate at a profit while silver prices were low. Structural materials and clay products had increased output owing to the lively building programme throughout the Province. Since 1907 Ontario's mineral production had led the country. Gold output for 1927 had a value of $33,700,658 against $30,950,753 in the previous year. Total value of metallic production was $62,766,450 against $59,218,297 in 1926; non-metallic, $7,343,176, compared with $7,842,642; structural material, $13,781,340 against $12,681,308; clay products, $5,948,603 compared with $5,356,469. The quan-

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tity production of the principal minerals for 1927 was given as follows:

Gold (ozs)	1,630,433	Lead, pig and ore (lbs)	7,990,709
Silver (ozs)	9,282,708	Arsenic (lbs)	8,894,547
Copper, metallic (lbs)	21,970,165	Natural gas (M. cu. ft.)	6,969,000
Nickel, metallic (lbs)	28,529,384	Petroleum, crude (bbls)	139,606
Nickel, Oxide (lbs)	8,856,536	Salt (tons)	254,180

During 1927 metal mines paid $18,967,712 in dividends, making total dividend payments by metal mines in Ontario to the end of that year, $263,287,174. Mention was made in the Report of the increasing public interest and investment in Ontario mines and of the new discoveries of metals in various parts of the Province. Mining claims recorded numbered 15,554 against 13,496 in 1926. In a reference to changed conditions for the prospector the Report alluded to the outboard motor attached to the canoe for river and lake travel and proceeded:

> The main feature, however, has been the introduction of the aeroplane which makes readily accessible regions heretofore both remote and difficult of access. Without doubt the aeroplane has revolutionized the method of investigating the mineral resources of northern Canada. In a few hours a mining engineer can now make an examination in remote regions with ease and comfort which formerly entailed hardship and weeks of travel. Men, supplies, and even diamond drill outfits are carried by aeroplane to facilitate preliminary development. In addition aerial mapping has been used extensively to help the prospector in new regions.

Delegates to the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress which opened in Montreal Aug. 22, 1927, and held sessions there and in several parts of the country, were taken to the mining districts of Northern Ontario by special trains, and spent a busy and profitable time in tours of inspection and investigation.

Arrangements were made by the Department for ten geological parties to make surveys and reports of various mineral areas during the 1928 season, several of them in which new discoveries were recorded. This was the most ambitious season's work undertaken by the Department.

Mr. McCrea introduced in the Legislature "An Act to Amend the Mining Act" (No. 113) which was passed subsequently. It gave the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council authority to issue leases for dredging in rivers, streams, lakes, etc., for the recovery of minerals and precious stones "not in place." This was in view of some reports of placer mining in the Province. The Bill also provided for the annual medical examination of underground miners under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to silicosis; the Chief Inspector of Mines to make some exemptions where conditions of work were not likely to produce silicosis.

Returns issued May 10, 1928, for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1928, showed metalliferous production valued at $15,842,790 compared with $14,720,464 for the corresponding period of 1927, an increase of $1,122,326. Advances in gold, copper and nickel production, both in quantity and value, were noted.

Hollinger Mine Fire. The coroner's jury at Timmins at the inquest into the death of three of the miners whose lives were lost with 36 others in the fire at the Hollinger Gold Mine, Feb. 10, 1928, returned a verdict, Mar. 23, that the fire was due to negligence on the part of the management and the operating executives "in allowing conditions to exist whereby their subordinates dumped large quantities of inflammable material in old stopes." Recommendations for avoidance of any recurrence of such an accident and for the appointment of more mining inspectors were added.

T. E. Godson, Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario, appointed Roya Commissioner to conduct an investigation for the Government, in a Report made public May 23, 1928, found that a feeling of security in the minds of all, from the General Manager down, added to which heretofore complete immunity from metal mine fires in Ontario, contributed to the disaster. Omissions on the part of officials of various grades to acquaint themselves as to what was being done with the waste material, and the same with respect to the Government Mining Inspector of the district, were mentioned. "The evidence does not indicate, nor do I find," the Commissioner reported "that a recognized danger was carelessly cast aside in order to achieve major production. It was thought that the material was being safely placed. . . . but no one saw to it that the chain of continuity of action was complete." He found that in no part of the American continent, where metal mines were in operation, was there any specific requirement or regulation for waste material to be brought to the surface. Such refuse, as a general practice was placed underground when accompanied by a filling of waste rock or other similar material. It was intimated that in a second part of the Report the Commissioner would make suggestions and recommendations looking to further safeguards in the mines.

The Department of Agriculture. Various activities of the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Minister, Hon. J. S. Martin, were carried on with success during 1927. An outstanding feature was the enthusiastic response to the appeal for public support in the fight against the weed menace. Over 600 municipalities appointed inspectors under the Act of 1926 in furtherance of the campaign. There was also an extensive advertising programme as an aid in the fight, with the result that more attention was devoted to the elimination of weeds during 1927 than in the previous ten years. The amount of educational work done throughout the Province through the Department and through the municipalities was most extensive. The fight against weeds was maintained with increasing vigour during 1928.

1927 Crop Statistics

	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat	19,447,536	751,377
Spring Wheat	2,408,055	119,580
Oats	101,913,746	2,689,295
Barley	17,238,125	514,802
Rye	1,289,058	72,323
Buckwheat	5,892,510	249,210
Peas	2,036,687	105,662
Beans	725,011	47,156
Corn (for husking) in the ear	5,449,213	102,626
Mixed Grains	31,918,944	799,333
Flax	68,173	7,080
	Tons	**Acres**
Alfalfa	1,865,868	806,397
Hay and Clover	4,914,515	2,832,813
Fodder Corn	2,490,660	326,964
	Bushels	
Potatoes	15,495,307	159,871

Statistics of Values

Field Crops	$255,900,000	Fur Farming	$ 473,000
Farm Animals	72,896,000	Maple Products	1,772,000
Wool	1,118,000	Tobacco	7,556,000
Dairy Products	100,000,000	Flax Fibre	321,000
Fruits and Vegetables	18,344,000	Clover and Grass Seed	2,798,000
Poultry and Eggs	41,296,000	Honey	890,000
		Total	$510,025,000

Live stock and poultry statistics showed that in 1927 Ontario had 617,136 horses, 2,714,954 cattle, 956,267 sheep, 1,883,177 swine, and 19,048,045 poultry.

The Agricultural representatives continued their various useful services during the year. Owing to the agricultural development and the public demand from the area around Cochrane in the Temiskaming district, an office was opened at Cochrane.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the year ending Oct. 31, 1927, showed 1,275 applications passed for long-term loans totalling $5,043,995 with value of security at $11,298,263 and number of loans paid out, 1,001 to the amount of $4,307,023. Total loans paid out since 1922, 4,462, aggregated $17,595,023. Short-term loans totalled $147,466 during 1927. The applications had continued to increase in reasonable proportion since the reduction of interest from 6 to 5½ per cent. on loans. The year's operations left a surplus of $80,112 making the accumulated surplus at the end of the fiscal year $193,289, which, with a surplus held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, made a total reserve against possible losses of $320,898. Expenditure incurred by the Board in 1927 totalled $100,566, against which there was deposited with the Provincial Treasury, $137,403. This was the second year in which revenue deposited was in excess of expenditure, an excess which lacked only $29,743 of being sufficient to meet all expenditures of the Board since its inception. Collections continued to be satisfactory.

The Colonization and Immigration Branch placed 3,581 farm workers during the year, 957 more than in 1926. The 115 families received through the London, Eng., office were all satisfactorily placed.

At the Ontario Veterinary College the 1926-27 enrolment was 67. Ten of the senior class of II. graduated with the degree of B.V.Sc., conferred by the University of Toronto at a special Convocation, Apr. 29, 1927. For the 1927-28 session beginning Oct. 1, 1927, enrolment was 76. The requirements for entrance were maintained and less difficulty was encountered in obtaining candidates with complete high school matriculation.

The Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown had a year of satisfactory work. Special attention was given to experiments in tobacco growing, interest in which was spreading in that part of the Province.

The Kemptville Agricultural School had 43 in attendance at the regular classes in Agriculture and 14 in the Domestic Science. In the short courses 59 teachers attended the summer course and 65 students took other courses.

Registration of apiaries and inspection of the same were continued throughout 1927. The question of registration was taken up with various country Crown Attorneys by the Department and it was thus expected to be even more complete for 1928. Thirty-one per cent. more bee colonies were inspected in 1927 and two per cent. less disease found than in 1926. Bee-keepers generally co-operated heartily with apiary inspectors.

The Co-operative and Markets Branch Report noted that some 300 co-operatives had been incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act up to the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1927 and in some form or another touched practically all phases of agriculture. The tendency during the previous few years had been toward organization for marketing rather than for the co-operative purchase of supplies. Need of export markets was one reason for this. In Ontario, commodities which had especially benefited under these conditions were turnips, apples, cheese, honey and tobacco.

Up to the end of 1926, 72 community halls and athletic fields, the total cost of which was $582,239, had received Provincial grants under the Community Halls Act, amounting to $102,456. Eleven more such projects received grants totalling somewhat more than $11,000 during 1927. Nine other like projects were near completion and fifteen had been started.

In a review of farming conditions delivered in the House, Mar. 27, Mr. Martin mentioned an agreement for co-operative research in Ontario between the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College and the Empire Marketing Board. It embraced a comprehensive study of the quality of eggs, with regard to the next generation of fowl and diet as a human food. There was a hint as to the possibility of one branch of the study throwing some light on the causes of anaemia in human beings.

Women's Institutes. Advancement was noted along all lines of activity in the Women's Institutes during 1927. Membership increased, and, in March, 1928, was approximately 40,000 in the 1,102 branches. The Directors elected by the various district meetings met in Toronto, Nov. 18, 1927, and elected officers of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario as follows: Hon. Presidents: George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto; Mrs. George Edwards, Kemoka; and Mrs. C. Field Robertson, Lanark; President, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Bond Head; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. W. J. MacLachlan, Burritt's Rapids; Mrs. J. C. McMillan, Dutton; Mrs. Neil Morrison, New Liskeard; Executive: the President, the Vice-Presidents and Mrs. F. S. Caldwell, Carp; Mrs. J. W. McFie, Appin; Mrs. B. Wigle, Dryden; Mrs. J. M. Abbott, Erin; Mrs. A. E. Walker, Bartonville; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Macoun, R. R. No. 4, Campbellford; Recording Secretary, Miss W. Brodie, Department of Agriculture, Toronto; Additional Directors, Mrs. J. D. Shibley, Harrowsmith; Mrs. D. L. Jackson, Woodrous; Mrs. R. A. Starr, Newmarket; Mrs. T. Cooper, Warsaw; Mrs. S. Banks, Shelburne; Mrs. John Dutton, Mount Elgin; and Mrs. Hugh McCrae, Bruce Mines.

Other Agricultural Organizations. The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions reported a membership of 230,000, at the end of 1927, exclusive of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Central Canada, Ottawa; and the Western, London. Officers elected for 1928 were as follows: Honorary President, A. J. H. Eckardt, Toronto; President, J. A. McLean,

Rodney; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Culver, Simcoe; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Crosby, Markham; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; Auditor, G. de W. Green, Toronto; Honorary Director, Charles White, Emsdale.

The Ontario Horticultural Association during 1927 reported a membership of 75,000 and the following officers were elected for the year 1928: President, T. J. Hannigan, Guelph; 1st. Vice-President, W. P. Bailey, Fort William; 2nd Vice-President, F. C. Nunnick, Ottawa; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines; Hon. Director, Geo. L. Klostermann, Guelph; Auditors, W. G. Sanderson and A. G. Roberts.

The Ontario Plowmen's Association reported 3,500 members at the end of 1927, and officers elected for 1928 were as follows: Honorary Presidents, Hon. John S. Martin and A. J. H. Eckardt; President, J. J. Tierney, Brockville; Past President, M. O. Bingeman, Waterloo; 1st Vice-President, L. H. Winslow, Ida R. R.; 2nd Vice-President, D. A. McIntyre, Alvinston; Secretary and Managing Director, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, William Doherty, Toronto; Auditor, J. R. Herrington, Richmond Hill.

The Ontario Field Crop and Seed Growers' Association, with membership of 300, elected for 1928 the following officers: President, R. H. Crosby, Markham; Vice-President, John Gardhouse, Weston; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, G. de W. Green, Toronto; Auditor, J. A. Carroll, Toronto.

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, elected for year 1928, the following officers: President, Chris Fretz, Vineland Station; 1st Vice-President, N. T. Sanderson, London; 2nd Vice-President, John Cyr, Cyrville; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Honorary Director, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; Executive, the Officers and C. Delworth, Weston; C. F. Kitney, Peterborough; W. J. Cooke, Kingston; A. E. Lucas, London; W. Cuthrie, Sarnia.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, had the following officers for the year 1928: Honorary President, H. Sirrett, Brighton; President, H. T. Foster, Burlington; Vice-President, George Mitchell, Clarksburg; Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Ontario Federated Dairy Association was formed at a meeting held in Toronto, May 18, 1928, with Frank Hern, London, Chairman, and George Barr, Ontario Director of Dairying, Secretary-Treasurer. Practically all of the dairying associations of the Province were expected to be linked together through this association.

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, with a membership of 250 for 1927, at their Convention in Kingston on Jan. 4-5, 1928, elected officers as follows: Honorary President, John R. Dargavel, Elgin; President, Alex. McGuer, Brinston; 1st Vice-President, J. F. Gibbon, Renfrew; 2nd Vice-President, W. M. Shepherd, Bradley Creek; Secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, with a membership of 300, in Convention at London, Jan. 11-12, 1928, elected: President, James Newbigging, Atwood; 1st Vice-President, C. A. Barber, Seaforth; 2nd Vice-President, W. MacWaddell, Strathroy; 3rd Vice-President, W. Krotz, Millbank; Secretary, Frank Herns, London.

The Canadian Creamery Association of Ontario reported a membership of 150. The following officers were elected for the year November, 1927, to November, 1928: President, B. Whitmore, Harriston; 1st Vice-President, W. W. Dool, Brockville; 2nd Vice-President, H. N. Carr, Campbellford; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Thurston, Thornbury.

The United Farmers of Ontario. The 14th Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario was held in Toronto, Dec. 6, 7, 8, 1927. W. A. Amos of Palmerston, President for five years, declined re-election and Bruce McNevin, of Omemee, for two years Vice-President, was elected to succeed him. George W. Buchanan of Carleton Place was unanimously selected as Vice-

President. By standing vote life membership was conferred upon W. A. Amos and Mrs. Amos in recognition of their splendid work for the organization. The Secretary, J. J. Morrison, U. F. O. offices, Toronto, was confirmed in his position by standing vote also. The delegates defeated a resolution proposing that the organization should divorce itself from political action. A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the United Farmers of Huron North in placing a candidate in the field for a Parliamentary By-election. This was preceded by the warmest debate of the Meeting, there being considerable criticism of the former Premier of Ontario, Hon. E. C. Drury, on the ground that he had attacked the U.F.O. and its officials from Liberal platforms during the By-election campaign. Mr. Drury was present and made a spirited defence. The resolution as passed replaced one which had a reference to censuring "the persons responsible for making an untimely and uncalled for attack" upon the U.F.O., its officials and the U.F.O. nominee. A unanimous vote of confidence in Secretary J. J. Morrison was also passed; he had been subjected to some criticisms during the same By-election campaign.

James Ross Woodbridge was elected President and R. J. McMillan, Seaforth, Vice-President, of the United Farmers Co-operative Company of which J. J. Morrison was also Secretary. General Manager Howard B. Clemes reported: dividends to cream shippers, $146,000; payments to Egg Pool shippers, $32,000; dividends to shareholders in the Co-operative, $36,000.

The United Farm Women of Ontario, elected the following officers; President, Mrs. Miles Oper, Leamington; Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Wilmot, Sharon; Secretary, Miss M. J. Macpherson, Toronto; and Executive Member, Mrs. R. Wyman, Thessalon; Offices, Toronto.

Officers of the United Farm Young People were elected as follows: President, Harold McKechnie, Durham; Vice-President, W. Hamilton, Glasgow Station; Secretary, Miss M. J. Macpherson, Toronto; Executive Member, N. E. Lindsay, Glasgow Station.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. An all-round record of progress was noted during 1927 in the Provincial Secretary's Department under the direction of Hon. Lincoln Goldie. Substantial progress was made in reconditioning the buildings of the acquired property known as the Mowat Sanitarium and located at a short distance from the Ontario Hospital at Kingston. Completion of the work was hoped for during the Summer of 1928. Splendid accommodation would be provided for 300 patients at that point. At the Provincial hospitals in Kingston, Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, and Orillia, repairs, additions and other works were completed and new equipment added. Progress was made along the lines of occupational therapy and an enlarged staff was anticipated for 1928, since graduates from the course at the University of Toronto would be available. Two placement officers were appointed whose duties were to include arrangements for the after-care of patients ready for discharge, seeking employment for such patients where necessary, and collecting outstanding maintenance accounts. There were 9,974 patients in the Provincial hospitals at the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1927, compared with 9,914 for 1926. Including the Psychiatric Hospital at Toronto the aggre-

gate net expenditure for the twelve Provincial hospitals was $3,590,632 and in the five Reformatories, $834,967. In addition, there was paid to general hospitals and other charitable institutions, $1,456,907.

Among the Provincial hospitals staff changes were: Dr. N. H. Beemer, Medical Superintendent, Mimico, superannuated after 50 years of service, succeeded by Dr. F. S. Vrooman, formerly Medical Superintendent at Toronto, the latter being succeeded by Dr. H. A. MacKay, formerly Assistant Medical Superintendent at Hamilton; Dr. J. M. Forster, Medical Superintendent at Whitby, superannuated and succeeded by Dr. G. H. Stevenson, formerly Assistant Medical Superintendent at London; Dr. B. T. McGhie, of Westminster Military Hospital, London, and Dr. S. J. Horner of the same place were appointed Superintendent and Senior Assistant physician respectively at Orillia; Dr. W. C. Herriman, who was Acting Superintendent at Orillia, was appointed Superintendent at Cobourg, owing to the superannuation of Dr. W. T. Wilson; and Dr. O'Gorman Lynch was transferred from the staff at Whitby to be Senior Assistant physician at Brockville. The Department highly commended the long and faithful services of those who retired on superannuation.

In connection with hospitals and charitable institutions the Government took steps through Bill No. 147, introduced by Mr. Goldie, to increase the *per diem* allowance *per* patient. The measure known as "An Act to Amend the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act," and read a first time Mar. 20, 1928, provided that the Government contribution should be 60 instead of 50 cents *per diem*, and of the municipality, $1.75 instead of $1.50.

The gaol reports for 1927 showed approximately 20,578 prisoners committed and a total in residence of 21,254 as compared with 18,033 and 18,705 in the previous year (figures for 1926 given in *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, omitted some additions and were, therefore, too low.)

The Board of Parole considered the cases of 1,364 prisoners; granted 504 paroles and recommended eleven prisoners to the Minister of Justice for tickets-of-leave. The Board was constituted as follows: Chairman, C. S. Matthews, Brantford; His Honour, Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Mrs. D. A. Brodie, D. Miller, George B. Woods, Toronto; Dr. F. C. Greenside, Guelph; W. A. Evans, Sudbury; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia; J. F. McKinley, Ottawa; Dr. A. E. Lavell, Chief Officer, Toronto.

Work continued during the year on the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville and plans provided for progress during 1928. Some 80 boys were in residence at the end of 1927; the building programme for 1928 was expected to give accommodation to 200. It included additional cottages each with room for 36 boys and a "father and mother." The school building, which included an assembly hall, was completed.

The Security Frauds Prevention Act and the Companies Information Act mentioned at the beginning of the Ontario section were the outstanding legislative enactments connected with the Provincial Secretary's Department. Colonel W. W. Denison, Acting Assistant Provincial Secretary and Miss H. B. Palen, barrister-at-law, were appointed Registrar and Deputy Registrar under the Frauds Prevention measure. Several measures relative to children were passed during the Session. One of these "An Act to Amend the Adoption Act" (Bill No. 118) provided for the adoption of children other than those whose parents are British. It also made some minor changes recommended by the organizations interested as did also "An Act to Amend the Children's Protection Act" (Bill No. 117).

"An Act To Amend the Companies Act" (Bill No. 149) proclaimed May 10, 1928, provided among other things that lists of shareholders need not be filed, but that the Provincial Secretary should have the right to be furnished with such, at any time, should he require them.

Protection of Children. The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, J. J. Kelso, showed that during 1927 court orders made 686 children wards of Children's Aid Societies, making a total of nearly 30,000 for whom the organization had become legally responsible during its existence. The work of these societies, and that carried on under the

Legal Adoption Act and the Unmarried Parents Act, were dealt with in the Report. Greater supervision of boys after leaving reformatory schools was urged in the Report, and suggestions were made as to supervision of juvenile offenders under probation.

Health Legislation and Conditions. An increase of over twelve per cent. in the activities of the Department of Health laboratories was noted, attributed, largely, to increased work in serology associated with annual physical examinations. In occupational diseases the Department concentrated upon investigations respecting silicosis in the mining areas; upon ventilation as applied to the Province generally; and upon arsenic and lead poisoning associated with industries in which these substances and their products are factors. Inspection of pasteurization equipment in the dairying industry was another important piece of work with the safeguarding of public health in view, carried on during 1927.

Two measures introduced by Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.B., Minister of Health and Labour, and passed during the 1928 Session of the Legislature, amended the Public Health Act. One (Bill No. 77) authorized the councils of municipalities with over 100,000 population to expend money for investigating and obtaining reports of proposed sewage treatment and disposal without procuring the assent of the electors. Another (Bill No. 153) extended authority of medical health officers so that a house, in which were communicable disease "contacts," might also be placarded. The idea, it was explained, was that there might be some control of contacts during the incubation period of the disease. Another clause provided that a rural municipality might have some rights in the use of an outfall sewer passing through it or along it, but belonging to an urban municipality, subject to certain provisions in the Public Utilities Act and with right to appeal to the Railway and Municipal Board.

Dr. Godfrey drew attention, Apr. 5, 1928, to the outbreak of rabies in Ontario as a result of which he urged upon the Dominion Health authorities an *embargo* upon importation of dogs from the United States. Many cattle had died as a result of infection from bites by rabid dogs and the lives of a number of people, also bitten by such animals, had been endangered. In addition to the ban upon importation, he suggested that the quarantine and muzzling orders, existent in some parts of the Province, be extended to others.

From the Report of the Vital Statistics Branch of the Department of Health, the following returns for 1926, the latest available, were obtained, the estimated population of the Province being 3,146,000, against 3,103,000 in the previous year.

Births:	67,617 being 21.5 per 1,000 of population.
Marriages:	23,632 being 7.5 per 1,000 of population.
Deaths:	35,909 being 11.4 per 1,000 of population.

The totals for 1925 were: Births, 70,125; Marriages, 23,074; Deaths, 33,960.

The ten highest causes of death and the rates per 100,000 of population were:

	1926		1925	
Causes	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Apoplexy	1,405	44.6	1,340	43.1
Arterial diseases	2,718	86.3	2,610	84.1
Bright's disease	1,568	49.8	1,436	42.6
Broncho-pneumonia	970	30.8	901	29.0
Cancer	3,116	99.0	2,951	95.1
Infantile Diarrhoea	615	19.5	883	28.4
Influenza	1,588	50.4	1,004	32.3
Pneumonia	1,902	60.4	1,567	50.5
Tuberculosis	1,835	58.3	1,842	59.3
Organic heart disease	5,132	163.1	4,416	135.8

From the figures regarding communciable diseases (other than Influenza given in the foregoing), the following statistics as to deaths and rates per 100,000 of the population were taken:

Causes	1926 Deaths	1926 Rate	1925 Deaths	1925 Rate
Diphtheria	227	7.2	251	8.0
Measles	156	4.9	80	2.5
Scarlet Fever	91	2.9	134	4.3
Smallpox	5	0.1	5	0.1
Typhoid Fever	76	2.4	137	4.4
Whooping Cough	245	7.8	273	8.7

Department of Labour. In his Report to Hon. Forbes E. Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour, James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour, noted that "the situation in Ontario during the fiscal year 1927 was probably the most encouraging of any year since 1920." Expansion was not confined to any one industry or group of industries but was general, with the possible exception of lumber products. For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927, the 25 Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a total of 199,332 men and women applying for work. Orders for workers totalled 159,729, and 136,897 were placed. Handicapped workers to the number of 3,169 were placed. The clearance system enabled the transfer of 5,158 workers during the year, thus greatly facilitating movement of workers in accordance with the demand.

The Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers conducted the usual examinations and granted certificates to those who passed as well as renewals to those already qualified. Total certificates were 16,254, an increase of 434 more than in 1926. Failures among those trying the examinations in the four grades were less, though the standard of examination was being steadily raised. Drawings specifications surveyed, registered and re-registered in the Steam Boiler Branch totalled 483; new pressure vessels inspected numbered 462, an increase in both cases. The Factory Inspection Branch made 18,870 inspections or 451 more than in 1926. The work of the Department was further extended through administration of the Regulations respecting persons working in compressed air.

The Training of Apprentices Act—also referred to in the summary of the Legislature's Session—was placed under the supervision of the Department of Labour. On May 31, 1928, Hon. Forbes Godfrey announced the appointment of A. W. Crawford, formerly in charge of technical education under the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, as Inspector under the measure. For the time being he would also act as Provisional Chairman of the Provincial Apprentice Committee.

Workmen's Compensation. Benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board during 1927. totalled $6,084,654 compared with $5,821,351 in 1926. Of the total, $4,993,277 was in Schedule I. Industries under the collective liability system, and $1,091,377 in Schedule II. Industries (including Crown cases) under the individual liability system. Accidents reported numbered 71,979 against 65,916 in 1926. August, as in the preceding year, had a record number of accidents, 7,010 compared with 6,595 in August, 1926. Fatal accidents were 429, an increase of 29 over 1926. Compensation or medical aid was allowed in 61,078 cases. Of these 355 were death cases; 18 permanent total disability; 2,349 permanent partial disability cases; 31,330 temporary disability and medical aid cases; and 27,026 in which medical aid only was paid. Benefits awarded in the thirteen years since the Compensation Act came into effect were $63,400,102, and accidents reported aggregated 639,909. Estimated pay rolls totalled $440,578,000 compared with $411,013,000 in 1926, while the number of employees was 24,700 against 24,492 at the end of 1926. These figures were based upon the returns received by the Board. Administration expenses were $283,718 against $277,939, the percentage of expenses to benefits awarded being 4.66 in 1927 against 4.77 in 1926. The increase in the number of accidents which had to be investigated and reported upon was nearly 10 per cent. while there was also a steady increase in the work connected with continuing claims, pension payments and other phases. The sum of $117,981 was spent in 1927 in furthering safety work, the various accident prevention associations being commended. Pension and other funds, at the end of 1927,

amounted to $20,667,698, involving responsible and important duties by the Board with respect to investments. In the first three months—ending Mar. 31, 1928—accidents reported were 16,337 and the benefits paid, $1,885,807. Dr. W. E. Struthers, Medical Officer of the Board, died on April 20. Dr. J. F. Hazlewood, Director of Laboratories, City Health Department, Toronto, succeeded him.

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed during the 1928 Session of the Legislature, gave authority to the Board to divert compensation from the workman for the benefit of his dependants in certain defined contingencies. Other amendments made more clear the definition of tuberculosis as related to the Act, and provided that salaries of the Commissioners composing the Board—three—should be paid out of the accident fund as part of the administration expenses, and not out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as heretofore.

Mothers' Allowances. In the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927, the Mothers' Allowances Commission paid $2,017,614 to 4,729 beneficiary families with 14,075 children. The amount paid from Nov. 1, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1928, was $891,235, making the aggregate paid since Nov. 1, 1920, when the Commission began operations, $12,070,335. On Mar. 31, 1928, 4,986 beneficiary families with 14,868 children were receiving allowances. Widows then numbered 3,699 with 11,140 children; wives of husbands incapacitated from insanity, 126 with 407 children; wives with husbands incapacitated from other causes, 675 with 2,078 children; deserted wives, 292 with 776 children; foster mothers, 193 with 479 children. Among the beneficiary families were 2,259 with 2 children; 1,317 with 3 children; 702 with 4 children; 7 with 9; 2 with 10; and 2 with 11 children each. During the 1926 Session of the Legislature the Mothers' Allowance Act was amended to provide residence in Ontario, instead of Canada, for a period of two years, instead of three, immediately prior to application for allowance. Clauses of the Act providing reciprocal arrangements with other Provinces having similar legislation had been taken advantage of by Saskatchewan only.

Department of Public Works. During 1927 a number of Government Departments were able to remove from the Parliament Buildings proper and from other buildings located at various points in Toronto, to the new East Block, in Queen's Park, completion of which, under direction of the Department, was well on the way by the end of 1927. The building was formally declared opened Mar. 26, 1928, at a ceremony in which the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross; the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and others participated.

Among other works carried out by the Department was a new school building at the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville; the commencement of a Technical Teachers' Training College at Hamilton; the completion of a new Registry office at Fort Frances; and the building of 105 bridges. Of the latter, 3 were steel, 59, reinforced concrete and 43, timber. A number of buildings of various kinds were remodelled, repaired or added to in connection with various hospitals and other institutions. Expenditures totalled $2,176,093.

Department of Highways. Progress in road construction and in other essentials marked the Department of Highways during 1927 under the direction of Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways. At the end of the year road mileage in Ontario was 69,956, of which 35,970 was improved gravel and 6,277 paved. The respective increases over 1926 were 308,278 and 343. The system of Provincial highways directly under the control of the Department increased from 529 miles in 1861 to 2,390 miles in 1927. Inter-provincial paved Highway No. 2 from Windsor to the Quebec boundary was completed. During 1927 expenditures of the Department upon highways totalled $13,132,064

comprising $8,882,222 on Provincial highways; $2,917,486 on country road subsidies; and $1,326,356 on Township road subsidies. Gross receipts from motor vehicle taxes were $9,997,773. Motor vehicle accidents totalled 4,398 of which 422 were fatal, an increase of 124 over fatal accidents in 1926, while 3,976 were non-fatal, a decrease of 138. The safety campaign inaugurated in 1926 was continued with vigour through newspaper, pamphlet and bill-board advertising, traffic officers and other mediums. Tourist motor cars entering Ontario in 1927 aggregated 2,415,833 of which 2,000,399 were for 24 hours or less; 413,938 for 2 to 60 days, and 1,496 for 2 to 6 months. The average of passengers carried by these cars was 3.2 persons. Thus over 7,000,000 tourists used motor vehicles to tour the Province. Registration of motor cars in Ontario itself for 1927 were 386,903 passenger and 43,442 commercial vehicles, a total of 430,345 or 47,341 over 1926. Concerns and individuals operating bus services in 1927 were 108 with 480 buses covering 128 different routes aggregating 3,400 miles. The motor vehicle drivers' permit system was put into effect as foreshadowed by the Minister. Mr. R. M. Smith, Acting Deputy Minister, was made Deputy Minister.

Hon. George S. Henry's "An Act to amend the Highways Improvement Act" (Bill No. 141), read a first time in the Legislature, Mar. 16, 1928, and passed later, included authority to pay to municipalities 30 per cent. of the cost of footpaths or sidewalks along Provincial or county roads, where the Department was convinced that such were necessary. It was expected that this would apply more particularly to suburban areas where heavy pedestrian traffic added to the dangers of motor traffic.

On May 2, 1928, a meeting was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at the call of Mr. Henry, at which a highway safety campaign was launched on a scale more extensive and vigorous than anything that had been undertaken in the Province. Boards of trade, safety leagues, motor leagues, service clubs, police and other municipal authorities were all represented.

The Ferguson Highway was completed from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 260 miles as part of the work of the Northern Development Board during 1927. This goes through the Temagami Forest Reserve, the Cobalt silver district and the Kirkland Lake gold area as well as the Clay Belt. Branch roads were connected with other important points of development. From Cochrane westward the trunk road connecting many settlements along the Canadian National Railways was continued in 1927 and it was hoped that during 1928 it would be so far completed as to give a continuous road from Toronto to a point 10 miles west of Hanna, junction point of the C. N. R. and the Algoma Central Railway. On Sept. 6, 1927, a "motorcade" from Northern Ontario points comprising approximately 400 motor cars and 1,500 people arrived in Toronto over the Ferguson Highway and were the guests of the City and Province for two days.

The Hydro-Electric Power System. The twentieth Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario recorded continued progress in all branches of its activities for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927. Introduced by a general and exceedingly lucid survey of the situation by Charles A. Magrath, Chairman, the Report was so arranged as to make it easy to follow the story of the results of the year's operations. Diagrams, maps and illustrations aided to that end. It was stated that the several electrical systems obtained power from 22 hydro-electrical plants operated by the Commission, supplemented by power purchased from other sources. Reference was made to a contract under negotiation with the Gatineau Power Company for a supply of 60-cycle power to meet increased demands on the Central Ontario and Trent system and the Rideau, St. Lawrence, and Ottawa systems. This was in addition to the contract entered into with the same Company in 1926 for 260,000 horse-power of 25-cycle power, to be received by the Commission at the inter-provincial boundary on the Ottawa River and transmitted over a 220,000-volt steel-tower transmission line which at Leaside, Toronto, would be tied into the Niagara system, the power supply for which would all be in use at the end of 1928. The new transmission line was well under way and the first block of power from it would be delivered at the end of 1928. This additional power would be available for five systems.

As to the cost to the consumer, the Report stated that more than 80 per cent. of the electrical energy utilized for domestic service was sold in municipalities where the average charge to consumers of that class was less than two cents per kilowatt hour. More than 70 per cent. of power distributed by municipal systems and utilized for power service carried an average charge to the consumer of less that $25.00 per horse-power per year. More than 80 per cent. of the energy utilized for commercial light service was sold in municipalities where the average charge to consumers of this class was less than three cents per kilowatt hour.

The detailed financial statements were in two main divisions, one "dealing with the operations of the Commission in the generation, transformation and transmission of electrical energy to the co-operating municipalities," the other with the municipal distribution of energy to consumers. The capital investment of the Commission in power undertakings and hydro-electric railways was $204,372,066.84, and of the municipalities, $81,792,678.34, an aggregate of $286,164,745.18. The revenue of the Commission in 1927 was $23,537,107.13, and that of the municipalities, $24,583,022.13, an aggregate of $48,120,129.26. Deducting from this $13,975,890.69—the revenue from power supplied to municipal electric utilities—and $87,530.69, from hydro-electric railways, gave a combined actual revenue of $34,056,707.88. From the municipalities and other power customers, the Commission collected a total of $22,331,701.13. After meeting all charges, including operation, maintenance, administration, interest and other current expenses aggregating $16,404,769.61, and reserves for sinking fund, plant and equipment renewal and contingencies, $5,392,734.59—there remained a net surplus of $534,196.93 which was credited to the municipalities. The latter, after meeting all their charges and putting depreciation at $1,262,000.65, had a surplus, including that credited by the Commission as stated, of $1,291,986.70. The total reserves of the Commission and the municipalities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes, totalled $65,434,540.24. The cash balance in the consolidated municipal statement was $3,014,832.48, and bonds and other investments of $1,696,237.66. Total surplus in the municipal books was $23,182,716.37 in addition to a depreciation reserve and sundry other reserves aggregating $11,322,805.74.

Of rural electrification the Report said that practically all service was now given through rural power district systems operated directly by the Commission. There was more than $5,200,000 invested in these systems. The Ontario Government as "a grant in aid" had contributed 50 per cent. of the initial cost of rural transmission lines and equipment, and 910 miles of such lines were constructed during the year, making about 2,850 miles of rural lines serving more than 25,000 customers in rural power districts.

Expansion and progress were noted everywhere. The total distribution of power in December, 1927, was 1,000,252 horse-power, compared with 947,890

in the same month of 1926, co-incident peaks being recorded to obtain the comparison. In a paragraph relating to the efforts of the Commission to assure supplies to meet the constantly growing demand it was stated that "This policy of public ownership and development does not preclude the Commission from occasionally purchasing electrical power when it finds it is good business to do so, and such special purchases of power are in no way to be regarded as a departure from the general policy of the Province with respect to its hydro-electric resources."

Premier Ferguson in statements made to the press and in the Legislature during the 1928 Session, and Hon. J. R. Cooke, answering questions and some criticisms at various times in the House, referred to the completion of the new Gatineau contract mentioned in the Commissions' Report. On Mar. 13, Mr. Cooke gave in some detail the steps which were being taken for the transmission to Leaside (Toronto) of the larger Gatineau power supply. The Commission was constructing the transmission line, its tender having been 40 per cent. lower than the next lowest private tender for the work. He dealt at some length with the steps taken by the Commission to extend the benefits of Hydro to the rural communities and the steadily increasing expenditures from the public treasury to meet the Provincial contribution of 50 per cent. of the costs of transmission lines and equipment in rural districts. Increased demands for power throughout the Province made it imperative that available power should not be overlooked.

Premier Ferguson, on Mar. 19, in detailing some of the Gatineau arrangements and negotiations with Quebec regarding Ontario's share of power from the Ottawa River, expressed the view that there need be no alarm over danger of a surplus of power. The menace was the other way. This held true even if the St. Lawrence River power rights question (referred by agreement between Ontario and Quebec on the one hand and the Dominion Government on the other to the courts for decision as to ownership) should be decided favourably to the Province. There was a possibility of some relief for southern Ontario if surplus power in Northern Ontario, likely to become available under various projects, were transmitted through the "booster" equipment, a device for long distance transmission without loss from the lines. He mentioned that the Commission would get a very considerable rental from the Gatineau contract for the use of the transmission line in course of construction, linking up the contracted power with that from the Niagara system.

A measure, introduced by Hon. J. R. Cooke "An Act to Amend the Power Commission Act" (Bill No. 140) and passed by the Legislature, relieved the Commission from paying sinking fund on advances from the Province until one year after the end of the fiscal year in which such advances were made instead of in the same year. This would allow the Commission opportunity to receive payments, including those applicable to sinking fund, from municipalities on whose behalf such advances were negotiated.

On Jan. 2, 1928, the rate-payers of Sault Ste. Marie voted at a special plebiscite in favour of taking additional power from a private company then supplying the City, and against notice of cancellation of the contract and the making of a contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Gross and net revenues of Ontario's own railway for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927, were the largest in its record. Premier Ferguson stated, Nov. 1, 1927, that for the first time in its history the road had earned its full interest charges, paying to the Government $1,300,000. The Annual Report showed transportation revenue yielded $4,857,760 and incidentals, $294,770, an increase in gross revenue of $307,579 over 1926 or 6.35%. Operating expenditure was $3,735,496 and other expenditures, $205,455, an increase of 2.04 per cent. or $78,963 over 1926. Net earnings of $1,211,580 were $228,616 more than the previous year or 23.26 per cent. Chairman George W. Lee of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission in his Report declared that indications were for another satisfactory year in 1928. In the twenty-five years of its existence the Railway had grown from a few miles to an inclusive trackage of 566 miles in 1927 and extension toward James Bay was being continued. The capital investment was over $36,000,000. The extension through the subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway, to Rouyn in the Quebec mining district of that name was completed in 1927. The mining

areas and general industries, including agriculture, served by the Railway with an adequate all-steel train schedule, "had been brought into close proximity with the business and financial centres of Canada and the United States." The Commission had continued the financing for capital expenditure and construction extension for the main line and the Nipissing Central, as well as bearing interest charges and payments from the operating revenue of the Railway. Fire insurance was carried to the amount of $3,364,850. The first financing of the Railway on its own responsibility was completed Jan. 24, 1928, in the form of a 4 per cent. instalment coupon debenture issue totalling $6,000,000. It was made on a basis of 4.21 per cent.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. During 1927 the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board composed of C. R. McKeown, K.C., Chairman; A. B. Ingram, Vice-Chairman and J. A. Ellis as the third Commissioner, received 593 formal applications, and heard and disposed of all in which the parties were ready to go to trial. Applications for validation of municipal debentures numbered 86 involving values aggregating $4,770,868, making a total of $65,500,000 in municipal debentures formally validated since 1908. Railways in the Province under the jurisdiction of the Board reported 20 persons killed and 761 injured in accidents during the year. The Board dealt with a mass of references and details relative to various matters principally connected with municipal and provincial railway affairs coming within its jurisdiction.

Department of Game and Fisheries. Revenue of the Game and Fisheries Department for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was $721,576 with expenditures of $492,472 leaving a net surplus of $229,103. Revenue derived from angling licences in 1927 was $172,327 against $145,913. This revenue was larger than that from commercial licences and royalties. Pelts, other than those ranch-raised, were worth to the trappers $3,559,697. Fur farmers' licences numbered 986 against 783 in 1926. Applications for wolf bounties numbered 5,514, an increase of 1,695 and bounties paid totalled $82,970 against $51,994 in 1926.

By-elections in 1928. On June 27, 1928, By-elections were held as follows: Hamilton East, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Leeming Carr, M.B., Minister without Portfolio, to become Sheriff of Wentworth County; Bruce South, where M. A. McCallum, Progressive, was unseated as a result of protest proceedings following the Election of December, 1926; and Renfrew North, owing to the death, just before Prorogation of the 1928 Session, of Alex. Stuart, Conservative.

Official returns in the three ridings were as follows:

Hamilton East: W. Morrison, Conservative, 2,677; Currie Gardner, Liberal, 1,487; J. H. Hodgson, Independent-Conservative, 994.

Bruce South: F. G. Moffat, Conservative, 4,505; M. A. McCallum, Progressive, 3,079.

Renfrew North: E. A. Dunlop, Conservative, 5,385; Paul Martin, Liberal, 3,184.

Incidents. Brigadier-General D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, of distinguished record in the World War, was appointed by the Toronto Board of Police Commissioners to be Chief Constable of that City, Mar. 22, 1928, in succession to Chief S. J. Dickson, who resigned on superannuation. General Draper was a native of Quebec and was without previous police experience.

The use of Canadian materials in all contracts and from Ontario, wherever possible, was announced as a policy of the Government in an address by Premier Ferguson at a North Bay banquet, marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

F. W. Harcourt, K.C., Official Guardian of the Province of Ontario resigned in April, 1928, after nearly 48 years of continuous service. High tribute to his efficiency and faithfulness was paid by the Attorney-General, the judges and other members of the profession.

The death was announced on Apr. 9, 1928, of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Delamere in his 79th year, 40 years in the Ontario Civil Service, his last post being Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly from which he retired on superannuation, Dec. 1, 1920.

The Ontario Federation of Anglers was organized at a meeting held in Toronto, Mar. 22, 1928, with 30 sections of the Province represented, the aim being to unify the efforts of local bodies and promote desirable legislation. Hon. Charles McCrea indicated the Government's interest in the retention of fishing as an asset for Ontario; and $5,000 had been provided in the Estimates to carry on study with respect to fish conservation.

On Mar. 18, 1928, announcement was made that the Board of Trustees appointed to administer Ontario's share of the Canteen funds, $770,000, would devote them to the education of children of ex-service men where such was needed; assistance to ex-service men in urgent cases; and assistance to widows and dependants of ex-service men not in receipt of pensions.

By Order-in-Council made public May 1, 1928, the fee for a fur farmer's licence was fixed at $5 per year for each 50 acres or a fraction thereof.

Appointment of 205 new King's Counsels was announced on June 2, 1928. The last previous list was issued in 1921. For the first time a condition was imposed requiring 15 years' practice in the profession before a lawyer should be deemed eligible for the "silk"

Ontario Government Appointments

1927 (July 1 to Dec. 31)

Sheriff, for the County of Huron	C. G. Middleton	Clinton
Judge of Juvenile Court, United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	J. C. Milligan	Cornwall
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Ontario County	J. A. McGibbon	Oshawa
Judge of Juvenile Court, Judicial District of Nipissing	C. S. McCaughey	North Bay

1928 (Jan. 1 to June 30)

Deputy Minister, Department of Highways	R. M. Smith	Toronto
Chief Engineer, Department of Highways	A. A. Smith	Toronto
Judge of Surrogate Court and Local Master, Supreme Court, United Counties, Northumberland and Durham	His Honour Judge L. V. O'Connor	
Judge of Surrogate Court and Local Master, Supreme Court, Kent County	His Honour J. G. Kerr	
Sheriff for the County of Wellington	G. H. Dickson	Moorefield
Local Master, Supreme Court, Essex County	A. A. MacKinnon	Windsor
Registrar under the Security Frauds Prevention Act	Col. W. W. Denison	Toronto
Deputy Registrar under the Security Frauds Prevention Act	Miss H. B. Palen	Toronto
Official Guardian of the Province of Ontario	McGregor Young, K.C.	Toronto
Deputy Official Guardian of the Province of Ontario	J. M. Baird	Toronto
Public Trustee of Ontario	F. H. Keefer, K.C.	Toronto
Chairman of the Liquor Control Board	Sir Henry B. Drayton, K.C.	Toronto
Vice-Chairman of the Liquor Control Board	S. McClenaghan	Ottawa
Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board	John M. McNamara	Pembroke
Surveyor-General with rank of Deputy Minister	L. V. Rorke	Toronto
Police Magistrate for Windsor and Walkerville	Lieut-Col. D. M. Brodie	Windsor
Crown Attorney, Dufferin County	R. D. Evans	Orangeville
Police Magistrate for Picton	R. A. Norman	Picton
Sheriff of Wentworth County	Dr. Leeming Carr	Hamilton
Provincial Zoologist	Dr. Lionel Stevenson	Guelph
Judge of the Surrogate Court, Simcoe County	His Honour Judge Donald Ross	Barrie
Deputy Police Magistrate for the Town of Cornwall and the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry	D. G. McDonell	Cornwall
Superintendent of Rondeau Park	Ralph S. Carman	
President of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph	G. I. Christie, B.S.A.	
Surrogate Court Judge, Renfrew County	His Honour Judge T. L. Mulcahy	

Province of Ontario

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. W. D. Ross, LL.D.

The Ferguson Ministry (Conservative)

President of the Council and Minister of Education.....Hon. George Howard Ferguson, B.A., K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....Hon. George Stewart Henry, B.A., LL.B.
Attorney-General.....Lt.-Col. Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Mines.....Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C.
Minister of Health and Labour.....Hon. Forbes Elliott Godfrey, M.B., L.R.C.P. & S.
Secretary and Registrar.....Hon. Lincoln Goldie
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. John Strickler Martin, B.A.
Minister of Lands and Forests.....Hon. William Finlayson, K.C.
Treasurer.....Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. John Robert Cooke

Speaker of the House.....Hon. W. D. Black

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister.....Horace Wallis
Deputy Minister of Education.....A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....George Hogarth
Deputy Minister of Public Highways.....R. M. Smith
Deputy Attorney-General.....Edward Bayly, K.C.
Clerk, Executive Council.....C. F. Bulmer
Public Trustee.....F. H. Keefer, K.C.
Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan Corporations.....R. Leighton Foster
Deputy Minister of Mines.....T. W. Gibson
Deputy Minister of Labour.....James H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister of Health.....Dr. W. J. Bell
Assistant Provincial Secretary.....F. V. Johns
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....H. M. Robbins
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....W. Bert Roadhouse
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.....W. C. Cain
Surveyor-General.....L. V. Rorke
Deputy Minister of Forestry.....E. J. Zavitz
Deputy Minister of Northern Development.....C. H. Fullarton
Finance Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer.....F. Martin Turnbull
Provincial Auditor.....Gordon A. Brown
Provincial Archivist.....Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.
Solicitor to the Treasurer.....John T. White, K.C.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....Alexander C. Lewis

Hon. Louis A. David, k.c.
Provincial Secretary,
Province of Quebec

Hon. J. E. Perrault, k.c.
Minister of Colonization, Mines and
Fisheries, Province of Quebec

Hon. J. S. Martin, b.a.
Minister of Agriculture,
Province of Ontario

Sir Henry L. Drayton, k.b.
Appointed Chief Commissioner of The
Liquor Control Board of Ontario,
April 24, 1928

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; Leading Events

Business conditions in general throughout the Province were favourable during 1927, and this condition expanded during the first six months of 1928 owing to constantly increasing industrial activity and the good crops of the Summer of 1927. The one industry which marked a decline towards the end of the period was that of pulp and paper. The expansion of the older mills and the erection of new ones also increased competition, and there was a consequent drop in prices coupled with the decreased export demand. Mining and smelting increased largely in the new mining districts of Northwestern Quebec. Water-power development continued on a large scale, and a new commitment in this connection was that of the Shawinigan Power Company, which purchased rights on the St. Maurice river and deposited one million dollars with the Government of the Province in guarantee of the fulfilment of its contract. On Sept. 11, 1927, Premier Taschereau touched the button which started the machinery of the three completed units of a ten-unit celanese mill in erection at Drummondville. When entirely completed this mill would employ over 3,000 people. In an address on the occasion Mr. Taschereau said:

> How is it possible to aid industry and have it grow? We believe that certain policies can help, policies which may be termed national and do not belong to one party more than to another, but which are believed in by all Canadians. The way of success in this Province lies in keeping our national resources at home, so that we may develop them here. The key of success is electric power, so that those who wish to create industries will come here. Such a policy is eminently national and Canadian, and it is the policy which gives the results we see here to-day. We have over 12 million horse-power available for development, and of this barely 2 million developed, so that 10 million await capital, intelligence and the arms of the workers.

Two Government commissions conducted enquiries during the Autumn of 1927 and made reports which affected the legislation of the 1928 Session of the Legislature. The Commission of Enquiry into the Catholic schools of Montreal, of which Sir Lomer Gouin was the Chairman, met with a great diversity of opinion among the ratepayers, but possibly too much agreement in the matter of maintaining the existing rate of taxation. There was difference of opinion with regard to having the ninth, tenth and eleventh grades taught. Many held that it did not come within the scope of the school commissioners to provide for more than elementary education, while others held that the higher grades were necessary as a satisfactory preparation for the technical schools and for business positions, and should be at the public charge.

Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., and Mr. Louis Demers, K.C., were appointed Commissioners to study the Workmen's Compensation

Acts. The Report of their observations in Ontario and elsewhere influenced the subsequent legislation.

Speaking at a complimentary dinner at the Montreal Reform Club, given on Nov. 28 by Hon. Herbert M. Marler in honour of Mr. Joseph Cohen, M.L.A., who carried Montreal - St. Lawrence for the Liberals at the last Provincial election, Premier Taschereau supported Mr. Marler that the English-speaking citizens of Montreal should take more interest in the political affairs of the Province.

> I do not believe (said the Premier) that our English-Protestant friends are giving us in this Province the support that they should give, and in that way I do not believe that they are true to themselves. Let me develop this thought. Take the City of Montreal. It is a great English-Protestant centre, and of the 85 members of the House you have no one to represent you, and yet 75 members of the House belong to the Liberal Party. You have some Conservatives to represent you, and I do not want to argue about them, as men, or as representatives of their race, but do you not think that the English-Protestant element should be represented in the House at Quebec by someone who is in touch and in sympathy with the Liberal Government? English people of Quebec, let me tell you this, we need your point of view. We need your inspiration. We need what you have to offer in the Government of the country. It is necessary for the welfare of the Province. Take our friends of the Jewish faith. In the City of Montreal they are not as numerous as you are, yet they have two of their best men to represent them in the House at Quebec. They have Mr. Bercovitch and now they have Mr. Cohen, two men who are a credit to their race, a credit to their City and a credit to all Canada. May I add of these two, that they can also speak the French language better than I can speak English.

In this connection Mr. Taschereau also referred to the steady loss of English representation in the nine counties of the Eastern Townships, an area of the Province which at Confederation had a majority of English people, who were now in the minority. The Premier asked:

> Do you know of any place in Canada where the British tie is stronger than with the French-Canadians of Quebec? I am just back from an interprovincial conference, where this subject was, to some extent, discussed, and I may say that there is no Province that supported the British tie and the British Crown—perhaps with not so much eloquence—more than the Province of Quebec. We French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec feel that the British connection is essential to our future. It is important to you also. If you break that tie, where will we go? Whither will we drift? Independence? Annexation to the United States? We do not want annexation to the United States. Independence? Where will we go that way? Can we desire anything more than being members of the greatest Empire in the world? That is the way we feel, we French-Canadians. That is how we felt in the past, and that is the future we see for ourselves. Therefore, you English-speaking people in this great centre of commerce, of influence, and of wealth, we ask you to join hands with us, not necessarily as Liberals but as a party that is united to us as a party to support the British tie.

On the subject of the St. Lawrence Waterways, Mr. Taschereau considered that the chief object in the United States was the securing of more water-power, and stated that so far as this Province was concerned, no part of the power within the Province would be allowed to be exported. He referred also to the Commission appointed to study the Borough System, with the view of the adoption of a plan not only for the City but for the whole Island of Montreal, to deal with the pressing problems of transportation, fire protection, police, waterworks, etc.

Criticism of Mr. Sauvé's leadership of the Provincial Opposition appeared from time to time within his own Party, and at a Conservative dinner in November tendered at Three Rivers to Louis Normand, Organizer of the Three Rivers district for the Winnipeg Convention. In an address afterwards Hon. L. P. Normand declared that the Provincial Party suffered because the financial element would not work with Mr. Sauvé. Among those present were Hon. André Fauteux, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Armand Lavergne, A. Rivard, A. Lalonde and Maurice Dupré. C. H. Cahan, M.P., stated that the Quebec Conservatives were more in union with the other Provinces than they had been for many years. Mr. Sauvé replied in the press a few days later, claiming that Hon. Dr. Normand had given a different diagnosis at a dinner tendered to him (Mr. Sauvé) at Three Rivers. "I was a saviour then, a man of courage, probity, etc., personified." He added:

> In the meantime I think it fair to continue giving the maximum of fair play to Mr. Bennett in his examination of the situation, and I do not wish to hold him responsible for the imprudent and regretted word of Dr. Normand at his son's banquet. I have been, I am, and will remain a man of the people, for the people, without being unjust to anyone. Mr. Bennett and others were absent from the banquet. I esteem Dr. Normand too highly to believe that he made use of me in order to get at others, who, like myself, were invited but were not able to be present at Dr. Normand's son's banquet.

The Parliament Buildings were the scene of a remarkable historic ball, Dec. 27, 1927, given by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, and his daughter, Mrs. Frank McKenna, in honour of the latter's debutante daughter, Miss Yvette McKenna. Eleven hundred guests were present in historical costumes representing authentic characters in history from 1535 to 1860. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, represented King Charles I., and Lady Willingdon, Queen Henrietta. The pageantry of the scenes was compared with that which marked the Tercentenary tableaux on the Plains of Abraham in 1908. Mrs. McKenna had been chatelaine to her father at "Spencerwood" since his appointment to the lieutenant-governorship, and her death at Quebec on June 1, 1928, a few days after returning from Europe, was a shock to the community and the Province. Among the many expressions of sympathy received by His Honour were cable messages from His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

The 1928 Session of the Legislature

The first Session of the 17th Legislature opened on Tuesday, Jan. 10 and ended on Thursday Mar. 22. The Speech from the Throne referred graciously to the visit of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Premier Baldwin in 1927 and to the elevation of Monseignor Rouleau to the Cardinalate, and then stated that the year's harvest had been one of the best the farmers had ever enjoyed. The industrial growth of the Province had also been remarkable, new centres of production having been opened by the development of electric power in the Lake St. John, Gatineau, Eastern Townships

and Quebec districts. Two important Reports were promised: that of Judge Boyer concerning the burning of the "Laurier Palace" theatre, with great loss of life, and the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Catholic Schools of Montreal. Sunday observance in the pulp and paper factories had shown considerable improvement. The Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa was referred to and the Speech stated that "My Ministers believe that Canadian unity and the future of Canada will be best assured by respecting Provincial autonomy and by all remaining loyal to the British North America Act in spirit as well as in the letter. This declaration is the more timely in view of the celebration in 1927 of the sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation." The legislation predicted in the Speech was that concerning Workmen's Compensation, Public Health, Agricultural Credit in co-operation with the Federal Government, and further action with regard to colonization.

Hon. J. N. Francoeur, the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, having preferred to take an active part in the House, was replaced by Hon. Hector Laferté, member for the county of Drummond. Two new members were introduced: Pierre Gagnon, having been elected for Kamouraska in a By-election occasioned by the death of Nérée Morin, and Dr. Pierre Gauthier elected in Portneuf in place of Edouard Hamel, who had been appointed to a salaried position under the Government. Three seats were vacant during the Session: Montreal - St. Mary, Quebec East and the Magdalen Islands. The two latter seats were rendered vacant by the elevation of L. A. Létourneau and Hon. J. E. Caron to the Legislative Council, Mr. Létourneau having previously represented Quebec East in the Assembly and Hon. Mr. Caron the Magdalen Islands. Raoul Grothé of Montreal was also appointed to the Legislative Council. An early incident of the Session was the choice of a new seat in the House by Brigadier-General C. A. Smart, Conservative member for Westmount, which was understood to signify that he was not in complete harmony with the Leader, Mr. Sauvé. An explanation by General Smart indicated that he wished to be free in certain matters. The Session cannot be described as having been a partisan one. In the Debate on the Address there were criticisms from Mr. Sauvé, Mr. M. L. Duplessis and others, but on the two Bills which created the most discussion, in Committee and in the House, the divisions were not on party lines. The Workmen's Compensation Act was opposed by four votes in the Assembly, two being Liberal members and two Conservative. Eight Conservative members voted for the Bill. Of the six who voted against the Beauharnois Power Bill, two were Liberals. Women's suffrage came up in two forms, and was defeated in both. A Bill by William Tremblay (Maisonneuve) proposed the Provincial and Municipal franchise for women, and the Montreal Bill proposed that women, separate in property from their husbands, might vote in Municipal elections on their own property.

The Budget Speech. Hon. J. A. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered the Budget Speech on Jan. 30. He announced that the Ordinary Revenues for the year 1926-27 had been $30,924,997, an increase of more than seven million dollars over the estimate of the previous year. The Ordinary Expenditures, including a special provision of $1,000,000 for redemption of part of the Funded Debt, had been $29,078,702, leaving a Surplus for the year of $1,846,294. On June 30, 1927, the Funded Debt was $79,212,226, being an increase of the Funded Debt outstanding of $1,207,300, accounted for by the issue of loans to a total amount of $11,500,300 and redemption of $10,293,000. Against the Funded Debt of $79,212,226 there were Sinking Funds invested, the amount reserved out of the Surplus to redeem part of the Funded Debt, and deferred payments, amounting to $20,399,274, leaving the net Funded Debt at $58,812,951. The net Funded Debt at June 30, 1927, was $2,386,393 more than at June 30, 1926, accounted for by the loans issued less loans redeemed, and reduction in investments on account of Sinking Fund and Reserve to redeem part of the Funded Debt. The Treasurer spoke of the success of the Government in the redemption of $4,000,000 of bonds due Dec. 1, 1936, which had been issued at five and a half per cent. and free of succession duties. The issue to redeem these bonds was at four and a half per cent., maturing May 1, 1957, but redeemable May 1, 1952, and sold at the price of 4.56 per cent., a result which showed the high standing of the Province in the financial world. The amount advanced to municipalities and expended by the Government under the "Good Roads" Act to date was $41,452,902; $30,532,110 of which only had been borrowed, the balance of $10,920,791 having been paid out of the annual surpluses. The damage to the roads and bridges of many parts of the Province by the floods of the Autumn of 1927 would call heavily upon the Treasury in 1928, Mr. Nicol stated. The expenditure upon the roads, however, had proved of immense benefit to the whole Province, and the Treasurer considered that the public should not begrudge the tax on gasoline and the amount collected by Government on automobile licences. On the subject of the revenues from succession duties the Treasurer stated that there had been a decrease, and he expressed the opinion that the Province was not collecting what it had a right to expect. He said:

> It is generally conceded that the Province of Quebec pays to the Federal Treasury almost one-half of all the Income tax collected in the Dominion. This would indicate that the large incomes, hence the large fortunes, are in the Province —yet the Province of Ontario has collected during the last three years $18,723,953, while the Province of Quebec has only collected $8,334,324. I will concede that the rates in Ontario are higher than they are in Quebec, but to my mind they are not such as to create the great discrepancy in the amount collected in Quebec. The Government intends to amend the Succession Duties Act in view of improving the situation.

Workmen's Compensation. Two separate Acts dealt with workmen's accident compensation, amending previous statutes on the subject. One new Act defined the status and liabilities of employers in cases of accident to employees and the indemnities payable; another Act established the new Workmen's Compensation Commission for the administration of the former. An outstanding feature of the new legislation was the adoption of the principle that employers who come under the provisions of the Act were required to insure in premium or mutual insurance companies, for a sum sufficient to meet liabilities, and this to the satisfaction of the Commission. Any employer, however, might be exempted from taking out such insurance by depositing in a chartered bank, or in a trust company, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, an amount equal to what he owed for workmen's compensation, with an additional five per cent. of the aggregate wages paid in the previous year, the whole to be not less than ten thousand dollars, and a maximum of fifty thousand dollars might be deemed sufficient by the Commission, such deposits to be made in the name of the Commission.

All the hazardous occupations came under the Act, except agricultural industries, domestic service, and navigation by means of sails even though a vessel were equipped with an auxiliary motor. The Government of the Province and corporations were subject to the provisions whenever they carried on any enterprise subjected to the provisions of the Act, and employers to whom the Act did not apply might place themselves under its provisions by written agreement, valid from the date that it was received by the Commission. The Commission was declared in the Act to be the only authority having jurisdiction to interpret, administer, apply and carry out the Workmen's Compensation Act, and had jurisdiction, to the exclusion of every other tribunal, and without appeal, in all matters connected with the awarding of the allowances and compensation provided by the Act. It was also given powers of supervision, on complaint or on its own initiative, to control and direct establishments with the view of preventing workmen's accidents. The Commission might hold its meetings in any part of the Province.

The indemnities were placed on fixed scales. In case of permanent total incapacity, defined in the Act, the injured person became entitled to a rent equal to two-thirds of his yearly wages, but the aggregate of the sums so paid was not to exceed ten thousand dollars. In the case of permanent partial incapacity, the indemnity was to be two-thirds of the wages payable for the period of time fixed, on a basis of four weeks for each one per cent. of incapacity. When the accident resulted in death, the surviving wife would receive a rent of thirty per cent. of the yearly wages of the deceased, until death or remarriage, and if there were children under sixteen years of age the rent would be increased ten per cent. for one child, twenty per cent. for two, and thirty per cent. for three or more. In the event of remarriage the rent was to be

continued for the amount due for the children only. The rents and compensations were made non-seizable, and inalienable. Full provisions for medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges, on a tariff approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council were embodied in the Act.

On June 13, 1928, the members of the new Workmen's Compensation Commission were appointed as follows: Robert Taschereau, K.C., of Montreal, Chairman; Simon Lapointe, K.C., Quebec, and O. E. Sharpe of Quebec, with O. G. Molleur of Montreal as Secretary. In addition, an Advisory Board was appointed by the Government, composed of: A. Mathieu of Montreal; Thomas Poulin of Quebec; Thomas McArthur of Montreal; and Gaudias Brosseau of Quebec.

Beauharnois Power Company. The charter of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company was amended to permit the Company to build a new canal for power purposes on the St. Lawrence river and Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, but it was declared that nothing in the Act was to be construed as authorizing the Company to violate rights now held by any other person or company for the operation of plants producing electrical energy.

Three Rivers Charter. The charter of Three Rivers was largely amended by the establishment of the ward system, with two aldermen to each ward, of whom one was to be elected by real estate owners and the other by all municipal electors of the ward; by the appointment of a comptroller, whose assent would be required for the validity of every by-law, resolution, undertaking and contract of the council, unless his refusal to sign were subsequently overruled by a two-thirds vote of the aldermen, and all officers and employees of the City, except the clerk and the treasurer, were placed under the control and direction of the comptroller, with powers of engaging, suspending and dismissing the same from office. The school commissioners of the City were placed under the provisions of the Education Act, with the requirement that the election for the five commissioners be held in July, 1928. Previously, under a former charter, the Roman Catholic school commissioners consisted of the mayor and aldermen of the City; the Protestant trustees, however, being under the Education Act and elected. From the date of the appointment of the comptroller he should exercise the same powers and enjoy the same rights as regards the school commissioners as those conferred upon him for municipal purposes. The first election of the mayor and eight aldermen under the new charter was fixed at the first juridical day of February, 1930.

Montreal Catholic School Commission. An important Act was that which changed the constitution of the Catholic School Board of Montreal. The previous division of the City into four distinct boards under a central board was abolished, and the corporation was to comprise an administrative board and a pedagogical

board. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Executive Committee of the Montreal City Council, and the Archbishop of Montreal each was to appoint five members—one of whom in each group to be English speaking; and the University of Montreal to appoint four members—two of whom should be Catholic priests, one of the latter belonging to a teaching order. The Administrative Board was to consist of fourteen members: the five appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the five appointed by the City Council, three of the five appointed by the Archbishop, one of the last being the English member named by him, and one of the four members appointed by the University. The Pedagogical Board was to consist of fifteen members, these being the General-Chairman, the four members appointed by the University, the two members appointed by the Archbishop, not on the Administrative Board, the three English-speaking members, the Directrix of the Pedagogical Institute of Montreal, the Directors of the Montreal School of Higher Commercial Studies, the Montreal Polytechnic School, the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and the Montreal School of Fine Arts. The General-Chairman of the two Boards was to be chosen from among the five members appointed by the Government, and was to devote his whole time to his duties. A director of studies, a permanent director of works, a secretary and a treasurer, were to be appointed to study the progress in the schools under the Board and elsewhere, in education and discipline.

The Pedagogical Board was authorized, among other things, to centralize the ninth, tenth and eleventh year classes, and to make a study of a special course of study for these high schools. The Act provided that of the five members of the corporation appointed by the Government, the Archbishop and the City Council respectively, four must comply with the following conditions : one must reside in the territory of the central district of the city, one in the eastern, one in the northern, and one in the western district. The three English members and the four University members might be chosen from any district. An indemnity of one thousand dollars *per annum* was provided for the members, and the General-Chairman, appointed for ten years, was to receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars.

Other Legislation. Other important measures adopted were the following: Premier Taschereau introduced the Bill amending the Moving Pictures Act. This amendment forbade anyone in charge of a hall where shows were given by means of the cinematograph to receive children less than sixteen years of age, whether accompanied or not. The free showing of educational pictures in schools, however, was not prohibited. The enforcement of the Act was placed under the charge of the Attorney-General.

An amendment to the Agricultural Abuses Act gave the Minister of Agriculture power to make regulations declaring what plants should be considered noxious weeds, and proprietors, occupants and tenants were required to destroy such noxious weeds before the seeds ripen.

Hon. Mr. Perrault's Act respecting the repatriation of Canadians in the Province set aside an annual sum of $50,000 for the purpose.

The Act respecting seigneurial dues provided for the gathering of the statistics with regard to the amount which represented the capital of the constituted rents in each locality.

Acts were passed for the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Caughnawaga, and one over the Richelieu at Sorel.

An Act created an Order of Scholastic Merit, in three degrees of merit, great merit and distinguished merit respectively, and consisting of decorations and diplomas. The awarding of the decorations and diplomas was entrusted to a board of five members of the Roman Catholic Committee of Education for Catholics, and to a board of five members of the Protestant Committee for Protestants, the Superintendent of Education being an *ex-officio* member of both boards.

Hon. Athanase David introduced amendments to the Public Health Acts to prevent the repetition of the typhoid epidemic which worked havoc in Montreal in the Summer of 1927, and injured the milk-shipping interests. Pasteurized milk was defined and the sale of non-pasteurized milk prevented. No milk or cream might be sold unless heated to a temperature of at least 145 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 30 minutes, and immediately chilled to a temperature of 50 degrees. All plants for pasteurizing would come under the control of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health, and all plans and specifications for the building of the plants must be approved by the Bureau; every person employed in the plants must undergo medical examination to establish that he was not carrying the germs which might cause infection transmissible by the milk. The Act also provided that each municipality with a population of 5,000 must organize a health service directed by a competent physician, and in case of default the Government might appoint such officer at the expense of the municipality. Additional powers were given to the Provincial Bureau of Health to make regulations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to ensure good sanitary conditions in educational institutions, workshops, hospitals, asylums, charitable institutions, barracks and prisons. Other regulations would provide for the sanitary conditions in industrial and other camps, hairdressing parlors, barber shops, and private fox pens. Additional power was given to provide for small-pox vaccination in schools, and to prevent epidemics of that nature.

Agriculture. The Report of Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, for year ended June 30, 1927, showed that the agricultural demonstrators (agronomists) gave 2,758 demonstrations and made 85,561 visits to farms during the year, giving aid in all branches of the work, including the advancement of co-operative, horticultural, poultry, and bee-keeping associations, and women farmers' clubs. Lower Quebec, from Bellechasse to Gaspé counties, received particular attention during the year. As the district is well adapted for dairying, 54 parishes were organized to that end, grants being made for the maintenance of butter factories. In poultry keeping the benefit of organization was shown especially in the parish of St. Felix de Joliette, where the egg production was increased by this means from 30,000 dozen per year to 140,000 dozen. Sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and forty head of cattle were tuberculinized during the year, and only 2,225 were found tubercular and killed. The Government paid $57,943 in regular grants to agricultural societies and $21,335 to farmers' clubs. The dairying industry of the Province was estimated to have produced a total revenue of $90,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was for exported dairy products.

Field crops in 1927 showed an increase of $8,046,000, as compared with 1926, according to the Federal statistics. Thirty-four demonstration farms were maintained, yielding an average net profit of $1,100 to their owners.

The Oka Agricultural College reported to the Minister that there had been 125 students in attendance during the year ending July, 1927, in the Scientific and Intermediate courses. (Enrolment for 1927-28 was 172).

The agricultural work at Macdonald College included special investigations in seed and feed testing. 302 students were in attendance, of whom 175 were Short Course students. At St. Anne de la Pocatière the number of students in the four-year Agronomy course was 46, and 55 in the two-year Farmers' Course. Activity in various lines of help to the farmers, including encouragement in alfalfa growing, was reported.

Women's Institutes. The Annual Convention of the Institutes was held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on June 12, 13 and 14, 1928. About 125 delegates representing 85 branches with over 1,800 members were present. The following officers were elected for 1928-29: Honorary President, Mrs. F. S. Lusk, Luskville; President, Mrs. J. B. LeBaron, North Hatley; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. Rodger, Cowansville; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Fowler, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Abbie Pritchard, Wyman. The Convenors of Committees elected were: Agriculture, Mrs. C. Bothwell, Lachute; Canadian Industries, Miss Maude Lefebvre, Bury; Canadianization and National Events, Mrs. C. J. McOuat, Cowansville; Education and Better Schools, Mrs. W. Rexford, Ayer's Cliff; Home Economics, Mrs. H. P. Amm, Beechgrove; Immigration, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, Way's Mills; Legislation, Miss Alice Dresser, Richmond; Child Welfare and Public Health, Mrs. C. E. Petch, Hemmingford; Publicity, Mrs. G. G. McCurdy, Lennoxville. Many reports were presented and discussed, and among the resolutions passed were the following: An appeal to the Provincial Government to take the necessary steps to make district nursing and district hospital conveniences possible; the determination of the Institutes to use their influence to train the children to maintain honourable peace and learn a hatred of war; for the betterment of rural schools extension of the consolidation system was urged; a lowering of the price of coal by a reduction in freight rates; and thanks were extended to Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of Medicine at McGill, who had founded a scholarship through the Quebec Women's Institutes, for the encouragement of Household Science Training for Quebec girls. One resolution mentioned that the Cercle des Fermicres of the Province was represented at the Convention and united in its work, and it was resolved that "we feel that the co-operation of the two races in our Province is of great benefit in our work."

Lands and Forests. Hon. Honoré Mercier, the Minister of this Department, reported increased revenues for the year ending June 30, 1927. Sale of beach lots and water-powers brought in $333,907; annual fees and rents from the Gouin, Allard, St. Anne and Lake Kenogami reservoirs, $468,103, while the woods and forests yielded from leases a total of $5,757,106. M. Piché, the Chief of Forest Service, stated that the Pacific lumber business seemed to be on the increase, but that the Eastern manufacturers were organizing to meet the situation and that regulations had been drawn up for the classification of White Pine grades, with the view of regaining the lost ground by the Western competition. Explorations and inventories of forest wealth had been continued during the

year, the inventories covering 1,502,743 acres. Eight forest reserves were made during the year in the counties of Chicoutimi (four), and one each in Champlain, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Matane. The Berthier Nursery shipped 1,732,195 small trees, 1,483,390 being for reforestation. There were forty students at the Laval Forestry School. Henri Kieffer, Chief of the Forest Protective Service, presented in his Report to the Minister some interesting statistics. Of the 799 forest fires in 1926, 206 were caused by the burning of slashes; 178, by railroads; 75, by travellers; 51, by fishermen and hunters; 55, by forest workmen; 42, by lightning; the most of the others being classified as unknown. But though the railroads caused 178 fires the damage covered only .21 per cent. of the total area burnt, while the 42 fires from lightning damaged 38.81 per cent. of the total area burnt from all causes. The cost of the service for the year was $902,971, of which $438,-142 was contributed by the Government and $464,828 by the limit-holders. The total area burnt in the year was 33,343 acres.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Hon. J. E. Perrault reported for year ended June 30, 1927, that 210 miles of Winter roads, 229 miles of vehicle roads, and a large number of bridges and culverts had been built in the colonization districts of the Province during the year, as well as 693 miles of bad roads repaired. Settlers in these districts had been paid a total of $121,000 for the clearing of 15,125 acres, and free seed was also distributed in the colonization parishes. The Crown Lands agents had sold 1,760 lots to settlers and 14 lots had been given to veterans of the Great War. The total amount of these lots was 165,673 acres, and more than half were situated in Abitibi.

Théo. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines, reported to the Minister that the production of asbestos was 279,389 tons, yielding $10,085,487.00 to the companies. Zinc and lead ores had also a record production. The total output of mines and quarries for the year was $25,750,463. The development in Rouyn township was indicated by the fact that while in July, 1926, the village consisted of 250 to 300 buildings of all sorts, and a population of 1,500, in July, 1927, the village had changed its status to a town, with the number of buildings and the population both doubled. Railway communication into this mining district was completed late in 1927. The Superintendent expressed full confidence in the future of this mining district, but again warned the public against the "parasitic" companies which had been formed.

J. A. Belleisle reported that the receipts of the year at the Fish and Game Service amounted to $391,009, of which $107,484 was for royalties on furs, and $175,229 for club leases. The fisheries on the North Shore and Baie des Chaleurs were not up to the average, due to unfavourable weather conditions and to the presence of porpoises in the fishing grounds. The classification system sponsored by the Government, however, continued to aid the fishermen to obtain better prices than they would have received otherwise.

Subsequent to the Annual Report of the Minister, the Superintendent of Mines issued a preliminary statement on the mineral production of the Province for 1927, up to the end of December. The total production for the year was $29,211,001, an increase of over thirteen per cent. above any previous year. The amount of asbestos produced was 274,708 tons, at a value of $10,621,571. Copper reached 3,124,287 pounds, with a value of $403,658; gold, 8,354 ounces, at a value of $172,690, as compared with a value of $76,070 in 1926; lead increased to 6,496,577 pounds, with a value of $341,161, as compared with a value of $251,788 in 1926; silver production amounted to 741,223 ounces, with a value of $417,828, as compared with a value of $233,513 in 1926. Zinc reached 17,189,046 pounds, valued at $1,064,690. Metallic products for the year amounted to $2,409,307; non-metallics, such as asbestos, magnesite, graphite, feldspar, to $11,326,856, and building materials, $15,474,838. The operations at the new Noranda smelter began in the middle of December, with a rated capacity of 1,000 tons per day, but capable of treating 1,400 tons, the output being blister copper, containing 99 per cent. metal, and gold and silver.

Roads Department. The Report of the Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, opened with the statement that 1927 would stand out as "maintenance year." The Act passed at the previous Session authorized the Government to maintain at its expense all improved roads throughout the Province. This maintenance included not only roads built by the Government, but also those which had been improved within the meaning of the Act by the municipalities at their own expense. During the season of 1927 certain repairs on roads which had been neglected in previous years were found necessary, and these repairs having been made the Government paid half the cost and the Department then took charge of the maintenance of the repaired roads. In some cases the Minister required a municipality to pay its debt for road work or for interest on loans before taking charge of the roads. The Minister therefore concluded that the powers vested in him by the Act were a safeguard for the Province in general and a guarantee for the proper enforcement of the Act. Out of a total length of 7,847 miles of roads improved to Jan. 31, 1927, 7,801 miles were maintained by the Department. The total length of rural roads in the Province at the end of 1927 was as follows: First class roads, 3,188 miles; second class, 9,644; third class, 18,699, or a total of 31,501 miles. The Report dealt in detail with the many highways completed or undertaken in the year, but the most significant was that of the highway now almost surrounding the Gaspé peninsula, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river and on the Baie des Chaleurs. The total length when completed would be 575 miles, of which only 105 miles remained to be improved. Apart from the increased attraction this would afford tourists, the highway would

be of immense economic importance for that section of the Province. The daily average traffic for the whole highway system of the Province in 1927 was 1,006 vehicles, an increase of 21 per cent. over the previous year.

The Minister reported with regret the heavy damage to the roads in the Autumn of 1927, caused by the torrential rains in the month of November. The floods occurred from Nov. 3 to 6 and from Nov. 16 to 18, the rainfall in some districts being 8 inches where the usual average was 2.2 inches. The first flood affected the Eastern Townships and the districts of Three Rivers and Gaspé, the second the district of Quebec. Although not as serious as the floods in the adjoining New England states, the damage in the Province of Quebec was considerable, particularly to the roads. About sixty bridges and culverts were washed out; several approaches to bridges were carried away; embankments collapsed; erosion destroyed entire sections of roads; gravel was washed away for miles and the road structures shaken. The amount of the direct and indirect damage could not be estimated until the Summer of 1928. Tree planting was continued in 1927 on the main highways, and the Department also continued its efforts for the improvement of the country hotels.

Public Works and Labour. An important feature of the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1927, of Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of this Department, was the first Report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission. The commissioners were Messrs. Gus. Francq, E. Richard, C. J. Griffin, and O. Brunet, with A. Crowe as Secretary. The Commission had endeavoured to obtain estimates of the living expenses of workwomen from various of their organizations and from individual workwomen. The replies varied from $10.85 per week to $19.81, but the standard estimate to apply to a workwoman living in the City of Montreal, which was accepted and acknowledged to be reasonable, was the sum of $12.20 per week, or $634.40 per year, distributed as follows: Room and board, $7.00 a week, or $364.00 a year; clothing, $138.00 a year; sundries, $132.40 a year. The Commissioners also decided that, as the cost of living varied according to location, it was advisable to divide the Province into zones. Montreal and its suburbs formed one zone; the cities of Quebec and Levis and any other town of 25,000 inhabitants or over, outside of the first group, formed the second zone, and the third comprised the rest of the Province. This third group however, was again subdivided or combined with the second according to the industries concerned. The Commissioners held among other reasons for this arrangement that "one industry is in a position to pay better wages than another, being more prosperous or employing more skilled workwomen, all of which creates varying conditions from one trade to another, and necessitates special consideration in each instance. Felix Marois, registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, reported to the Minister that he had received but one request in

the year to intervene between employers and employees, this being due to a demand for increased wages and better sanitary conditions. The dispute was ended by an agreement and contract for twelve months. Two small strikes, one at St. Hyacinthe and one at Montreal, had been settled by the parties themselves.

In orders issued* on June 26, 1928, the minimum wage of $12 per week for experienced female workers in textile trades in the City and Island of Montreal, and of $10 per week in other sections of the Province of Quebec, was fixed by the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec.

Permits for lower wages might be issued by the Board on behalf of aged or handicapped workers, or in connection with exceptional conditions. Wages of apprentices in the City and Island of Montreal were set forth as follows: first six months, $7, with semi-annual increase of $1 per week; for the remainder of the Province of Quebec wages of apprentices to start at $6 and increase at the rate of $1 for each half-year to a minimum of $9. The order further provided:

> That any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period shall be paid at not less than the regular rates, but in all cases according to the prevailing custom of the trade.
>
> Any female employee losing time during the regular working period of the establishment must be paid proportionately to the actual number of hours worked. The number of inexperienced workers having less than 24 months of experience must not exceed one-half total female working force.

Municipal Affairs. As Minister of this Department Premier Taschereau presented its Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1927, and referred to the complete carrying out of the Workmen's Dwellings Act. Twenty-eight municipalities had received loans totalling $7,369,689, and 2,100 dwellings had been erected. The coming into force of the Act creating a bureau of inspector-auditors to assist the secretaries of municipal councils and school boards was also referred to. The amount of municipal loans authorized in the year was $30,494,500, and of school board loans, $2,036,493. At the beginning of 1928 a new municipal journal for the guidance of councillors was launched by the Department, Mr. Oscar Morin, Deputy Minister, being the Editor.

Provincial Secretary. The Report of Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, for the year ended June 30, 1927, showed that the revenue of this Department had been $151,698. Under the Quebec Companies Act, 869 companies were organized and granted letters patent, having a total capital of $129,393,850. 42 foreign companies were permitted to transact business in the Province. The reorganization of hospitals for the insane begun two years previously had been carried out. The opening of the Bordeaux hospital and of a new one at Baie St. Paul had permitted an improved classification of the patients according to their mental state. The Report stated that although a new orphanage had

*NOTE.—*The Globe*, Toronto, Canadian Press Despatch, June 28, 1928.

been opened near Quebec, the institutions for the welfare of children had been seldom sufficient to comply with the numerous and pressing demands of the municipalities. Consequently plans for expansion and new buildings were under consideration. The reformatory schools, on the other hand, were sufficient for some time to come. During the year a sum of $348,003 had been granted to assist school municipalities to provide hygienic school buildings. One hundred and sixty-one night schools were in operation in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, with an enrolment of 5,063 pupils. The Minister expressed pleasure at the success of the Montreal and Quebec Schools of Fine Arts. He stated :

> Through the teaching and direction of their professors, the Fine Arts Schools endeavour to develop a taste for things Canadian. Our schools are therefore Canadian and doing Canadian propaganda in labouring in the interest of Canadian artistic expansion. Should they do otherwise, they would miss their aim and hinder natural artistic manifestation. . . . By sane and tried methods, the Fine Arts Schools strive to develop artists of Canadian spirit and inspiration, with a thorough knowledge of their art.

The scholarship prizes, for study in Europe, were awarded to Messrs. R. Amyot, R. Archambault, M. Caron, Z. Caisse, J. Gosselin, J. A. Joannette, P. Larochelle, W. Laverdière, R. Leduc, R. Lemieux, A. Noel, R. Pomerleau, C. T. Teakle, E. E. Watson, G. Lafresnière, and A. Arcand.

At the School for Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal, 650 students were enrolled, 110 in the day classes; 245 in night classes, and 295 in the correspondence courses. The Polytechnic School, Montreal, received an increased subsidy from the Legislature, and by means of this and of a special subsidy from the National Research Council had enlarged and improved its equipment. The attendance at the Technical Schools of the Province had improved, as well as the preparation of the entrants.

The Archives branch of this Department had continued to do excellent work, under the direction of Mr. P. G. Roy, Provincial Archivist, in the publication of original historical studies and documents. The Historical Monuments Commission, closely connected with the Archives, had also aided in historical work in the publication of magnificent works illustrating the development of the Province and preserving the relics of the past.

The Public Charities Service, administered by the Provincial Secretary, had expended in the year $1,453,597, of which $445,447 had been the *quota* of the interested municipalities.

Provincial Bureau of Health. Dr. Alphonse Lessard's fifth Annual Report to the Provincial Secretary for year ended June 30, 1927, commented favourably on the improved character of the vital statistics of the Province, on the score of accuracy, due to the new system inaugurated in 1926. Four county health units were in operation in six counties: Beauce, Lake St. John, St. Johns and Iberville, and St. Hyacinthe and Rouville. Dr. Lessard stated that the conception that local authorities should do something to promote public health had taken hold and was gaining ground in

the rural sections of the Province. With further aid from the Legislature the county health units would be extended to all parts of the Province. Epidemics of typhoid fever in various localities were stated to be incontestably due to the drinking of polluted water, and the municipalities concerned had been ordered to improve their water supply, and in certain cases to construct filtration plants. As to the Montreal epidemic of 1927, Dr. Lessard stated that a thorough investigation had been made, but definite conclusions had not been arrived at.

Department of Education. The Superintendent, Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, in the introduction to his Annual Report for 1926-27, referred to the visit of a group of teachers of French in Ontario high schools to Quebec at the instance of the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson. "Their stay among us," said Mr. Delâge, "produced an excellent impression and was for them, they assured us, a most pleasing memory. They will be promoters of the *entente cordiale*. They intend to return next year. Our doors and our hearts will be open to receive them." The Superintendent also referred to new courses in phonetics given in the normal schools, with the view of assuring correct pronounciation in English and French. The Catholic Committee approved a new book entitled : *L'Anglais Rendu Facile*. Two new normal schools were opened during the year: one at Roberval in the Lake St. John region, and the other at Mont Laurier. The financial statistics were for the school year 1925-26, and showed that the amount expended by the municipalities and independent institutions was $25,016,895, and by the Government, $3,799,544. The average salary of male teachers in Catholic schools was $1,434, and of female teachers, $367. The average salary of male teachers in Protestant schools was $2,279, and of female teachers, $1,047. The annual census of children from 5 to 18 years of age showed a total of 718,873, of whom 552,832 were enrolled in schools. Mr. C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of Catholic schools, strongly urged in his Report that more effort be made to increase the salaries in the rural schools. Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of the Protestant schools, reported upon the progress of consolidation, there being (1927) 21 Protestant consolidated schools in the Province. He stated that:

> After seventeen years of experience in this work, and as the result of much observation, I have become convinced that, apart from its obvious advantages in affording higher and better graded classes throughout the school for all the pupils within the radius of the conveyances, the consolidated schools and the consolidation movement are aiding, supplementing and accelerating social and economic developments of an important character in rural life.

McGill University. For the Session 1927-28 total enrolment of students in the University and the affiliated Macdonald College was announced as 2,935, the largest in its history. In Arts there were 1,104, in Medicine 460, in Commerce 215, in Applied Science 311, in Music 188, in Law 65, in the Graduate School 179, the remainder being in Dentistry, Physical Education, Agriculture, Household Science, Pharmacy, Social Workers, Graduate Nurses and Library School. A number of staff changes took place during the Session of 1927-28. Robert F. Ruttan, M.D., D.Sc., Director of the Department of Chemistry and Dean

of the faculty of Graduate Studies, retired after 40 years of service ; Herbert Arthur Smith, M.A., of the faculty of Law, retired to take the chair of International Law at the University of London; A. B. MacCallum, Ph.D., D.Sc., retired from the chairmanship of the Department of Biochemistry, and Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret resigned from the professorship of Co-operative Law. Dr. B. T. Dickson, Professor of Plant Pathology (Macdonald) also retired. Important appointments at the beginning of the 1927-28 Session were: Professor Wilbert G. McBride, B.Sc., as successor to J. B. Porter, E.M., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Mining; and Miss Jessie S. Herriot as Physical Director for Women in place of Miss E. M. Cartwright who had resigned at the close of the preceding Session.

In May, 1928, announcement was made of the resignation of Hon. Alfred Greenshields, Dean of the faculty of Law for seven years. Prof. Percy Ellwood Corbett was named as his successor. A. W. Thornton, D.D.S., head of the Department of Dentistry, also resigned. Other appointments were: Dr. Wilder Penfield of New York to be Clinical Professor of Neurological Surgery; Dr. Boris P. Babkin to be Research Professor of Physiology; and Dr. A. Grant Fleming to be Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

On June 11, 1928, the establishment of a travelling scholarship of $1,000 in the Department of Architecture as a Memorial to the late Hugh McLennan, who lost his life in the Great War, son of Hon. Senator J. S. McLennan, was announced.

Among the new courses at the University were the following: The Librarian Training course; a course in Applied Geophysics, with special reference to electrical and mining engineering; a course of extension lectures on subjects of importance to Women's Institutes; and a course on Empire Economics. At Christmas, 1927, the University gave a series of lectures for children, along the lines established a hundred years ago by Faraday at the Royal Institution in London.

On Aug. 5, 1927, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Edward Brown, retiring President of the World Poultry Congress, the special Convocation for this purpose being held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

At Convocation on Oct. 5, 1927, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank of Montreal; Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Professor John Arthur Thomson, *Regius* Professor of Natural History at the University of Aberdeen. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill, presented the recipients to the Chancellor, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C. The same day Mr. J. W. McConnell of Montreal, was appointed to the governing board of the University.

At the Annual Convocation of the University on May 30, 1928, five Honorary Degrees (LL.D.) were conferred, the recipients being Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, M.A , D.D., LL.D., of Toronto; Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, M.A., C.M.G., Labrador; George Iles, *littérateur* and author, New York; Julian Cleveland Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, and William Reid Blair, D.V.S., Director of the New York Zoological Park. Mr. E. W. Beatty, Chancellor, presided in the absence through illness of Principal Sir Arthur Currie. Four hundred and thirty-three degrees were conferred upon successful students in the several faculties.

University of Montreal. Enrolment for the season 1927-28 was reported as 6,264. Appointments during this period were: Dr. Telesphore Parizeau, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, appointed Director of the Studies in the same Faculty, and Arthur Gerroux, appointed Chairman of the Board of Regents of School for Higher Commercial Studies.

The third annual excursion under the auspices of the University of Montreal to the Pacific Coast took place in July, 1927. Among the prominent guests were Miss Hortense Cartier, daughter of the Confederation statesman, Sir George Etienne Cartier; Mrs. W. D. Chipman, daughter of the late Leonard Tilley; Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, and Mrs. David; Mlle Simone Parent, daughter of the former Premier of Quebec; Miss Helen Tarte, daughter of Mr. L. Tarte of *La Patrie*; Mlle Françoise Surveyer, daughter of Judge Surveyer of Montreal; Professor Edouard Montpetit and Mme Montpetit. At Winnipeg,

Hon. Mr. David addressed a joint meeting of the Women's and Men's Canadian Clubs, in which he said that he felt as much at home in Manitoba as in Quebec, a thousand miles away, and urged that the sense of unity should become more and more a fact. He thought that the time was past when French-Canadians should be considered as an element of division, and reminded his hearers that long before English capital made a city of Winnipeg, the French had pioneered it. "These pioneers had brought with them and instilled their aspirations, courage and education. Let your children know that before the British régime there was the French régime, which gave their country great captains, great educators, and settlers of whom they should be proud, as we of Quebec are proud of Wolfe the Conqueror. However, if there is to be fighting between Provinces, let it be in the economic field; and if there is a desire for quarrel, let it take place in finance, commerce and industrial enterprises, thus serving our country to the best of our ability. This can best be done by teaching Canadian history at home."

On Dec. 13, 1927, His Excellency, Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate, delivered to the University of Montreal the Papal bull granting the University full authority and autonomy to manage its own affairs. Originally the University had been a branch of Laval University, Quebec, and a certain amount of independence had been granted some years before. Monsignor Cassulo was accompanied by Monsignor Gauthier, Their Lordships, Bishop Forbes, Langlois and Deschamps. They were received by Monsignor Piette, Rector of the University, Sir Lomer Gouin, the Chairman, Canon Chartier, the Vice-Rector, Edouard Montpetit, the General Secretary, Baron de Vitrolles, the Consul-General for France, Canon Harbour, the Rector of the Basilica, and Monsignor Bearzotti, Secretary to the Delegate, was also present. The gratification of the University was expressed by Sir Lomer Gouin.

Of interest during 1927-28 was the election of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., Professor of International Law, as an honorary member of L' Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques (L' Institut de France). Edouard Montpetit, K.C., LL.D., Secrétaire-Général gave, as exchange professor, a series of ten lessons on Canada, at the Université de Bruxelles (Belgium) and two lectures, one at L'Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris; the other at L'Université de Poitiers (France). Frère Marie-Victorin was appointed by the Federal Government to the Biological Board of Canada. Canon Emile Chartier, PH.D., was made a Fellow of the London Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies. Dr. L. D. Mignault was created a Knight of St. Gregory the Great. Two members of the staff were made Officers of the Legion of Honour,—Edouard Montpetit, and Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

M. Ernest Cormier, architect of the University, submitted a project for the new buildings to be created on the Mount Royal. In June, 1928, tenders were asked for the work.

On May 31, 1928, Convocation was held at which degrees, diplomas and honours were awarded to 566 students. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. P. B. Mignault, K.C., B.C.L., and Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret.

Laval University, Quebec. The Session of 1927-28 recorded an enrolment of 6,085 students. Honorary Degrees conferred during the season were: that of LL.D., upon Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Ottawa; Hon. Lucien Cannon, Quebec; Hon. Judge L. A. Prud'homme, St. Boniface; Hon. Justice James Prendergast, St. Boniface. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc. Agri.) was conferred upon three former Presidents of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists: Dean Henry Barton of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Horace Howes, University of Alberta, Edmonton; and L. P. Roy, Chief of the Field Husbandry Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

As a result of a decision taken in 1914, Laval University received $50,000 from the Knights of Columbus for a Normal course for Professors. This amount was raised in six years.

University of Bishop's College. Under a revised constitution in the eighty-fourth year of its existence, this Anglican University at Lennoxville, Que., had nine new names on its governing body for the corporation meeting held on Oct. 20, 1927. These were E. W. Beatty, K.C., the Rev. Philip Carrington, M.A., the Very Rev. Dean Crowfoot, M.A., D.D., A. S. Johnson, Hon. W. G

Mitchell, K.C., Walter Molson, M.A., H. A. Norton, John Price, and Hon. Senator Smeaton White. The new dean of Divinity, Rev. P. Carrington, was installed by Most Rev. Bishop Farthing of Montreal, to succeed Rev. R. Rocksborough Smith who was appointed Bishop of Algoma. Rev. Mr. Carrington had been Warden of St. Barnabas College, Adelaide, Australia. Professor E. E. Boothroyd, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor of History for many years at the University, was appointed Vice-Principal. The number of students in Arts and Theology during the year 1927-28 was 155; 115 were men and 40 were women.

Convocation was held on June 21, 1928, when the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred on: Prof. E. E. Boothroyd of Bishop's College; Hon. Thomas Chapais, Quebec; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons; and the Right Rev. Derwyn Trevor Owen, Lord Bishop of Niagara.

It was announced on June 12, 1928, that W. O. Rodney, PH.D., had been appointed Professor of Education.

Other Colleges. Lower Canada College, Montreal, reported an enrolment for 1927-28 of 235. During the school year improvements had been made in the playing fields; the Headmaster's portrait in oils had been presented to the College; and the Honours roll, engraved in oak, was hung in the Dining Hall.

Loyola College, Montreal, had 253 day students and 136 student boarders—a total of 389 for the school year of 1927-28. Appointments for the session were: Rev. Raymond Cloran, S.J., to succeed Rev. Joseph Monaghan, S.J., as Prefect of Discipline; and Rev. W. X. Bryan, S.J., to succeed Rev. T. L. Sovie, S.J., as Professor of Physics.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal for the Session 1927-28 reported an enrolment of 43. Rev. W. Harvey-Jellie, D.Litt., was appointed to the teaching staff, June, 1928. Legacies, amounting to about $130,000 were received during the year. At Convocation, on Apr. 12, 1928, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon: Rev. Thomas Bayley McCorkindale, M.A., Levis, Que.; Rev. Prof. Walter Williamson Bryden, M.A., Knox College, Toronto.

Montreal Jewish School Question. The decision of the Privy Council on this question was rendered on Feb. 2, 1928. The first judgment on the case was rendered by the Court of Appeals (Quebec) in 1925; the second by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1926, and the last was that of the Privy Council in 1928. In the year 1903 an Act of the Provincial Legislature, amending the Education Act, provided that "persons professing the Jewish religion shall, for school purposes, be treated in the same manner as Protestants, and, for the said purposes, shall be subject to the same obligations and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the latter." Jewish children were to have the same right to be educated in the public schools of the Province as Protestant children, and treated in the same manner for all school purposes. Other clauses made the Jewish taxes payable to the local Protestant boards, and payable to the other boards when there was no Protestant board.

This Act was acceptable at the time to the Protestant School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, subject to an understanding that the Jewish community would not ask for representation on the Montreal Board—this Board an appointed one, in part by the City Council and in part by the Government of the Province. In the year 1903 there were 2,144 Jewish pupils in the Protestant schools of Montreal, but by the general increase of the Jewish

population the number of these pupils had grown to 11,974 in 1923. With this increase several difficulties arose. The Montreal Board found that the cost of educating the Jewish children considerably exceeded the revenues from Jewish taxes. To meet this difficulty an Act of the Legislature was passed in 1924, with the consent of the Roman Catholic Board of Montreal, by which the tax on incorporated companies—the so-called "neutral panel"—was increased from ten mills to twelve, and the difference in cost to the Protestant Board in educating the Jewish pupils was met by a special allotment from the neutral panel taxes to the Protestant Board before division between the two Boards according to the ordinary law. But other difficulties had also arisen. A considerable number of the Jewish community had begun to demand representation on the Protestant Board and also the right of Jewish teachers to be appointed on the school staffs. In the meantime a number of Jewish teachers had been employed for Jewish classes, but not as a right. One other difficulty was that the Protestant Board of Montreal desired to have Jewish pupils attend schools of the Board for them alone, owing to the many Jewish holidays in the year interfering with classes in which both Christian and Jewish children attended. This proposal was not accepted. Lastly, there was a demand that Jewish representatives should be appointed to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. Much public interest had been aroused in the question, and in 1925 the following questions were submitted to the first court, and subsequently to the two other courts mentioned :

(1) Is the Statute of Quebec of 1903, 3 Edward VII., c. 16, *ultra vires*?

(2) Under the said Statute—(a) Can persons of the Jewish religion be appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal? (b) Is the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal obliged to appoint Jewish teachers in their schools should they be attended by children professing the Jewish religion?

(3) Can the Provincial Legislature pass legislation providing that persons professing the Jewish religion be appointed—(a) to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal; or (b) to the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction; or (c) as advisory members of these bodies?

(4) Can the Provincial Legislature pass legislation obliging the Board of School Commissioners of Montreal to appoint teachers professing the Jewish religion in their schools should they be attended by children professing that religion?

(5) Can the Provincial Legislature pass legislation providing for the appointment of persons professing the Jewish religion on the proposed Metropolitical Financial Commission outlined in the project submitted by Messrs. Hirsch and Cohen?

(6) Can the Provincial Legislature pass legislation to establish separate schools for persons who are neither Catholic or Protestants?

(7) Assuming the Act of 1903 to be unconstitutional, have the Protestants the right under the present state of the Quebec law to allow children professing the Jewish religion to attend the schools—(a) as a matter of grace? (b) as of right? (c) Can the Province force the Protestants to accept children professing the Jewish religion under such conditions?

The answers to the submitted questions were based upon the interpretation of the Art. 93 of the British North America Act, particularly the clauses which read:

In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in regard to education, subject and according to the following provisions :—(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province of the Union. (2) All the powers, privileges, and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

The word "dissentient" in these clauses is important in view of the decisions of the Privy Council. While the Act of the Quebec Legislature of 1903 gave Jewish children the rights and privileges of Protestants in Protestant "public" schools, it has to be remembered that the definition of a public school in the Quebec Education Act is different from that of the other Provinces. It includes any school under the control of commissioners or trustees (the latter being dissentient). The majority of the 350 Protestant school boards of the Province are under the control of commissioners.

The answers of the Privy Council largely upheld those of the Supreme Court of Canada, "with variations." They may be summarized as follows:

(1) The Act of 1903 is valid, "except so far as it would enable persons professing the Jewish religion to be appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in the City of Montreal or Quebec or on any Protestant Board of Examiners, or to take part in the establishment of a dissentient school outside those cities, and except so far as it would confer the right of attendance at dissentient schools outside the cities of Montreal and Quebec upon persons different from that of the dissentient minority." (2) (a) The answer to the question if Jewish persons can be appointed to the Protestant Board of Montreal was: "On the construction of the statute, 'yes,' but is negatived by the answer to No. 1. The answers to: (2) (b); (3) (a); (3) (b); (4) and (5) were in the negative. To (6): The Privy Council agreed with the Supreme Court that it would be possible to frame legislation for establishing separate schools for non-Christians without infringing the rights of the two Christian communities in their denominational schools; and that such legislation would be valid. But the judgment added: "It is hardly necessary to add that this Board, like the Supreme Court, have dealt with all questions as questions of law and have in no way concerned themselves with any question of policy." The Privy Council in its answer to No. (7) agreed with that of the Supreme Court, which read: "It is impossible to answer this question categorically and difficult to answer it intelligently. We deal with it as follows: We assume that the question is to be answered having regard to the law of the Province of Quebec bearing on educational matters, insofar as such law is valid, exclusive of the Act of 1903, and that 'Protestants' in the question means the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal and the trustees of the Protestant dissentient schools in rural municipalities. To (a) the answer is 'yes.' To (b), Further assuming that the enquiry intended is whether Jewish children have the right to attend Protestant schools, with a correlative obligation on the part of the Boards of Protestant School Commissioners and Trustees to admit children professing the Jewish religion to the schools respectively under their control, and to provide therein for their education, the answer is: 'In the City of Montreal: Yes. In the rural municipalities: No.' To (c): The words 'under such conditions' are quite unintelligible. It is impossible to discern what conditions are meant. Eliminating them from the question, the answer is:—'In the City of Montreal: Yes. In the rural municipalities: No.' "

The contention of Sir John Simon, who appeared for the Jewish appellants, that the word "Protestants" was to be interpreted as including all non-Catholics was rejected by the Privy Council.

The Province of Quebec was represented before the Privy Council by Charles Lanctot, K.C., Assistant Attorney-General; the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education by Eugène Lafleur, the Montreal Protestant Board by G. A. Campbell. Louis St. Laurent appeared with Sir John Simon for the appellants.

Although an apparent *impasse* in a difficult question was created by the answers of the Privy Council it was expected that a satisfactory adjustment would be reached by the Session of the Legislature in 1929.

Palace Theatre Fire Enquiry. The enquiry into the disaster of Jan. 9, 1927, in which the burning of the Palace moving picture theatre at Montreal caused the death of seventy-eight young lives, was conducted at the instance of the Provincial Government by Mr. Justice Louis Boyer. It was concluded in August and the Report of the Judge issued on the 31st of that month. The conclusions offered by him were: (1) The disaster was caused by panic occasioned by a fire, resulting from the negligence of a person unknown. (2) There is no criminal or civil responsibility on the part of anyone whatsoever. (3) Children under 16, even if accompanied by parents, should not be admitted. (4) Sunday performances should not be prohibited. (5) Citizens in general, and the working class in particular, are, generally speaking, in favour of the exclusion of children under 16 years of age, and are against the banning of Sunday performances. (6) The provincial and municipal laws are generally sufficient, except in a few cases. (7) The manner in which these laws are carried out is generally satisfactory, but more inspectors should be employed by the Provincial Censor Board, and not by the municipal authorities. (8) The cinema, generally speaking, is not immoral. The Commission issued to Judge Boyer authorized enquiry into the movie picture question in general, as well as to the cause of the disaster. Subsequently, however, the proprietor of the Palace Theatre, Ameen Lawand, and two employees, Camil Bazzy and Michel Arie, were found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the Court of King's Bench (Oct. 25) and sentenced to imprisonment. In the month of May, 1928, they were liberated on an action in appeal. An Act of the Legislature in the 1928 Session, introduced by Premier Taschereau, forbade the attendance of children under 16 years of age, even when accompanied, at the moving pictures, except the free pictures which might be exhibited in schools. Mr. Taschereau stated that the question of the Sunday opening was one under Federal control.

Orphanage and School Fires at Quebec. On the night of Dec. 14, 1927, fire destroyed the Hospice St. Charles, Quebec, taking the lives of many children from five to sixteen years of age. As an orphanage the total number of inmates varied from week to week, and as the records had been destroyed in the fire the total number burned to death could not be determined exactly, but it was estimated at over 100. Many charred remains were found, and given sad interment with all the marks of public sympathy and sorrow that a deeply stirred population could offer. The Hospice was under the charge of the nuns of the Good Shepherd. Panic at the outbreak was admitted to be the reason that all the inmates had not been led to safety. Within a week the St. Jean Berchman's boarding school in another part of the city, and under the same order of nuns, was burned, but with the loss of only one life, a young boy. As the heating plant of this school was separate from the school, and no other cause of fire could be discovered, general opinion became convinced that both fires were of incendiary origin, and probably the work of a pyromaniac. The Fire Marshal of the City, M. Eugène Leclerc, afterwards conducted investigations and a suspect was arrested in the month of April, but later was admitted to bail in the absence of complete evidence. On the 26th of December a third fire destroyed the Maizerets Seminary, in the Quebec suburbs. It is used as a retreat in the summer months, but in December there were 16 inmates, all of whom fortunately escaped. The building was erected in 1776, the original building having been destroyed by the troops of Montgomery in 1775. A feature

of the Hospice fire on Dec. 14 was the heroism of Rose Anna Gaudrault, a servant of the institution, who entered the burning building and dormitories four times rescuing the little ones, and at last lost her own life in the effort.

Madame Croteau. In August, 1927, the Hon. J. E. Perrault visited the county of Abitibi and decorated Madame Philippe Croteau with the silver medal of the Order of Agricultural Merit, her achievements in farming making her the first woman to obtain that honour. The farm was described as a finely cultivated one, with acres of rich hay and oats; at the road side a neat house, with model cow stables, huge barns, a creamery, and a garage holding two high-priced automobiles. Madame Croteau had been left a widow with thirteen children to bring up, but by remarkable energy, judgment and courage had cleared the forest and made this farm, valued at $35,000. In 1913 Philippe Croteau had died. The thirteen children he left behind included four sets of twins. There was no capital for the widow to begin with. To help to earn a living for herself and children she had to undertake to milk the cows of nearby farmers for three cents per cow per day. After a year of such work, Madame Croteau heard of the new colonization centres, and decided to move from the old homestead, which was at St. Prosper in Champlain county, and with the help of some money contributed by neighbours made her way to the new land near Amos in Abitibi. The farm had 205 acres under cultivation and 100 acres of pasturage. The farm machinery included a tractor, and the cow stables were lit with electric light. The remarkable success obtained by Madame Croteau is regarded as a worthy illustration that the pioneering capacities of her race are not confined to one sex.

Other Important Incidents. On Jan. 21, 1928, a delegation of the Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste, headed by Lady Gouin and Mrs. L. A. David, wife of the Provincial Secretary, waited upon Premier Taschereau at Montreal and urged:—a pension scheme for mothers and children in the event of the breadwinner being ill, dying, or leaving the family destitute; salaries to prisoners; better conditions for working girls; and the non-admission of children to the moving picture houses. Private employment bureaus were denounced, and a number of reforms of the moving pictures suggested. That no child under sixteen years of age should be admitted; that the theatres should be closed on Sundays and that the display posters should be entirely done away with, were urged. The delegation asked that the working hours be limited by statute. Premier Taschereau replied with regard to Mothers' Pensions that the Province had declined to co-operate with the Federal Act in the matter of Old Age Pensions. The cost to the Province would be $2,000,000 a year, and it was necessary for the present to determine what number of mothers would likely come under the scheme. As to the payment of salaries to prisoners, Mr. Taschereau reminded the delegation that business men were always opposed to the competition of prison-made goods, and salaries would necessarily be based upon production. He agreed that the private employment agencies should be abolished, and they were already forbidden by law. Some, however, had been tolerated because they aided foreigners who spoke neither French nor English. As to the movies, a law forbidding children under sixteen years of age to attend them was being enacted at the Session of the Legislature.

On Jan. 25, 1928, *Mérité Agricol* (Agricultural Merit) medals were awarded at Quebec, His Honour, Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, Premier Taschereau, Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, and most of the members of the Legislature being present. Alcide Savoie, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Narcisse Savoie, chief of the Agronomists, Romeo Leblanc of Victoriaville, Philippe Coulombe of Arthabaska, and J. A. Savoie of Nicolet received gold medals, and the first three were made Commanders of the Order. Three youths were also decorated: Leopold Lamarre of L'Islet, a gold medal; Robert Sylvain of Princeville, a silver medal, and Leopold Blais of St. Pierre de Montmagny, a bronze medal. Leopold Lamarre was also presented with a filly. At a luncheon afterwards in the Parliamentary Café, Premier Taschereau spoke specially of the prizes given to the youths who had entered the competition. Addressing the farmers present, Mr. Taschereau said: "You are the apostles and educationists of scientific agriculture in your respective parishes. Be proud of the

medals you have won. For us, the Government, it is an imperative duty to get markets for you. We produce more than we consume, and markets must be secured in the United States, in Europe and the Indies." Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. Mr. Perrault, Mr. Sauvé and Mgr. Camille Roy, of Laval University, also spoke.

The Province of Quebec received three historic gifts during 1927. The heirs of the late Hon. Richard Dobell of Quebec presented to the Government the old Jesuit Mission house at Sillery, near Quebec; the heirs of Hon. James Cuthbert gave the first Protestant chapel constructed in the country, at Berthier; and Mr. Noah H. Timmins, and Mr. A. Kirk Cameron of Montreal purchased the house at Arthabaska in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier lived during many years, and donated it to the Province. A special Bill of the Legislature, introduced by Hon. Mr. Perrault, thanked the several donors.

In November, 1927, Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, speaking at the Outremont Liberal Club, severely criticized the civic administration of Montreal, more particularly with regard to the lack of aid to the encouragement of that tourist traffic which the Government's policy of good roads had done so much to develop. The congestion at Montreal had been serious. In the discussion which followed at the City Council a few days later, Alderman Des Roches, a member of the Executive Committee, declared that the City did not possess the power to carry out the necessary improvements, and that it was spending millions of dollars for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Commission, an institution covering the Island of Montreal, and owing its origin to the Provincial authorities; moreover, that if the City had this money it could proceed with street appropriations rendered necessary by the traffic congestion.

The Union of Quebec municipalities by resolution on Oct. 11, 1927, urged the Provincial Government to take steps toward the abolition of the seigneurial dues, by the creation of a central organization of town and county councils. This organization would borrow money to pay off the seigneurs and discharge the debt thus incurred by a 30-year special tax imposed on those proprietors condemned to the seigneurial dues in perpetuity. T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, stated that these dues were a burden on the descendants of the pioneers of New France. Only those proprietors having land in the older sections of the Province, where concessions of large tracts were made by the King of France, were obliged to pay these dues. The annual amounts to be paid were not large, indeed often insignificant, said Mr. Bouchard, but the annual trip to the seigneurial office had to be made, and the seigneurial rights sometimes caused embarrassment in transactions covering the land involved. The Act passed at the following Session (1928) of the Legislature, making a complete return of the seigneurial statistics compulsory, was generally considered to be a first step toward the action proposed by Mr. Bouchard. Four general sessions and several committee meetings of the Union were held on board S. S. *St. Lawrence* on June 25 and 26, 1928, under the alternate chairmanships of Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont; Alex. Thurber, M.L.A.; P. W. McLagan of Westmount, and J. A. A. Leclair, ex-Mayor of Verdun. T. D. Bouchard, in presenting his Annual Report, as Secretary-Treasurer, announced to the delegates a long-expected surplus. The deficit of the previous year was turned into a substantial balance. The Union closed its 1927 activities with $7,590 in revenue, and $4,621 on the expense side, leaving a net surplus of $2,969, which good tidings were cheerfully received by the delegates.

The delegates of the Union of Catholic Farmers, representing approximately 17,000 members, met at Montreal in November, 1927, and, though orginally formed with anti-government tendencies, passed resolutions thanking the Government of the Province for having increased the bonuses to colonists clearing land; for having taken over the maintenance of the improved highways; for abolishing the tax on mutual insurance companies; for protecting the farmers against bears by granting a bonus of $15 a head for each bear killed; and for higher grants toward the building of rural schools. The Convention passed a resolution asking the Government to establish a demonstration farm in each county; to assist in advertising maple syrup products, and to endeavour to obtain reductions in freight on hay, potatoes and animals. Approval was also given to the policy advocated by T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., for St. Hyacinthe—

that the Government aid in doing away with seigneurial dues. Owing to damage to limb and property suffered by farmers because of reckless motorists, another resolution asked that the Government issue no motor licences unless the vehicle were covered by an insurance policy. Sunday labour was condemned, and the closing of theatres on Sunday demanded. Increased prizes at ploughing competitions were asked for, and the Federal Government was asked to retain the tariff protection on behalf of Canadian-grown tobacco. The co-operative association idea was approved, and the Provincial Government was urged to grant the land-clearing bonus to colonists who held letters-patent as well as to those who had not yet secured them. Alderic Lalonde was unanimously re-elected President of the Union.

On Nov. 25, 1927, at Rigaud, at a dinner given in his honour, the announcement was made that L. A. Wilson, M.P. for Vaudreuil-Soulanges had made a gift of $25,000 to Bourget Classical College at Rigaud, and further that he would turn over his annual Parliamentary indemnity of four thousand dollars to the institution. Mr. Wilson had already been a generous supporter of the College, and his latest donation brought his gifts up to the total of recent grants that he had given to the Valleyfield Seminary. Rev. Father Latour, Principal of Bourget College, presided at the dinner, and the guests included Mayor Lavas of Rigaud, Mayor Dumont of Vaudreuil, Rev. G. Primeau, Rev. F. X. Forest, Rev. M. Mailloux, Rev. A. Gauthier, and Messrs. Oliva Asselin, Horace Gagné, Allan Bray, Senator N. A. Belcourt and Mr. Justice J. B. Archambault. Senator Belcourt paid tribute to the work of Bourget College as among the leading institutions where bilingualism was an active tradition.

It was announced, on June 13, 1928, that a Provincial Board of Dental Hygiene had been created by the Government of Quebec, with Dr. Joseph Nolin as Chairman.

Four prominent English educationists of the Province were honoured by the French Government on June 16, 1928, Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education and Secretary of the Protestant Committee; Dean Sinclair Laird, head of the Protestant School for Teachers, Macdonald College: each received the decorations and diploma of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique," signed by M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction in the French Government; while Professor G. S. Whitby, of the Department of Chemistry, McGill University and Frank R. Robert of Montreal received the distinction of "Officier d'Académie." All four were honoured on the ground of their services in connection with the teaching of French in the English institutions of the Province.

Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret was decorated in June, 1928, as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by France in recognition of his services as President of L'Alliance Française.

The Province of Quebec

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau.

The Taschereau Ministry (Liberal)

Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Joseph Édouard Caron
Minister of Lands and Forests.....Hon. Honoré Mercier
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....Hon. Antonin Galipeault
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....Hon. Joseph Édouard Perrault
Provincial Secretary.....Hon. Louis Athanase David
Minister of Roads.....Hon. Joseph Léonide Perron
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Émile Moreau
Provincial Treasurer.....Hon. Jacob Nicol
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Lauréat Lapierre
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Joseph Henry Dillon
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Alfred Leduc

Speaker of the Legislative Council.....Hon. Adélard Turgeon
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. Hector Laferté

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council	Alfred Morisset
Deputy Attorney-General	Charles Lanctôt
Assistant Provincial Secretary	Charles Joseph Simard
Assistant Provincial Treasurer	A. P. B. Williams
Provincial Auditor	Joseph Morin
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests	F. X. Lemieux
Deputy Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries	L. Arthur Richard
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	J. Antonio Grenier
Deputy Minister of Roads	Jos. L. Boulanger
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. Alphonse Métayer
Deputy Minister of Labour	Louis Guyon
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs	Oscar Morin
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Cyrille F. Delâge.
Secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction	George W. Parmelee and Lionel Bergeron.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Favourable Progress: After Effects of the Duncan Report

With the publication on Dec. 10, 1926, of the Report of the Duncan Commission and the acceptance by the Dominion Government of most of its recommendations, a greater spirit of optimism was infused into the people of the Maritime Provinces and this was reflected in 1927-28 in a more marked industrial and commercial activity. More coal was mined in Nova Scotia in 1927 than in any year since 1914. Larger production was also shown in gypsum, salt and gold in Nova Scotia; and in gypsum, gas and oil in New Brunswick. The output of steel was larger than in 1926. The fishing industry showed improvement; the agricultural industry, through the organization of co-operative marketing boards, was making progress; and special surveys were being undertaken in all three Provinces. In general manufacturing, the larger and more stable manufactories were doing a larger volume of business and freight handled by the railways showed a substantial increase. Tourist traffic was rapidly expanding. Developments of special moment were the reduction in freight rates, as an outcome of the Duncan Report, which was of considerable assistance to many Maritime industries; the placing of the ports of Halifax and Saint John under boards of harbour commissioners; the investigation by the Fisheries Commission into conditions in the fishing industry; the reorganization of the coal and steel industries in Cape Breton and important new developments in the pulp and paper industry in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

There was some disposition during the year to complain that the recommendations contained in the Duncan Report were not being implemented to the extent that might be desired. *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, reported on Oct. 14, 1927, that a synopsis of the Report had been submitted at a meeting of the Council of the Saint John Board of Trade the previous day and this had shown that of 30 recommendations contained therein, two had been implemented; seven had been partially implemented; there had been nothing at all done with nine and there was a possibility that the remaining twelve might receive attention at some later date. Repeating this statement on Nov. 18, *The Financial Post*, Toronto, gave a list of the recommendations and their disposition to date. It claimed that the only recommendations which had been fully implemented were those with respect to the bonusing of coke ovens and the payment of the *interim* lump sum grants. Referring to this at the Annual Meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade on Dec. 7, L. W. Simms, Saint John, President of the Board, said:

"while not unduly impatient and recognizing that such chronic and far-reaching troubles do not often lend themselves to speedy adjustment, it is not unreasonable that the Maritime Provinces should be anything but satisfied with the action to date regarding the Duncan recommendations."

Detailed attention to these claims was given by Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General and representative of New Brunswick in the Dominion Government, at a banquet tendered him by the Liberals of Saint John-Albert in Saint John on Jan. 18, 1928. Dr. Veniot contended that there had been only ten direct recommendations in the Report and that, of these, eight had been implemented in full. The remaining two, the Valley Railway project and the bounty to the Sydney Steel plant, he stated, were receiving the serious attention of the Government and of the two Ministers from the Maritime Provinces. "We are not going to be stampeded," he declared "by the shouting or clamouring of persons, who by their very method of doing things, cannot but leave the impression that there is something more than Maritime interests at the bottom of all the agitation now being carried on."

A statement credited to Dr. Veniot on this occasion created some stir. His words as reported by *The Telegraph-Journal* were:

> If the Saint John Board of Trade and *The Telegraph-Journal* are so solicitous for the welfare of the Port of Saint John, how is it that not a word of protest was heard from them when the case of the Maritimes for lower wheat rates from the head of the Lakes was withdrawn from the consideration of the Railway Commission by the lawyer representing the Maritime Provinces, on the advice, as he stated before the Board, of Premiers Baxter and Rhodes?

Mr. Rhodes at once replied through *The Herald*, Halifax, Jan. 20, as follows:

> You can say that there is not a scintilla of truth in it. The Premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had absolutely nothing to do with the matter. The lawyer referred to by Mr. Veniot (Mr. Duchemin of Sydney) was acting for the Boards of Trade, not for this or any other Government. . . . My understanding is that counsel for the Maritimes in that case stated that his principals did not wish to have the question of rates reductions as of right under the Duncan recommendations confused with other rate matters at the time; that is, they wanted the matter of the Duncan recommendations dealt with separately and first. As for withdrawing an application for lower rail rates to or from the Maritimes, we had absolutely nothing to do with it.

Premier Baxter also issued a short statement on Jan. 19, saying that he had never advised the withdrawal of the application for lower grain rates, while H. P. Duchemin, K.C., in a longer statement declared that:

> If Mr. Veniot made the statement attributed to him at the Saint John banquet he is entirely in error. There was no Maritime case before the Board of Railway Commissioners for a wheat rate. The Maritime submission (an application for a very comprehensive revision of the Maritime freight rate structure) was not withdrawn from the Board, but simply deferred, with the right reserved for subsequent argument after the tariffs, authorized by the Maritime Freight Rates Act, had been filed by the railways, checked up and studied on behalf of the Maritimes and referred thereafter to the Board for review. Neither Premier Baxter nor Premier Rhodes intervened with advice or instructions at any stage in the conduct of the case.

The Duncan Commission had recommended that a *Memorandum* should be prepared and published reviewing the social and economic conditions of the Maritime Provinces since Confederation. This had been undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Report appeared on Dec. 13, 1927. The most significant feature of the publication and one to which special attention was given in the press throughout Canada was the reference it contained to emigration from the Maritime Provinces.

> In the 50 years since Confederation (it said) the Maritimes have increased in population much less rapidly in every decade than any other Province of Canada. One Province, Prince Edward Island, has actually been declining in population since 1891. This is not due to their failure to receive immigrants—for they have received a certain amount of immigration throughout the period. Nor is it due, at least in its initial stages, to failure of natural increase. It is due to the emigration of considerable numbers of native population as well as of immigrants whom they failed to retain.
>
> The outstanding fact is that the growth of the native population began to decline seriously in the seventies and that it had all but ceased in the eighties, since when it has only slightly recovered. . . . The cause was obviously emigration, as may be seen from later evidence. It, therefore, appears that the conditions which have recently come into general notice really began during the seventies. The Franco-Prussian war had just ended, leaving depression in its wake; there was reaction from a long period of inflation; reciprocity between Canada and the United States had been terminated; and the wooden ship of the Maritimes was being ousted by the steel. The depression which lasted from 1873 to 1896 was not limited to the Maritime Provinces nor indeed to Canada; but it was in the period and especially in the closing years that the most severe loss in population experienced in the Maritime Provinces occurred.

The Maritime Board of Trade. At its Annual Meeting in Saint John on Dec. 7, 1927, plans for reorganization based on recommendations made by a Committee appointed at the previous Annual Meeting, were adopted. It was decided among other things: that all boards of trade in the Maritime Provinces be considered as members and be asked to register at once with the Secretary; that boards having permanent secretaries and staffs be asked to take over the executive work, alternating as the Annual Meeting should determine; that, in addition to the President, there should be a Chairman of the Executive who would reside in the same locality as the Secretary, and that the existing *per capita* fee be dispensed with. In his Annual Report, the President, L. W. Simms, Saint John, reviewed the work of the reorganization Committee and pleaded for "organized unity in our common Maritime effort." He dealt at length with the recommendations of the Duncan Report, claiming that they had been only very partially implemented, and referred particularly to the freight rate situation as a source of much trouble. This situation was the theme of a carefully prepared address by A. P. Paterson of Saint John at the annual banquet, the speaker narrating the history of transportation in the Maritime Provinces and claiming that "the Intercolonial Railway and interprovincial trade is a matter of contractural or constitutional right and not a matter of Federal party political policy."

Resolutions adopted were: that the Maritime Board recommend the appointment of a permanent freight rate expert; that the three

Maritime Governments be asked to co-operate in the payment of such expert; that a committee of three be named to nominate an advisory committee to co-operate with the Provincial governments in conserving Maritime interests; that the Board, while fully appreciative of what had been done towards implementing the Duncan Commission recommendations, reaffirmed its policy that all the recommendations be carried out. Officers elected:—President, D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; Vice-Presidents, C. H. Blakeny, Moncton, N.B.; C. H. Read, Amherst, N.S., and S. A. McDonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I. The Halifax Board agreed to carry on the Executive work for the year and placed its Secretary, E. A. Saunders, at the service of the Maritime Board.

Agricultural Organizations. Organized in the Spring of 1927 and starting operations in July, the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board proved of very material advantage to the stock raisers of the three Provinces. At a meeting of the Executive held at the Head Office, Moncton, Dec. 9, 1927, the General Manager, J. K. King, reported that in the 4½ months that the Board had been operating, 28,000 lambs, 10,166 hogs and 368 cattle, of a value of $385,000 had been handled, being a material gain over business during the whole of the previous year of the individual shipping clubs. At this time membership consisted of 35 clubs in New Brunswick, 31 in Nova Scotia and 20 in Prince Edward Island. A. B. Roberts, Winslow, P.E.I., was President and George Whalen, Sussex, N.B., and O. A. Jess, Port Williams, N.S., Vice-Presidents.

The Maritime Co-operative Poultry and Egg Exchange, which had also been organized early in 1927, had a most successful year, as indicated by the Report presented by A. R. Jones, Manager, at the Annual Convention of the N.B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, Moncton, Jan. 18, 1928. A total of 329,726 dozen eggs were handled through the Saint John headquarters, compared with some 200,500 dozen handled in 1926, prior to the amalgamation of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Co-operatives. Poultry totalled about 188,719 pounds as compared with 82,575 pounds in 1926. The greatest expansion during the year was in Nova Scotia and the most important development, the establishment of a chick hatchery in Saint John, with output of between 18,000 and 19,000 chicks.

The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, in existence for several years, held its Annual Meeting in Moncton on Jan. 24, 1928. Considerable attention was devoted to restricted areas and in a report on the situation in Nova Scotia, Dr. M. Cumming stated that the people had been well satisfied with the result of the tests, only 1.3 per cent. of the animals proving to be reactors. Delegates favoured making New Brunswick, or such portions as were feasible, a restricted area. Professor Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College reported that an improvement of conditions in the livestock industry throughout the Maritimes was clearly indicated. Officers elected,—President, A. E. Trites, Salisbury, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Fleming, Truro, N.S.; A. G. Dixon, Chatham, N.B.; J. F. Roper, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S.

University Federation. While further attention was given in 1927-28 to the question of the federation of the universities of the Maritime Provinces, the problem involved was very little nearer solution at the end of the period. The suggested federation received its first great stimulus in 1922 when the Carnegie Corporation offered $3,000,000 for the promotion of a central university to care for advanced education in this part of Canada. With the exception of the University of King's College, which decided to federate with Dalhousie University and, for the purpose, moved from Windsor, N.S., to Halifax, none of the other universities consented to the plan. Conferences, however,

continued from time to time and new proposals were considered. Such a conference took place in Halifax on Apr. 24, 1928, attended by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick; Dr. G. J. Trueman, President of Mount Allison University; Dr. H. P. MacPherson, President of the University of St. Francis Xavier; Dr. F. W. Patterson, President of Acadia University; Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, President of Dalhousie University; Dr. A. H. Moore, President of the University of King's College; Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College; Rev. Brother Culhane, President of St. Mary's College, Halifax; Dr. Burke, Deputy Minister, and Dr. Curtis, Superintendent of Education in Newfoundland.

Although no definite decision was reached, it was stated that the general feeling was that the proposed federation could not be consummated. Dr. Keppel announced, however, that the offer of the Corporation would stand until the date set originally for its expiration, July 1, 1929. The Conference filled one useful purpose in paving the way towards securing greater uniformity in the work of the universities and progress was made in the direction of establishing a system of uniform matriculation examinations. A second conference along these lines was decided upon and Dr. Keppel declared that such conferences were valuable and might well be continued.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The 1928 Session of the Legislature

The Third Session of the 38th General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Cranswick Tory, on Feb. 14, 1928. The Speech from the Throne, after references to the visits to the Province of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon; Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, forecast legislation abolishing the Legislative Council, providing pensions for school teachers, providing for the sharing of the cost of highways in incorporated towns, revising the Power Commission Act, providing for the insertion of a fair wage clause in all Government contracts, respecting farms loans, the Education Act, the N.S. Franchise Act, etc. It announced that the Report of the Commission appointed to study workmen's compensation rates in the fishing and lumbering industries would be submitted and a resolution introduced urging further Federal aid for highways. Appropriate reference was made to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation and to the Dominion-Provincial Conference in November, 1927. There had been encouraging progress in agriculture and mining and the recent change in the control of the coal and steel industries augured well for these enterprises. The Government had taken action to present the case of the Nova Scotia fishermen at the hearings of the Royal Commission on Fisheries and, in connection with the assessment of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1928 on the Lunenburg salt fishing fleet, had entered into an arrangement to safeguard its interests. The highways had been maintained at a high standard and the reductions in railway freight rates had had a beneficent effect, vindicating the activity of the Government in contending for them. Development of power at Sandy Lake had been undertaken. The conservation policy in connection with the forests, inaugurated in 1925, was proving successful and, following the legislation of 1926, much valuable foundation work was being undertaken for the treatment and care of mentally deficient children. Finally it was stated that steps were being taken to obtain full information relative to old age pensions.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by H. T. MacKenzie (Cons., Annapolis) and seconded by H. M. Aucoin (Cons., Inverness). The Debate was resumed on Feb. 15 by Hon. William Chisholm, Leader of the Opposition (Liberal), who criticized the Government for taking credit for improvements for which it was not responsible; for extravagance in administration and for non-redemption of election

pledges. Particular reference was made to the failure to bring into effect old age pensions. Mr. Chisholm was followed by Premier Rhodes, who made a defence of the Government's acts and policies, and announced, among other things, that it was proposed to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the problem of old age pensions and, with the money saved by the abolition of the Legislative Council estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000 annually, to establish a pension fund for school teachers. The Debate was continued on Feb. 16 and at this time an amendment was moved by Donald B. MacLeod (Lib., Victoria), seconded by Dr. J. L. MacIsaac (Lib., Antigonish), expressing regret that the Speech had contained no intimation of the intention of the Government to enact at the present Session an old age pension Bill or legislation making effective in Nova Scotia the Federal statute providing for old age pensions. On the 17th, Premier Rhodes opened the Debate with a concise statement of the Government's policy on old age pensions, which was to secure full information before taking action. Mr. Chisholm followed with a declaration that the Government was evading the issue and that funds were already available. The amendment was defeated on a vote of 27 to 3 and the Address adopted without division.

Abolition of the Legislative Council. Of paramount interest at the 1928 Session was the enactment of the Bill abolishing the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. On Oct. 18, 1927, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London had given judgment in the appeal from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.* Four questions had been submitted—(1) whether the Lieutenant-Governor had the power to appoint more members of the Council than 21; (2) whether the membership of the Council was limited in number; (3) whether the tenure of office of members of the Council was during pleasure or for life; (4) whether, in the event of such tenure being during pleasure, it was the pleasure of His Majesty the King or of his representative, the Lieutenant-Governor, acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia. In all cases, the judgment of the Privy Council placed the power of appointment and tenure in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council. At this time the members of the Legislative Council were:—Hon. Frederick P. Bligh, President, Halifax; William H. Owen, Bridgewater; Richard G. Beazley, Halifax; W. Davidson Hill, Onslow; Arthur W. Redden, Halifax; Christopher P. Chisholm, Antigonish; Neil J. Gillis, Glace Bay; Fulton J. Logan, Musquodoboit; Henry S. Le Blanc, West Pubnico; Rufus S. Carter, Maccan; Burchell B. Fulmore, Shubenacadie; A. S. MacMillan, Halifax; Charles A. Campbell, Port Williams; J. Willie Comeau, Comeauville; John A. McDonald, Iona; J. G. Mombourquette, Lower L'Ardoise; Robert H. Butts, Sydney Mines.

*NOTE.—For incidents leading up to this, see *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, page 370.

On Jan. 13, 1928, *The Halifax Herald*, published a letter which, it was stated, had been sent by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of the Province, to all life members of the Council, with the exception of one or two, asking them to submit their resignations and adding: "If I do not hear from you within the next ten days, I will assume that you would prefer that your office should be vacated by Order-in-Council." To this Hon. A. S. MacMillan replied on Jan. 20 that, in view of the decision of the Privy Council, "we are willing to attend at the next Session of the Legislative Council, waiving all claims to sessional indemnity, directly or indirectly, and hereby, jointly and severally, do undertake to vote for the Bill to abolish the Legislative Council." Mr. MacMillan stated that, if the proposal were acceptable, he would be in a position within a week to give Premier Rhodes the formal assent of a majority of the members appointed prior to 1925. (*The Halifax Daily Star*, Jan. 21). Mr. Rhodes at once replied that, "if solemn pledges have been disregarded for a period of years, it would not be the part of wisdom for the Government to rely upon further pledges of a like character at this time." On Jan. 26 *The Herald* stated that the Government had, by Order-in-Council, accepted the resignations of R. G. Beazley, Fulton J. Logan and Neil J. Gillis and had vacated the seats of A. S. MacMillan, W. D. Hill, C. P. Chisholm, H. S. LeBlanc, R. B. Fulmore and Rufus Carter. The seats of W. H. Owen and A. W. Redden, the two remaining life members, were not vacated, Mr. Owen, the senior member of the Council having never been pledged to abolition and Mr. Redden having been favourable to the abolition policy. The balance of the Council, six in all, were 10-year members and their status was not affected by the decision of the Privy Council.

The next step taken by the Government was to appoint on Feb. 11 twelve new members to the Council. The appointments comprised W. H. Currie, Shelburne; Seth M. Bartling, Liverpool; Dr. John Bell, New Glasgow; Edgar N. Clements, Yarmouth; A. L. Davidson, Middleton; John C. O'Mullin, Halifax; J. Avard Fulton, Guysboro; Daniel McLellan, Port Hood; John P. Bourque, River Tillard; Alexander MacGregor, New Glasgow; Charles W. Lunn, Truro; and Perry C. Spicer, Parrsboro. "These appointments," said a Government statement, "are made solely for the purpose of bringing about the abolition of the Council and the new members will sit only for one year." A thirteenth new member, J. F. MacLellan, Antigonish, was appointed on Feb. 13 and a fourteenth, W. H. Roach, Windsor, on Feb. 18. (This latest appointment, it was explained by Premier Rhodes, was made to demonstrate the Government's authority to appoint members in excess of 21). Meantime on Feb. 15 a Bill to abolish the Council on May 31 had been introduced in the House of Assembly by Premier Rhodes and given its first reading. On the 17th it was given its second reading and passed by the Committee of the whole House "without a dissenting murmur." On the 21st, on third reading,

Hon. William Chisholm, Leader of the Opposition (Liberal), criticized the method adopted by the Government to bring about abolition and moved an amendment naming Feb. 29 instead of May 31 as the date on which the Council would disappear. Premier Rhodes defended the course pursued. The amendment was defeated and the Bill given its third reading without the formality of a division.

The course of the measure through the Council was equally rapid. It received its first and second readings and passed the Committee on Privileges without discussion on Feb. 22. The final scene took place before a crowded chamber on Feb. 24. Third reading was moved by R. H. Butts, seconded by A. L. Davidson, and speeches in support were delivered by W. H. Currie, F. P. Bligh and C. W. Lunn. A motion to adjourn the Debate, moved by J. W. Comeau, seconded by J. A. MacDonald, was defeated and third reading carried on a vote of 18 to 2. Royal assent to the measure was given by His Honour, Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor, on Mar. 2, and on May 31 at midnight the Council passed out of existence.

The Public Accounts and Budget. The Public Accounts were tabled by Premier Rhodes on Mar. 7. The total Revenue of the Province for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1927, was $6,517,072 and the total Expenditure $6,566,143 leaving a Revenue Deficit of $49,070. Total sinking fund instalments, including highway funds, were $306,550 but from these were deducted $79,896, being amounts applicable to Capital Account. The total Deficit was $275,724 and deducting sinking fund instalment applicable to 1926 Capital Account, the net Deficit, $195,828. It was explained that there had been deducted from the Revenue of the Provincial Treasurer's Department $133,116, withheld by the Dominion Government from the subsidies of the current year representing charges made by the Department of National Defence for troops on strike duty in 1925. (This account was the subject of litigation between the Provincial and Federal Governments).

The Budget Speech was delivered by Premier Rhodes on Mar. 15. Estimated Revenue for 1927-28 was placed at $7,044,304, an increase of over $500,000 and estimated Expenditure at $7,475,925, an increase of $340,000. The estimated Deficit was $227,090. The Premier remarked that the Government could very easily have produced a budget with a surplus, by curtailing expenditure for education and highways or by increasing taxation. It had not followed either course because it was felt that the Province was on the up-grade and the Government wanted to see prosperity fully restored before it attempted to impose further burdens. The Government had been charged with extravagance but estimated Expenditures were $750,000 less than in 1924. The Opposition Leader, Mr. Chisholm, charged that pre-election pledges "to live within their income" had not been kept; that there had been extravagance and that increased revenues were being dissipated in

various departments which had greatly and unnecessarily increased their costs. The Budget Debate was concluded on Mar. 19 and was without special incident.

Invitation to the C. P. R. The 1928 Session was noteworthy for the adoption of a resolution inviting the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to extend its services into Nova Scotia. Action originated in the Legislative Council when, on Mar. 21, Hon. C. W. Lunn moved that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Legislative Assembly in order to draft a resolution inviting the C. P. R. to extend its services into Nova Scotia and promising the co-operation of the Province in developing the industries and natural resources of the Province. The only opposition was voiced by C. A. Campbell, Kings, who questioned the wisdom of the words promising co-operation. Messrs. Lunn, Comeau, Davidson and Currie were appointed as the Committee of the Council. Action in the Assembly was taken on Mar. 27 when Premier Rhodes moved that Hon. Percy C. Black, Frank Stanfield and John Doull constitute a committee of the Assembly to confer with the Council. Some objection was raised by Hon. Mr. Chisholm to the object in view but the motion was adopted. A resolution drawn up by the Joint Committee was tabled on Mar. 28. It read as follows:

> Recognizing the national character of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its importance in the life and industry of Canada, and viewing with appreciation the present interest of that Railway in this Province, evidenced in the operation of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, steamship lines, hotel systems and other activities;
>
> The Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia invite further extension of that Company's operations in this Province, believing that such extension is desirable in the interests of Nova Scotia, of Canada, and of Empire trade, as well as necessary for the full development of the Canadian Pacific Railway System as a national undertaking.

The resolution was moved on Mar. 30 by Hon. Percy Black and was supported by several speakers, receiving the unanimous endorsation of the Assembly. (It had already been passed by the Council).

Legislation. Over 200 Bills were introduced during the Session. Of these, apart from the Legislative Council Abolition Bill, the most important was probably Bill No. 202, an Act to incorporate the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited. This provided for the establishment of a large operating company for the steel and coal companies embraced in the existing holding company, the British Empire Steel Corporation. It was given first and second reading on Mar. 22 and remained in the committee stage until Mar. 30. A number of amendments were made including a *proviso* that the head office of the new Corporation should be in Nova Scotia; a restriction of the power of the Corporation to issue stock beyond the limit of $85,000,000 and a clause preventing the Corporation from carrying on a wholesale or retail business

in dry goods, groceries or general merchandise. After a brief discussion on Mar. 30, the Bill received its third reading. On this date there was also enacted a measure "to confer certain powers on a company to be incorporated for the purpose of owning and operating a paper mill in Nova Scotia." It had been announced by Premier Rhodes on Mar. 7 that the Government had concluded an agreement with I. W. Killam of Montreal which would mean the construction of a large modern newsprint mill in the Province and the Bill was for the purpose of empowering the Governor-in-Council to expropriate land required for the development.

On Mar. 13 legislation was introduced by the Premier providing for increases in school teachers' salaries and for the establishment of a pension fund for school teachers. In a statement to the press, Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education, explained in detail the purpose of the two Bills. The increases, he stated, were based on a sliding scale according to the period of service and class of licence held by the teacher. The pension plan was to be of the contributory type. Both Bills were given second reading on Mar. 14, following addresses by Premier Rhodes, Hon. Mr. Chisholm and John Doull (Cons., Pictou) and received third reading on Mar. 20. The changes would result, it was estimated, in an increased expenditure of $183,000 on education.

Provision was made for the establishment of a system of long term mortgage credit for farmers by bringing into effect the provisions of the Federal Act. Changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act to enable the fishing industry to secure insurance at a lower rate than it would be possible for the Province to give it, the Province paying part of the premiums to an underwriting company. Amendments to the Lands and Forests Act provided for more effective measures for preserving the big game of the Province. New regulations were enacted in connection with the regulation of motor vehicles in Nova Scotia bringing the law into line with that of the other Provinces. A Bill was passed providing for assistance in the construction and maintenance of truck roads through towns and a loan of $3,600,000 was authorized for the construction and improvement of highways. In this connection a resolution was adopted on Mar. 6 urging the Federal Government to enact at the current Session of Parliament such legislation as would provide for highway construction in the Dominion.

A contentious measure was a Bill introduced (for the third time) on Feb. 29 by George C. Nolan (Cons., Kings) for the purpose of preventing unregistered persons from practising dentistry. John Mahoney (Cons., Halifax) at once moved an amendment proposing a three months' hoist and a debate ensued, the amendment being lost on a vote of 20 to 18. Taken up in the Law Amendments Committee on Mar. 6, the Bill was carried on the casting vote of the Chairman after delegations from the Dental Society and the Trades and Labour Council had been heard. In the Committee of the Whole, it was subjected to four successive amendments on the part of Mr. Mahoney in an effort to prevent its passage. The

fourth of these, a 3-months' hoist, resulted in a tie and the Chairman, D. G. MacKenzie, cast his vote for the amendment. Other contentious measures, which, however, succeeded in passing the Legislature, were Bills amending and consolidating the Power Commission Act and respecting the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co.

Other Incidents of the Session. Both Houses of the Legislature on Feb. 23 united in paying a warm tribute to the late Hon. McCallum Grant, for eight years Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, whose death had occurred that day. Leaders of both parties spoke appreciatively of his personality and services.

A resolution was moved on Mar. 28 by S. O. Giffin (Cons., Guysboro) and seconded by H. A. Rice (Cons., Guysboro) requesting the Dominion Government to take steps to appropriate money for the construction of the Guysboro Railway. Both presented arguments in favour of the construction of the road. Mr. Chisholm took advantage of this opportunity to attack the Government for its alleged lack of action in obtaining reduced freight rates on coal, quoting a letter by Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Railway Board, in which he stated that he had had "the utmost difficulty in getting any action from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick parties interested in the transportation of coal." Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Works and Mines, replied to this charge detailing the Government's action in the matter of coal rates.

The Legislature was prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor on Mar. 30. His Speech on this occasion contained this paragraph:— "The Session now concluding will be regarded as memorable, not alone for the volume of work accomplished, but also for the constitutional change involved in the abolition of the Legislative Council, a body which for 170 years has existed as a branch of the Legislature of this Province."

British Empire Steel Corporation.* Important developments took place in 1927-28 in connection with the affairs of the Corporation. On July 12, 1927, Mr. Justice Chisholm of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, had handed down a decision allowing the application of the National Trust Co. for an order winding up the Dominion Steel Corporation.† It had been ordered on July 15, however, that all proceedings shoud be stayed pending the hearing of an appeal by the Supreme Court *en banc*. The appeal was heard, Aug. 2-6, in Halifax, before Mr. Justice Carroll, Mr. Justice Graham, Mr. Justice Mellish and Mr. Justice Rogers, and on Oct. 1, judgment was given, Mr. Justice Rogers and Mr. Justice Graham supporting the judgment of Mr. Justice Chisholm and the other two members of the Court deciding that the appeal should be allowed. The effect was that the judgment and order of Mr. Justice Chisholm stood. On Oct. 8 a stay of execution was granted by the Court in order that an appeal might be taken to the Privy Council.

The Annual Report of the British Empire Steel Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, appeared on Oct. 24 and showed a marked improvement, operating profits amounting to $4,424,118, as compared with an operating loss of $1,133,442 in the previous year. The Annual Meeting took place on Nov. 8 and was featured by encouraging addresses from R. M. Wolvin, President, and J. M. Macdonnell of the National Trust Co., receivers for the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sir A. Trevor Dawson and Hector McInnes, K.C., retired from the Board of Directors and C. S. Cameron, Secretary of the Corporation, was elected a Director. On Nov. 19, C. J. Burchell, K.C., Halifax, was added to the Board.

The next important development was the announcement on Feb. 2, 1928, following a meeting of the Directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. and

*NOTE.—See Section: Banking and Finance (this volume) for further treatment of this question.

†NOTE.—For incidents leading up to this decision, see *The Canadian Annual Review* 1926-27, page 372.

subsidiary companies, that Roy M. Wolvin had resigned as President; that C. B. McNaught, Toronto, had been elected President and that Sir Herbert Holt, J. H. Gundy, G. H. Duggan, W. E. Wilder and G. H. Montgomery, K.C., had been added to the Boards of the Companies. Mr. Wolvin's entire holdings of securities of Dominion Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies were purchased by interests associated with Holt, Gundy & Co., who had also acquired 94 per cent. of the currency series of consolidated mortgage bonds of Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited. To ensure stability and continuity of management for Dominion Steel Corporation Limited and its chief operating subsidiaries, British Empire Steel Corporation created a voting trust for five years, the trustees being Sir Herbert Holt, J. H. Gundy, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., C. B. McNaught and G. H. Duggan. This announcement was received with much satisfaction in Nova Scotia and throughout the Dominion as it was regarded as foreshadowing a clearing up of the difficulties which had hampered the progress of this great Maritime corporation.

The new President, C. B. McNaught, accompanied by J. H. Gundy, proceeded almost at once to Nova Scotia and on Feb. 12 held a Conference in Halifax with Premier Rhodes and Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Mines. On Feb. 14 the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton tendered Messrs. McNaught and Gundy a luncheon at Sydney at which the new President appealed for support and understanding and gave assurance that it was the intention of the new management to build in Cape Breton "industries that not only you will be proud of, but the whole of Canada." At New Glasgow on Feb. 16, the Board of Trade also entertained the two financiers.

As a result of the transfer of control steps were promptly taken to put a stop to litigation and on Feb. 17 in the Supreme Court, Halifax, Mr. Justice Chisholm directed that all proceedings in relation to the winding-up order of the Dominion Steel Corporation be "altogether and permanently stayed," and that the operation of the order be suspended until the appeal to the Privy Council had "with the leave of His Majesty-in-Council been wholly withdrawn."

A cable from London on Feb. 27 announced that the appeal had been withdrawn from the list before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by consent and without comment. The new interests were meanwhile taking steps to secure the organization of a new company and at the 1928 Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation was incorporated with wide powers and an authorized capital of 1,000,000 Class A preference shares, $40 par value, and 1,000,000 Class B shares of $25 par value.

The wage question in the coal mining industry was a problem with which the new management was early confronted. The agreement under which the miners had been working was due to expire on Feb. 1, 1928, and prior to that date negotiations had been carried on between the United Mine Workers and the management. On Jan. 31, headquarters of Besco at Sydney announced that "pending the conclusion of the negotiations now proceeding between the U.M.W. Executive and the Company, both parties have agreed that work will continue on the present wage scale." This announcement was received with relief as there was much unemployment and considerable distress in the mining towns at this time and efforts were being put forth to secure more orders for coal. On Feb. 14 President McNaught and J. H. Gundy conferred with union officials at Glace Bay and agreed to work all the Cape Breton collieries a minimum of three days per week until the re-opening of navigation. Negotiations connected with a new wage agreement were continued throughout March and the early part of April, with Hon. G. S. Harrington, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines, and Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, taking an active interest, and on Apr. 7 the District Executive of the U.M.W. issued a statement to the local unions announcing that an agreement had geen reached, under which the Company undertook to divide the first $300,000 of the profits made during the year over and above the profits made during 1927 among its lower paid datal men and in addition 25 per cent. of the profits over and above the $300,000 among the entire body of miners. The Executive recommended acceptance. A vote was taken on Apr. 19 and the new plan was approved by 7,200 to 1,400.

Natural Resources; Agriculture, Etc.

In Nova Scotia the supervision, direction and control of all matters relating to Agriculture, Land Settlement, Industrial Development, Public Health, Vital Statistics and the collection and dissemination of all facts and statistics relating to the resources of the Province were in the care of the Department of Natural Resources, organized under Order-in-Council, passed on July 16, 1925. The Minister of the Department was Hon. J. A. Walker and the Deputy Minister, Lieut.-Col. R. Innes, B.S.A. The Report of the Department for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, indicated a year of much activity.

The acreage under field crops in Nova Scotia in 1927 was 702,127 and the principal yields were 3,714,000 bushels of oats, 4,466,666 bushels of potatoes, 6,082,000 bushels of turnips and 800,000 tons of hay. The value of the field crops was estimated at $18,539,500, which compared with $22,648,600 in 1926. There were 30 creameries and one cheese factory in the Province and production in the year ended Nov. 30, 1927, amounted to 5,108,110 lbs. of butter, 42,676 lbs. of cheese and 1,410,324 quarts of ice cream. 261,906 quarts of sweet cream were sold and the total value of all products was $2,851,518.

An agricultural demonstration train was again operated by the Department and during its progress through the Province from May 31 to July 8, it was visited by over 50,000 people. Steps were taken during the year towards the eradication of bovine tuberculosis under the restricted area policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and up to the time of the Report that portion of Nova Scotia extending from the Strait of Canso to the West Hants line, together with the County of Yarmouth, had been declared a restricted area. The work of the extension service through the agricultural representatives, of whom 14 were employed, was further expanded and 10,882 farm visits were paid and 643 meetings held. Live stock shipping associations were being organized, bringing the number up to 30; boys' and girls' clubs were being formed for calf-feeding, swine-raising and poultry-keeping; 42 school fairs were arranged, with 15,624 entries; and agricultural societies were assisted to organize or reorganize. Of the latter there were 175 which were properly organized and entitled to receive grants.

There was a noticeable increase in interest in poultry and poultry production during the year. An exhibit of poultry and poultry appliances and models was prepared for the demonstration train. A selected exhibit of poultry and chinchilla rabbits was sent to the World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition in Ottawa. An egg-grading warehouse was opened by the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange at Truro and county poultry shows were held.

Valuable work was done during 1926-27 by the Marketing Division, of which M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A., LL.D., was Director. Decided improvement was being brought about in the marketing of hogs, lambs, wool, eggs and to a lesser extent, strawberries and some other products. The number of eggs marketed co-operatively increased from 19,530 doz. in 1926 to 127,470 doz. in 1927; of lambs, from 8,650 to 13,166 and of hogs, from 2,168 to 5,468. The quantity of wool marketed co-operatively was 62,625 lbs. in 1927. Interest in the development of the canning industry was continued and progress was made in canning new varieties.

Another important branch of activity was that of the Advisory Development Council, which had associate committees on apple-growing and marketing, beef cattle industry, agricultural education and manufacturing industries, with committees on fish industries. Among the activities of the year was the preparation of a directory of Nova Scotia products. The Development Engineer, A. E. Flynn, A.R.S.M., made a survey of apple evaporating and canning plants, several examinations of mineral deposits and an investigation into the question of temperature control of apple warehouses.

An earnest effort was made during 1927 to spread abroad more information about Nova Scotia as a tourist resort and the Department distributed 364,000 pieces of literature about the Province. A comprehensive exhibit of the game and sport fish resources of the Province was sent to the New England Sportsmen's Show, Boston. From June 1 to Sept. 30, 1927, 170,484 tourists entered Nova

Scotia, compared with 114,615 in 1926 and the number of cars increased from 13,098 to 24,573.

Under the Department also was the Agent-General of Nova Scotia in London, J. Howard, who was active in the interests of the Province, particularly in promoting emigration, answering trade and miscellaneous enquiries, and looking after the Nova Scotia exhibits at the Imperial Fruit Show. The Show was held at Manchester, opening Oct. 28, 1927, and Nova Scotia won the Challenge Cup presented by the Agents-General in London of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Agricultural Organizations. The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association held its 64th Annual Meeting in Kentville, Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1927, with the largest attendance on record. Of outstanding importance was the passing of a resolution asking that the new amendment to the Fruit Act calling for the compulsory inspection of apples be rescinded in its application to Nova Scotia. A resolution approving a Provincial trade mark on higher grades of apples was defeated. Other resolutions adopted urged the Nova Scotia Government to adopt the rural credit legislation passed by the Federal Government; expressed approval of the formation of spray circles; advocated the formation of local branches and urged upon the Government the necessity of investigating the importance of bees in pollonizing fruit. Officers elected were: President, Miss Susan Chase, Port Williams; Vice-President, V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Secretary, Eric Leslie, Woodville; Treasurer, W. S. Blair, Kentville.

The 16th Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies, of Nova Scotia Limited, was held in Kentville, June 26, 1928. About 300 were present, representing 44 subsidiary companies and satisfactory reports were presented. Officers elected were: President, F. W. Bishop (re-elected for 12th year); Vice-President, E. H. Johnson, Wolfville; Secretary, H. O. Bishop, Kentville.

The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia held its 15th Annual Convention in Truro, Jan. 17-18, 1928. Reports were presented by the Dairy Superintendent, W. J. Bird; the Dairy Inspector and Instructor, J. J. Creighton; the Inspector of Dairy Produce, W. L. Brenton and the Dairy Promotor, H. H. Churchill. W. F. Jones, B.S.A., gave an historical sketch of dairying in Canada; F. W. Walsh, Eastern Canada Agricultural Agent, C. N. R., spoke on the necessity of an increase in milk production per cow; Prof. J. M. Trueman discussed the question "How can milk production per cow be increased profitably?" and Prof. W. V. Langley told of extension service in Nova Scotia. Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) asking that necessary arrangements be made by the Dairy Superintendent to issue certificates to butter-makers under the plan now in use in other Provinces; (2) recommending that the Dairy Branch, Department of Natural Resources, work out a method for grading butter, similar to that in other Provinces; (3) asking the Government to consider some method by which farmers could secure credit under a rural credit plan; (4) asking the Government to cancel the clause of the Australian Treaty and the Order-in-Council allowing butter to enter Canada at the rate of 1c. per lb. duty, and cheese free; also to apply the dumping duty at once. Officers elected were: President, W. R. Kinsman, Yarmouth; Vice-President, F. W. Foster, Kingston; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Bird, Truro.

The 32nd Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held in Amherst, Jan. 24-26, 1928. In his presidential address, W. A. Fillmore referred to the encouraging features in agriculture in Nova Scotia in the previous year but also commented on the extent to which farm products were being imported. Officers elected were: President, J. H. Eadie, Antigonish; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Cook, Yarmouth; 2nd Vice-President, H. A. Moffatt, Cowes Point; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Brown, Pugwash.

The Nova Scotia Ayrshire Breeders' Association met in Truro, Jan. 26, 1928. Routine business was transacted. Robert A. Douglas, M.P.P., Alma, was elected President; S. C. Crockett, Middle Musquodoboit, Vice-President and Dr. Hugh McPherson, Antigonish, Secretary-Treasurer.

On Apr. 3 and 4, 1927, there was held at Truro a conference of Federal and Provincial agricultural officers to discuss agricultural problems. Several papers

were presented and an Agricultural Policy Committee was appointed, which brought in a preliminary report, containing an agricultural policy for Nova Scotia. This was adopted and was to be given further consideration by the Committee.

Fisheries. The value of production of the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1927, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was $10,783,631, a decrease from 1926 of $1,722,291. Most of the principal kinds showed decreases both in catch and marketed value, the exceptions being hake and cusk, halibut, mackerel and scallops. Cod was of chief importance, with a marketed value of $3,455,772, a decrease from 1926 of $1,197,086. The production of dried cod decreased by 33 per cent. The lobster fishing was of second importance, with a value of $3,255,627, a decrease of $130,789. Haddock had a value of $1,402,135. The capital invested in equipment used in primary operations was $8,162,060 and in canning and curing establishments, $3,298,499. The number of men employed in the primary operations was 16,157 and in the canning and curing establishments, 3,609. There were 225 plants, comprising 124 lobster canneries, 6 clam canneries, 3 sardine and other fish canneries, 85 fish-curing and 7 reduction plants.

Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests was submitted by the Minister, Hon. W. L. Hall. Otto Schierbeck, Chief Forester, reported that the ranger service had been reorganized and placed on a permanent basis, the Province being divided into 8 chief forest ranger districts; that the number of lookout towers had been increased by the erection of 2 steel and 19 wooden towers and 17 observation posts; that an investigation of the blueberry-growing industry had been commenced; that during the 1927 season 125 forest fires had occurred, burning over 2,749 acres and causing damage of $3,338; that the Department had co-operated in educational work in the interests of forest conservation; that studies had been made of various kinds of insect pests; that on May 13, 112,000 trees were planted by 22 Boy Scout troops as part of the programme of reforestation and that a series of growth studies had been undertaken with the object of procuring yield tables indicating the annual growth of the different species of soft and hardwood stands in the Province. Under the head of Game, Mr. Schierbeck reported that from figures obtained by rangers there were three cow moose for every bull and that half the cow were without calf. This he regarded as very alarming. The total number of big game licences issued in 1927 was 10,751.

Mines. The Annual Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for 1927 was presented by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The Deputy Minister, Norman McKenzie, stated that the coal output for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, was 6,643,205 tons of 2,240 lbs., an increase over 1925-1926 of 990,891 tons. The coal industry had again reached large proportions and, since the settlement of labour difficulties, had shown great improvement. The number of men employed increased from 11,914 to 13,253 and the number of man days worked from 2,764,135 to 3,204,753. The quantity of coke manufactured fell from 453,228 tons to 394,365 tons. Production of gold amounted to 2,307 oz., an increase of 956 oz., but this did not reflect the renewed interest in the gold fields and the progress made in new developments. There was an increase in the production of gypsum of 244,837 tons, the total reaching 851,953 tons. In his comment, Mr. Harrington said, "The adoption by the Legislature at its last Session of extensive changes in the mining laws and mining practices of the Province may be said to have had beneficial results beyond reasonable expectation."

As Part II. of the Annual Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for 1927, there was published the Report of a survey of certain gold districts made for the Canadian National Railways, in co-operation with the Department of Mines, by Sir Stopford Brunton, Bart. The author stated that his compilation was merely a record of data collected from governmental and other reliable sources and that no attempt had been made to draw any conclusions. The information was given that there were at present 100 known localities where gold had

been found *in situ*; of these 55 were classed as gold districts and the remainder as prospects. There were no fully developed mines but scattered through the Province were 100 districts varying in extent from one to three square miles, each of which was worthy of intensive scientific prospecting. A detailed review of these districts, with an account of mining operations to date, was given.

Provincial Secretary. In his Report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, to Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary, the Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Arthur S. Barnstead, presented the following information: incorporations under the Nova Scotia Companies' Act, 122 (previous year, 104); companies paying annual registration fee under the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act, 1,210; new registrations under this Act, 122; farmers' co-operative societies incorporated, 20 (no new incorporations in 1926-27); associations incorporated under the Act to facilitate the incorporation of farmers' fruit, produce and warehouse associations, 106 (in 1926-27, one additional association); companies incorporated under the Rural Telephone Act, 217 (none in 1926-27); companies incorporated under the Act to facilitate the incorporation of owners of vessels in the fishing industry, 48 (5 added in 1926-27); stations of the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia incorporated, 9; amounts collected under the Registration of Partnerships Act, $8,657; amount of revenue from Corporations Act, $733,748; certificates issued to insurance agents, 1,401 to resident and 4 to non-resident agents; amount collected under the Fire Prevention Act, $11,172; fees earned by various officials, $40,474; total departmental revenue, $962,075 (1926, $880,755).

Health. The Provincial Health Officer, A. C. Jost, M.D., reported to Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources, that the health records for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, had compared quite favourably with those of previous years. Deaths numbered 6,259, which was the lowest total, with but one exception, since records had been kept. There had been improvement, after a period of little change, in respect of tuberculosis losses and, in respect of other infections, the record had been a fair one. Losses of infants were larger due to an outbreak of serious illness in some of the Cape Breton mining areas. A noticeable feature was a decline in the birth rate, the number of reported births being smaller than had been reported for many years. The most outstanding movement of the year was connected with efforts at tuberculosis control, an additional examiner having been made available and many more clinics having been held. The N. S. Tuberculosis Commission was energetically engaged. A Commissioner was appointed during the year, who was actively employed in furthering the aims of the Commission. H. A. Chisholm, M.D., Provincial Inspector of Health, reported that there had been no serious outbreak of any communicable disease during the year and activities had been directed chiefly in endeavouring to act as a source of information and in education along preventive lines.

Vital Statistics. Dr. A. C. Jost, as Deputy Registrar-General, reported on the vital statistics of the Province for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927. Births totalled 11,134, as compared with 11,605 in 1925-26. Deaths totalled 6,259, as compared with 6,424. The birth rate was 21.2 per thousand of population and the death rate (crude), 11.9. The standardized death rate, which took into consideration the composition of the population as opposed to that of another population taken as a standard, was 10.5. Marriages for the calendar year 1926, numbered 2,861.

Humane Institutions. Reporting to Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, A. C. Jost, M.D., Inspector of Humane Institutions, stated that there were admitted to the institutions, which included the Victoria General Hospital, the Nova Scotia Hospital and the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, local hospitals, Grace Maternity Hospital and county poor and insane asylums, 19,256 patients, as compared with 17,080 the previous year. A feature of the year was the progress made in constructing and equipping local general hospitals, two additions being the Digby

Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital at Inverness. There were in the Province 1,300 beds in recognized hospitals and 150 in private hospitals, or one hospital bed for about 360 population.

Penal Institutions. Dr. Jost was also Inspector of Penal Institutions, reporting to Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General. The number of prisoners admitted to gaol in the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, was 2,087, of whom 1,958 were male and 129 female. Of these 1,378 were committed on a first offence; 174 on a second offence, 50 on a third offence and 72 on a fourth or subsequent offence. Of the total, 611 were for offences associated with liquor and Temperance Act violations.

Municipal Statistics. Compartive tables of statistics respecting the various cities, towns and municipalities for 1927 were presented by Arthur S. Barnstead, Deputy Provincial Secretary. There were two cities, Halifax and Sydney, 43 towns and 24 municipalities. There were 116,308 ratepayers on real and personal property and 28,600 on poll tax only. Total net assessment was $162,040,249; receipts, $12,668,128; expenditures, $12,435,518; assets, $41,234,629 and liabilities, $35,830,430.

Board of Public Utilities. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. The Board consisted of John U. Ross, R. T. MacIlreith and P. R. Colpitt. The number of public utilities reporting to the Board was 385, or one less than the previous year. These comprised 39 private and 27 municipal electrical corporations; one gas corporation; 69 private and 209 mutual telephone companies; 5 tramways and 2 private and 33 municipal water companies. During the year the Board approved 10 applications for security issues, gave numerous decisions regarding rates and completed the valuation of the Yarmouth Light and Power Co., Limited.

Highways. The 10th Report of the Departmet of Highways, being for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. Percy Black, Minister of Highways. The road-working season of 1927 was noteworthy on account of the frequent rains which greatly hindered road work and did damage necessitating repairs costing $641,460. Capital expenditures for the year amounted to $858,897 and on gravel pits, machinery and real estate, $142,670. On maintenance the sum of $1,718,749 was expended, included in which was $79,044 for storm damages. The Department maintained three ferry services: Strait of Canso, Ross and Grand Narrows,—and all three showed a large increase in patronage by motor vehicles. Two new ferry boats were constructed and placed in service. An arrangement was made for a survey of all railway crossings in Nova Scotia with a view to elimination or improvement. The number of registrations for 1927 was as follows: passenger motor vehicles, 26,084; commercial motor vehicles, 3,640; chauffeurs, 2,913; operators, 30,709. The gasoline tax was retained at 3 cents and net revenue from this source showed an increase of 24.5 per cent. over 1926. In the interests of accident prevention there was kept in 1927 for the first time a full tabulation of motor accidents. This showed 805 accidents resulting in 28 deaths and 589 injuries. The number of tourist cars recorded at the various points of entry was 24,573. The erection of standard safety and direction signs was undertaken systematically for the first time and 279 miles of trunk roads were marked.

Power Commission. The 8th Annual Report of The Nova Scotia Power Commission was for the year ended Sept. 30, 1927, and was presented by the Commissioners, Hon. J. F. Fraser, Chairman, and Hon. J. F. Cahan, A.M.E.I.C., The most important undertaking of the year was the construction of the Sandy Lake development of the St. Margaret's Bay System at an estimated cost of $672,000. This was undertaken in order to supply additional needed power to the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Limited, and was calculated to supply 10,000,000 k.w. hours. Construction work was also continued on storages of the Sheet Harbour System and the Mushamush System

was extended to meet additional load requirements. Distribution systems supplying Eureka, Hopewell and Pictou Landing were constructed, for and under the supervision of the Pictou County Power Board. The thorough investigation of the power resources of the Province, undertaken by the Commission, was continued and advice and assistance was also given in promoting the establishment of industries. The St. Margaret's Bay System supplied 19,910,275 k.w. hrs. to the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Limited, as against 18,607,600 k.w. hrs. in 1926. The Mushamush System supplied 540,770 k.w. hrs. in Lunenburg County, as against 379,452 k.w. hrs., 1926. The Sheet Harbour System delivered 26,633,961 k.w. hrs. as against 29,150,372 k.w. hrs. in 1926. On all systems' operation, depreciation, maintenance and interest charges were met and normal payments made to sinking fund and contingency and renewal reserves.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Workmen's Compensation Act became operative on Jan. 1, 1917, and during the eleven years to Dec. 31, 1927, accidents to the number of 74,041 in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board were reported, including 1,096 fatalities. The number of accidents reported in 1927 was 7,424 as compared with 7,196 in 1926. Fatal accidents numbered 147. The total paid for compensation and medical aid was $824,834 and the total cost of all accidents, so far as could be estimated, was $1,400,000. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were: widows, 433; children under 16, 914; dependent mothers, 71; dependent fathers, 41; other dependants, 15; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 576. It was estimated that the amount of wages paid in Nova Scotia in 1927 was $48,715,647, which compared with $47,061,035 in 1926. The Board was composed of V. J. Paton, Chairman; F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman and John T. Joy, Commissioner.

On June 29, 1927, a Royal Commission was issued to Carl D. Dennis, Amherst, instructing him to enquire into a situation which had arisen in connection with the payment of compensation in the fishing and lumbering industries. The assessment rates levied had not proved adequate to meet the liabilities incurred and an increase of rates would have been necessary. As the industries felt that prevailing rates were burdensome and they could not stand higher rates, representations had been made to the Provincial Government and at the 1927 Session of the Legislature, a Bill was passed prohibiting the Board from assessing higher rates for 1927 pending an enquiry. The Commissioner held public hearings at Lunenburg on Oct. 12, when evidence was taken with respect to the fishing industry, and at Truro on Oct. 20 in connection with the lumber industry. A number of private sessions were also held at Halifax with the Canadian representatives of British marine underwriters. Mr. Dennis made his report on Dec. 10, but it was not published in the press until Dec. 30 (*The Halifax Herald*). His chief findings with respect to the fishing fleet were: "(1) that the industry cannot take care of the enormous deficit which has accrued; (2) that it cannot assume a rate much greater than the present assessment." The only solution seemed to be to relieve the industry of the accrued deficit and allow owners to insure their own risk or to release the industry from the Act absolutely. The Board, meanwhile, announced that it would have to raise the rate by 20 per cent. in 1928. A delegation of fishermen waited on the Government on Jan. 26, 1928, and asked that the 5 per cent. rate remain, pending the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Fisheries. On Jan. 30 a letter from Premier Rhodes to M. M. Gardner, Lunenburg, was published (*The Halifax Chronicle*), outlining the Government's proposals, and at the 1928 Session of the Legislature an Act was passed amending the Workmen's Compensation Act by removing the fishing industry from Part I. to Part II. of the Act, making the vessel owners individually liable and requiring them to cover their risks with insurance placed in reliable companies. The Government agreed to pay the cost of the insurance in excess of a 5 per cent. rate. Insurance was placed with Lloyd's. In connection with the lumbering industry, the Commissioner found that there was no immediate necessity for increasing the present rates, which compared favourably with those obtaining in other Provinces.

Education. The Annual Report of the Education Department of Nova Scotia was submitted to the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Provincial Premier, by Henry F. Munro, Superintendent of Education, and was for the school year ended July 31, 1927. There were at this time 1,769 school sections in the Province, an increase of one over the previous year. Rural school sections decreased from 1,506 to 1,496; village school sections increased from 217 to 228 and urban school sections remained unchanged at 45. There were in addition 62 sections without schools. The number of schools in operation was 3,113, an increase of 24. Rural schools numbered 1,434; village schools, 571, and urgan schools, 1,108. The number of teachers was 3,305, of whom 1,934 were normal trained. Pupils on register numbered 104,145 in the first quarter, increasing to 112,556 in the fourth quarter but the average daily attendance fell from 85,335 to 81,107 between the first and fourth quarters. There were 100,586 pupils in common and 11,970 in high school grades and 3,688 in technical schools. School property in the Province was valued at $8,755,585 and the total vote for school purposes by the sections was $2,393,125. The Government disbursement was $688,080.

Closing exercises of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College were held at Truro on Apr. 25, 1928. Twelve degree-course students received diplomas, having completed the two years' work given by the institution. The chief speaker of the occasion was Dean Barton of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The 18th Convocation of the Nova Scotia Technical College took place in Halifax on May 18, 1928, when 21 young men received degrees in various branches of engineering. Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal of the College, stated that the session had been the most successful in the history of the institution.

Closing exercises of the Normal College, Truro, took place on June 21, 1928. The Principal, Dr. David Soloan, reported 283 students in "A" class; 151 in "B" class and 66 in "C" class. He deplored the fact that male students were so few in number, being only 19. The principal speaker was Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education, who unveiled a bronze medallion of the late Dr. Forrester, first Principal of the College.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union was held in Halifax, Apr. 6-7, 1928.

On Sept. 15, 1927, there took place at Truro a meeting of a joint committee appointed by the Department of Education, the Department of Natural Resources and the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association to discuss the subject of rural education with Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education. The Committee was composed of Principal J. M. Trueman, Truro; Dr. M. Cumming, Halifax; Prof. W. S. Blair, Kentville; Inspector W. C. Stapleton, Dartmouth; L. A. De Wolfe, Truro; Rev. Dr. Tompkins, Canso; Rev. Dr. MacDonald, St. Peters; C. Perry Foote, Woodville and W. A. Fillmore, Amherst. After a full discussion the Committee resolved that rural teachers should have special training in the interpretation and handling of rural problems; that the rural curriculum should be so modified that a fair portion of school work should be based on rural life activities; that rural pupils should be graded on useful, intelligent performance rather than solely on the regularly recognized academic tests and that rural school grounds should be sufficiently large to provide ample facilities for supervised play.

Acadia University. The enrolment of students at Acadia University, Wolfville, 1927-28, was 510. Events of historical importance during the year included the erection of a new Science Building for biology and geology at an estimated cost of $135,000; the receipt of large subscriptions to the Financial campaign, the objective of which was $1,500,000; the unveiling on May 22, 1928, of a granite shaft in memory of 61 Acadia soldiers who gave their lives in Overseas service and the unveiling on May 20, 1928, of a bronze tablet and plaque in memory of the late Dr. A. W. Sawyer, former President of the University and associated with it for more than 50 years. The principal changes in the staff were: the appointment of E. R. Massey, M.A., Brown University, as Professor of French; Harvey W. Hillborn, Toronto, as Instructor of French and Spanish Edward Evans, M.A., Hankow, University of China, as Assistant Professor of

Physics and Parker M. Bayne, M.A., also of China, as Assistant Professor of Biology. The 90th Convocation was held on May 23, 1928, when 84 degrees were conferred, including Honorary Degrees as follows:—that of D. D. on William Edward Boggs, Ramapatnam, India; D. Litt. on John Charles Carlile, Folkstone, England and Newton McFaul MacTavish, Ottawa; D. C. L. on Charles Aubrey Eaton, Plainfield, N. J.; Avery Albert Shaw, Granville, Ohio and Howard Primrose Whidden, Toronto.

Dalhousie University. The enrolment of students in 1927-28 was 823. Events of the year included the establishment by the Faculty of Law of a course leading to the degree of LL.B. with honours in jurisprudence, involving a radical departure in legal education; establishment of a College of Fisheries in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Biological Board of Canada; election on Feb. 14, 1928, of G. Fred Pearson, Halifax, as Chairman of the Board of Governors, in succession to the late G. S. Campbell and inception of a movement to endow a chair in law in memory of the late Dean R. C. Weldon. Appointments included: J. G. Adshead, Lecturer in Mathematics; Georges Lemaitre, Lecturer in French and Elementary Spanish; Dr. R. P. Smith, Professor, and Dr. H. M. Jamieson, Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology; Dr. G. S. Eadie, Assistant Professor of Physiology; Dr. C. S Marshall, Psychiatrist. Resignations,—R. W. Scott, Associate Professor of Modern Languages; J. M. MacDonald, Interim Lecturer in Commerce; S. D. Pierce, Lecturer in Political Science, Dr. A. G. Nicholls, Professor, and Dr. D. J. MacKenzie, Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology; Dr. N. B. Dreyer, Assistant Professor of Physiology. The 64th Annual Convocation was held on May 15, 1928. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Allan Chester Johnson, a graduate of Dalhousie and now Professor of Classics at Princeton University. Degrees were conferred on 144 graduates.

University of King's College. With the successful conclusion of the campaign to raise $400,000, which was the condition on which the Carnegie Corporation offered to give $600,000 as an endowment, the University of King's College found itself in 1927-28 on a more solid footing. The campaign terminated on Dec. 31, 1927, by which time subscriptions totalling $433,000 had been obtained. The 126th *Encaenia* Day exercises took place on May 10, 1928. Honorary Degrees of D. D. were conferred on Very Rev. Dean G. R. E. MacDonald, Fresno, Cal.; Rev. H. F. Zwicker, M.A., Lockport, N. Y., and Rev. A. H. Wurtele, Hollywood, Cal. The President of the University, Dr. A. H. Moore, stated that 79 students had been enrolled during the year; that a site for the new buildings had been tentatively selected and that the style of the buildings would be strongly suggestive of the old buildings at Windsor. On June 8, 1928, a tablet commemorating the founding of King's College in 1789 was unveiled at Windsor. It was placed on the Hensley Memorial Chapel and was erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Pine Hill Divinity Hall. The enrolment of students totalled 71, of whom 25 were taking nothing but theology and 46 were still taking Arts though affiliated with the College and counting as part of the enrolled student body. The Annual Convocation took place on Apr. 16, 1928, and as this marked the 50th anniversary of the removal of the College to its present site, the event was of more than ordinary interest. The Convocation address was delivered by Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, and the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. Daniel George Cock, B.A., Banswara, India; and Rev. Frederick Arnold Wightman, Milltown, N. B. There were no changes in the staff during the session but on Apr. 18 it was announced that Rev. Dr. John Line had resigned as Professor of Systematic Theology to become Professor of Philosophy of Religion in Victoria University, Toronto.

St. Francis Xavier University. Forty-four degrees were conferred at the annual commencement exercises held at Antigonish on May 16, 1928. These included 34 Bachelors of Arts, 5 Bachelors of Science and 5 Masters of Arts. The President of the University, Dr. H. P. McPherson, declared that never in the history of the University had the year's record been surpassed.

The graduates' address was delivered by Rt. Rev. Alexander MacDonald, Bishop of Hebron. At the annual dinner of the Alumni Association in the evening, a proposal to establish a chair of Rural Sociology and Economics was discussed and a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Governors.

Other Events of the Year. The Mining Society of Nova Scotia held its Annual Meeting in Halifax on June 19, 1928. The afternoon session was given over to papers and discussions on gold mining and in the evening Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Mines, spoke at the annual dinner on the work of the Provincial Government in promoting the interests of mining. The officers elected were:—President, Col. Walter Hurd, Sydney; 1st Vice-President, J. J. McDougall, Sydney Mines; 2nd Vice-President, H. M. Wylde, Halifax.

It was announced on Feb. 28, 1928, that the Nova Scotia Government had decided to appoint an advisory board to assist in the scientific study and combustion tests of Nova Scotia coals. The Board was to be composed of Norman McKenzie, Deputy Minister of Mines, Chairman; Dr. F. H. Sexton, President of the N. S. Technical College, Vice-Chairman, and representatives to be appointed by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, Dominion Coal Co., Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Acadia Sugar Refinery, Nova Scotia Mining Society and the Halifax Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

On May 1, 1928, *The Halifax Chronicle* announced that an agreement had been signed the previous night between the Provincial Government and the Royal Securities Corporation for the construction of a newsprint mill. The salient features were that the Government agreed to supply power at cost for 40 years and to give the Corporation the choice of Crown lands to the extent of 1,000,000 cords. It was stated that the Corporation had purchased pulpwood areas of approximately 250,000 acres. The Crown lands selected were in Cape Breton. $10,000,000 would be expended on the project.

Establishment of a game sanctuary in the western part of the Province, including territory in Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne and Queen's Counties, was announced by Hon. W. L. Hall, Minister of Lands and Forests, on Oct. 31, 1927.

At a meeting of representatives of the various Fish and Game Associations of Nova Scotia in Halifax on Feb. 23, 1928, it was resolved to ask the Government to rescind the law permitting the killing of cow moose and to provide that no moose should be killed during December.

Province of Nova Scotia

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. James C. Tory

The Rhodes Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, P.C.
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington
Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests.....Hon. William Lorimer Hall
Minister of Highways.....Hon. Percy Chapman Black
Minister of Natural Resources.....Hon. John Archibald Walker
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. J. Frederick Fraser
Minister without Portfolio.....Capt. the Hon. John Flint Cahan
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. B. A. LeBlanc M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. W. N. Rehfuss, M.D., C.M.

Speaker of the House of Assembly.....Hon. Albert Parsons

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council.....Arthur S. Barnstead
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....Robert Gordon
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Norman McKenzie
Deputy Attorney-General.....Frederick F. Mathers
Assistant Minister of Highways.....Capt. the Hon. J. F. Cahan
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.....Col. Robert Innes
Provincial Health Officer.....Dr. A. C. Jost
Director of Child Welfare.....E. H. Blois
Superintendent of Education.....Henry F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.
Chairman N. S. Power Commission.....Hon. J. Fred Fraser.
Director of Information.....A. J. Campbell
Agent-General in London.....John Howard

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Incidents of the Session of 1928

The 3rd Session of the 9th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was opened by His Honour, Hon. William F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, on Feb. 23, 1928. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:— (1) Welcome to the members of the Assembly; (2) reference to the visits to New Brunswick of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon; of the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and of Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; (3) congratulations on the great increase in tourist travel; (4) benefits arising from the new Mining Act adopted at the last Session; (5) the successful sale of fishing privileges; (6) provision to be made for a district representative of the Department of Agriculture in each county; (7) the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation; (8) the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in November, 1927; (9) formation of a Provincial police force; (10) more liberal provision to be asked for the battle against tuberculosis; (11) old age pensions; (12) industrial development; (13) high standing of Provincial credit.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Feb. 23 by H. Colby Smith, (Cons., Saint John County) and seconded by J. Arthur Moore (Cons., Queen's County). The Debate was resumed on Feb. 28 by Hon. A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition (Liberal), who devoted the greater part of his speech to a review of the lumber situation, declaring that large monopolies were swallowing up the holdings of the smaller operators in order to secure control of the Crown lands of the Province and that long lumber had been discriminated against in favour of pulp operations in the matter of stumpage rates. Hon. L. P. deW. Tilley, President of the Executive Council, followed and reviewed the Government's policies and work during the year. On Feb. 29 speeches were contributed by A. J. Doucet (Lib., Gloucester); Dr. M. A. Oulton (Cons., Westmoreland); and C. T. Richard (Lib., Gloucester) and on Mar. 1 the Debate was concluded by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, who confined his speech almost entirely to a defence of the Government's Crown lands administration, as attacked by Mr. Dysart. The Address was carried without division.

The Annual Report, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, of the Comptroller-General was tabled on Mar. 1. It showed the actual Revenue to have been $4,933,029, as against an Estimated Revenue of $4,160,524 and the Actual Expenditure, $4,917,237, as against an Estimated Expenditure of $4,850,591. This was followed on

Mar. 6 by the delivery of the Budget Speech by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Revenue for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was estimated at $5,100,439 or $167,409 more than the Actual Revenue of 1926-27 and Expenditure at $5,077,176, or $159,939 more than the Actual Expenditure of 1926-27, producing an Estimated Surplus of $23,262. "This is the first time since many years," said Mr. Leger, "that a Government has faced the Legislature with a real estimated surplus, not a fictitious one. It is not, therefore, the intention of the Government to draw upon any new sources of revenue in the form of taxation in the current year. On the contrary, the Government will render to the municipalities the increased tax for the Provincial Hospital, passed in 1926, imposed in a decreased form last year and now put to normal; so that all the temporary and urgent taxes imposed by this Government are now eliminated. Contrary, then, to our first expectation, in less than two years by our prudent, economical and discretional administration, we have overcome the difficulties placed upon the Province by our predecessors." Mr. Leger reported that the net Debt of the Province had been increased by $1,471,722 to $35,208,-662, the principal increase being $1,541,818 for permanent roads.

Hon. J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska) took the lead in criticism of the Budget and after a general attack on Government policies, on Mar. 7 moved an amendment to the motion to go into Supply, as follows:—

"That all the words after the word 'that' in the motion now before the House be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"This House regrets the growing tendency manifested on so many occasions of late in this Province by which His Majesty's Government has permitted the control of immense tracts of our Crown Lands and also our water-powers to be concentrated in the hands of a few monopolies, thus enabling the wage-earners of the Province to be exploited and the producers of pulpwood to be deprived of a fair price for their product; but, at the same time, allowing these monopolists to sell for millions the bare right to cut lumber on our public domain:

'And this House is further of opinion:

'That assistance should be extended to the farmers of the Province and legislation accordingly brought down during the present Session to take full advantage of the provisions of Chapter 43 of the *Statutes of the Dominion of Canada (1927)*, entitled '*The Canadian Farm Loan Act (1927).*'

The Debate was continued on Mar. 7 by M. E. Agar (Cons., Saint John City) and J. P. Lordon (Lib., Gloucester). Speakers on Mar. 8 were Lieut.-Col. W. H. Harrison (Cons., Saint John City); A. J. Bordage (Lib., Kent); Lieut.-Col. A. J. Brooks (Cons., Kings); F. G. Richard (Lib., Kent); E. W. Melville (Cons., Carleton) and J. W. Niles (Lib., Victoria).

The Debate was concluded on Mar. 9, the final speakers being Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., Chairman of the N. B. Electric Power Commission; J. A. Doucet (Lib., Gloucester) and Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works The motion to adopt the amendment was declared lost without division and the main motion was carried.

The Session lasted until Mar. 30. During this time 87 Bills were introduced, of which 84 were enacted. The most outstanding

of these was a Bill relating to the Dexter P. Cooper Co., a Company incorporated at Ottawa to develop tidal power in Passamaquoddy Bay. As explained by Premier Baxter (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, Mar. 16) the Bill had come before the Legislature simply in view of the rights sought by the Company to expropriate or use Crown lands of the Province. In order to secure these rights the Company was submitting to certain conditions and safeguards which the Province might require. Otherwise the rights incident to the project were within the control of the Federal authorities. The measure proved to be highly controversial and for three weeks the Corporations Committee of the Legislature wrestled with it, holding several public sittings and hearing the representations of interested parties. The chief objections advanced were on behalf of the fisheries and were to the effect that the Bill as introduced provided insufficient compensation security to those whose interests would be adversely affected. The measure was extensively amended when on Mar. 29 it was reported to the House. It was then taken up by the Committee of the Whole. A motion was at once introduced by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Harrison (Saint John City), seconded by Hon. E. A. Reilly, that the Bill be not further considered until a report had been received from the Dominion authorities or a competent commission touching the advantages or disadvantages which might accrue to the Province from the proposed construction. After a lengthy debate the motion was defeated on an unrecorded standing vote. (The vote was later stated to have been 24 to 17). Third reading was given on Mar. 30.

Another measure of a controversial nature was a Bill introduced by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer at the instance of the New Brunswick Dental Society having as its main purpose the limitation of the practice of dentistry in the Province to dentists registered or licensed under the Act. The Corporations Committee heard delegations on Mar. 20 in support of and in opposition to the Bill and on Mar. 28, as the outcome of an agreement, the Committee reported the Bill, recommending that it be re-submitted to the Dental Society for reconsideration.

Bills were passed extending the time for the construction of the Saint John and Quebec Railway to Andover and authorizing the sale of the Railway. In this connection Premier Baxter announced on Feb. 23 that he had recently received a communication from Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, relating to possible terms of purchase and that these would probably be considered in the near future. Among other measures passed were Bills making available the Federal Act for the establishment of long term mortgage credit for farmers; prohibiting the erection of advertising signs on highways; providing for the issue of debentures for the construction and equipment of a Provincial building at the University of New Brunswick for the Departments of Forestry and Mineralogy; extending the power of the Provincial Police Force; conferring on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council

authority to regulate the gasoline tax up to a maximum of 5 cents per gallon.

An event of the Session was the unveiling on Feb. 23 by the Lieutenant-Governor, of a tablet erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in the rotunda of the Legislative Building to the memory of Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1831 and founder of King's College, now the University of New Brunswick. The life of Sir Howard Douglas was outlined by the Premier.

On Mar. 14 there was tabled the Report of a Royal Commission, composed of Mr. Justice Crockett, Fredericton; Dr. W. C. Kierstead, University of New Brunswick; and E. R. McDonald, Shediac, to enquire into the question of taxation by cities, towns and municipalities of non-residents employed therein. The question had come up through the action of the City of Moncton in assessing residents of nearby towns on earnings received in Moncton. The Committee disapproved such assessment as well as a proposal that non-resident licence fees should be imposed and recommended the adoption of legislation setting forth a uniform principle applying to all cities, incorporated towns and villages and county municipalities alike.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was presented by Dr. J. V. Anglin. Total expenditure was $202,055. 190 patients were admitted during the year and discharges numbered 100, while death took 65. There were under care during the year 928 and the daily average in the hospital was 741.

The first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Police was presented by Commissioner E. C. P. Salt. It stated that organization of the force had commenced on July 1, 1927, and that this had been going on steadily and thoroughly up to the time of the Report. A recommendation was made that the force should be increased from two officers and 31 men to two officers and 54 men by May 1.

The first Report of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, together with the final Report of the New Brunswick Board of Liquor Commissioners, which had been superseded by the Control Board, was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 29, 1928, by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. 20 Government stores were opened in September, 1927, with 2 wine and beer stores for prescription sales only. The trading account of the Liquor Commission from Nov. 1, 1926, to Apr. 30, 1927, when the business passed over to the Control Board, showed a net profit of $144,294. The trading account of the Control Board to Oct. 31, showed a net profit of $172,635.

The 9th Annual Report of the Director of Vocational Education, W. K. Tibert, was tabled in the Legislature on Mar. 9 by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. A total of $114,194 was spent on vocational education in the Province in 1927, of

which the Government contributed $60,902. Enrolment at the vocational schools in Saint John and Woodstock and at the composite type schools at Fredericton, Campbellton, Edmundston, Newcastle, McAdam, Milltown and Marysville was 1,226.

On Mar. 9, 1928, the Government received a delegation from the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, who presented a programme of desired legislation including requests: (1) that the Federal Old Age Pensions Act of 1927 be brought into effect; (2) that definite action be taken on the decision of the International Labour Body (League of Nations) regarding the 8-hour day and protection of women and children in industry; (3) that action be taken, along the lines recommended by the Royal Commission, on mothers' allowances and minimum wages for women and children; (4) for public ownership of public utilities; (5) for free school books; (6) for labour representation on public boards and commissions; (7) for a redrafting of the Factories Act; (8) for action to secure renewal of the Technical Education Act, 1912; (9) for the licensing of all motion picture machine operators; (10) for amendments to the Mining Act to improve working conditions and lessen accidents; (11) for regulations to restrict the bringing in of foreigners who were not farmers.

The Liquor Control Act. Passed at the 1927 Session of the Legislature, the Act for the control of the sale of liquor in New Brunswick came into full effect on Sept. 6, 1927. The Liquor Control Board, composed of F. G. Fulton, Chairman; E. R. Teed, Deputy Chairman and F. J. Robidoux, opened stores in the Counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Charlotte, Sunbury, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche and the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, but, pending a decision as to whether the new law was equally restrictive with the Scott Act, did not open stores in the other counties where the Scott Act had previously been in force. The force of prohibition inspectors, which had had charge of the enforcement of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1917, automatically passed out of existence and the New Brunswick Provincial Police, which came into being on Sept. 1, with a force of 23, took hold of the situation under Commissioner E. P. C. Salt.

On Sept. 14-15 a test case, Sheehan *vs.* Shaw, was tried in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to determine whether the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) or the Liquor Control Act, 1927, was in effect in Carleton County. The case was decided on Nov. 18, the Court finding that the Scott Act no longer applied. In a statement on Nov. 18, Premier Baxter said that the decision meant that "the Provincial Act of 1927 has been in force in the entire Province since that date (Sept. 6). . . . Now that we are in a position to administer the new Act throughout the entire Province we will be able to increase the number of the Provincial police force so as to grapple adequately not only with the enforcement of the Act but also with other problems of law and order in the

different communities." (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, Nov. 19, 1927).

Agriculture. The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, being for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. Lewis Smith. Appreciable progress was recorded in a number of the enterprises common to the general farming industry of the Province, particularly poultry and live stock. The census of live stock showed:—horses, 51,342; cattle, 216,679; sheep, 153,057; swine, 77,307; poultry, 954,093. Production of oats amounted to 5,227,000 bushels valued at $4,025,000; potatoes, 4,204,000 cwt., valued at $4,414,000; and hay and clover, 712,000 tons, valued at $7,533,000. Total value of field crops was $18,413,-500. There were 22 creameries in operation and these produced 1,885,262 lbs. of butter valued at $717,284 and 190,232 gallons of ice cream, valued at $278,764, giving a total value of $1,149,859. 17 cheese factories were in operation and these made 802,000 lbs. of cheese valued at $153,812. In 1927 for the first time supervision of home projects and school gardens and the organization of school fairs was done by the agricultural representatives. The total number of projects of all kinds was 11,109, an increase of 536. There were 4,697 pupils concerned with home plots and poultry projects and 1,479 received instructions in school gardens. The number of school districts having school gardens was 32, while 243 districts had home projects. There were 38 school fairs in which 75 schools took part with 3,418 exhibitors. Three new agricultural societies and 9 new Women's Institutes were organized.

Of importance to New Brunswick agriculture was a survey made in the Summer of 1927 by Dr. G. C. Creelman, former President of the Ontario Agricultural College and at the time President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The survey had been made at the instance of the Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who had asked E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to name an outstanding independent expert. Mr. Beatty had selected Dr. Creelman and the latter had spent six weeks travelling about the Province. On July 27, *The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, published an interview with Dr. Creelman in which he spoke highly of the opportunities offered by the Province for agricultural development and offered several suggestions for its encouragement.

A two-day Conference was held at Fredericton, Jan. 4-5, 1928, by the staffs of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture which resulted in the formulation of new policies to encourage various branches of agricultural activity. These were summarized in a statement issued by Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, as follows:—

(1) Establishment of at least one calf club in each county as the foundation for community breeding of high production quality dairy animals; (2) Creation of a Provincial seed board and the placing of farmers in touch with sources from which pure seed may be most advantageously obtained; (3) Extension of cream

routes to bring more cream to existing creameries; (4) Service through district representatives and all officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for immigrants and new settlers upon farms in the Province; (5) Establishment of community orchard clubs to provide centralized shipping and orchard service for fruit growers; (6) Summer demonstrations for each poultry club, continuing the present bonus system for cockerels, recognition for highest standing members of each poultry club and issuing a new bulletin on poultry housing suitable for Maritime conditions; (7) Adoption of a system of uniform record books to be used by the secretaries and treasurers of all agricultural societies.

Agricultural Organizations. The whole field of Provincial agriculture was thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Smith at the 52nd Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and allied organizations, held at Moncton, Jan. 17-18, 1928. This Convention adopted resolutions calling upon the Federal Government to grant no further concessions to the C. P. R. that would result in interfering with or "curtailing" the revenue of the Peoples' Railway in the Maritime Provinces and asking the Government to restore the Customs duty of 4 cents per lb. on butter and 3 cents per lb. on cheese entering Canada from Australia. Officers elected:—President, John Woods, Bloomfield; 1st Vice-President, Alexander J. Doucet, Notre Dame; 2nd Vice-President, Stanley Wilson, Rollingdam; Corresponding Secretary, Austin C. Taylor, Salisbury; Recording Secretary, Arthur J. Gaudet, St. Joseph's.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association held its 23rd Annual Meeting in Fredericton, Feb. 21. Membership was reported to have increased from 230 to 271. A number of addresses on topics of importance to the industry were presented and the following officers elected:—President, H. A. Slipp, Mouth of Keswick; Vice-President, C. Gordon Sharpe, Woodstock; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Fox Breeders' Association took place in Moncton, Jan. 15, 1928. Rapid progress in the industry was reported and steps were taken towards securing removal of the embargo placed on all Canadian foxes, except those from Prince Edward Island, by the Government of Norway. Dr. F. A. Richard was re-elected President and C. C. Avard, Moncton, Secretary.

The 16th Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of New Brunswick took place in Fredericton, June 12-14, 1928. Miss Alma E. Weldon, Superintendent, reported that 14 new branches had been organized during the year and that much work of a helpful character had been carried on, including the welcome and help of new settlers, the holding of short courses, the arranging of exhibits, the beautifying of communities, etc. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—opposing the present liquor traffic and pledging a sincere effort to promote prohibition; asking that less endeavour and money be spent on bringing in settlers with lack of capital and more directed to agricultural education and placing boys and girls on the farms; asking that the wife of the man entitled to vote at municipal elections should have the same privilege of voting as her husband.

Lands and Mines. The 67th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. C. D. Richards. The lumber cut in the Winter of 1926-27 was 252,766,396 feet, or 20,000,000 feet less than in 1925-26. Salvaging of fire-killed timber amounted to 17,000,000 feet and in 6 years, 362,000,000 feet of dead wood was disposed of. 127,016 railway ties were produced as compared with 76,000 in 1925-26. The work of the Forest Service was again strengthened by the addition of inspectors who were devoting their time to logging inspection with a view to inducing much closer utilization of the material and avoidance of all unnecessary waste. They were also giving particular attention to supervision of cutting

undersize permits and salvaging blowndown areas. Forest fire prevention work was being steadily carried on and more lookout towers were being erected. Patrol clocks for the use of fire wardens were also introduced.

1,566 non-resident game licences were issued in 1927, an increase of 317. Resident licences numbered 11,350, an increase of 1,083. A new game refuge was surveyed and established in the County of Charlotte and extending slightly into King's and Queen's Counties. It contained some 90 square miles and brought the total area of game refuges in the Province to 500 square miles. Of interest was the leasing of angling rights on the Restigouche River at an annual rental of $75,500, the highest price paid anywhere for such a privilege and comparing with a previous rental of $16,815.

Under the new mining law enacted in 1927, there was greatly increased activity in the investigation of mining prospects, chiefly in antimony, copper, iron, zinc and lead. Coal production amounted to 167,466 long tons, an increase of 14,629 tons. The production of crude oil jumped from 203,410 to 801,932 gallons. The value of the gas produced was $125,295, as compared with $128,152. The valuable deposit of antimony at Lake George was being developed.

Cash receipts of the Department for the year paid to the Provincial Treasurer amounted to $1,208,558, including $817,845 from stumpage and $99,537 from fishing leases and angling licences.

Fisheries. The value of the production of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1927, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was $4,406,602, compared with $5,325,478 in 1926. The sardine and lobster fisheries were of chief importance, the former having a marketed value of $1,046,250 and the latter of $955,053. The value of the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., employed in primary operations was $3,899,812 and the number of men engaged 10,198. The capital invested in the fish canning and curing establishments was valued at $1,624,876; the number of establishments, 172 and employees, 2,166.

Public Works. The 73rd Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, being for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was presented by Hon. D. A. Stewart. It dealt principally with the work of highway construction and maintenance, which was in charge of B. H. Kinghorn, Chief Highway Engineer. Highways were divided into (1) main trunk highways, 1,310 miles; (2) secondary trunk highways, 3,330 miles and (3) branch or by roads, 7,000 miles. Seventeen contracts were awarded for the improvement of highways in the fiscal year. In addition a number of sections of new road were built and extensive gravelling was done by road gangs under the supervision of district highway engineers. The patrol system, inaugurated in 1926, was extended, covering all main trunk highways. A number of road signs were erected. Expenditure on branch roads was $299,951; on secondary roads, $805,180; and on main trunk highways, $853,602 and on patrol, $258,610. Total expenditure of the Department amounted to $3,119,503.

Electric Power Commission. The 8th Annual Report of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, was submitted by E. A. Reilly, Chairman. New construction, it was stated, had been limited to extensions of distribution lines and to enlarging sub-station

capacities to take care of increased power demands. 65 miles of distributing lines were erected to serve initially 353 consumers in rural districts, the total population in these new areas opened to service being estimated at 2,000. At the end of the year the Commission had invested in plant in operation,—Musquash Station, transmission lines and distributing systems, $3,597,247; Nepisquit-Newcastle line, $123,659. Gross revenue of the Southern System was $393,125; operating expenses, including interest on capital, $285,101; operating surplus, $108,023; surplus after providing sinking fund, $7,178. The Northern System showed a deficit, after providing sinking fund of $1,213. The amount of power produced during the year for regular customers was 22,842,500 K.W.H., an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year. In addition, 2,957,100 K.W.H. was sold as surplus seasonal power. With a view to providing for further power supply, the Commission investigated and reported on the so-called Meductic site.

Public Utilities Board. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, was submitted by J. MacMillan Trueman, Chairman, the other members of the Board being F. H. LeBlanc, Buctouche, and Tyler C. Burpee, C.E., Fredericton, with G. Earle Logan, Secretary. Applications dealt with during the year included:—(1) from certain residents of East Saint John for extension of street car service; (2) from the City of Moncton for a decrease in electric rates and from the Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Co. for an increase; (3) from the Calais Water & Power Co. for the approval of a new schedule of rates; (4) from the New Brunswick Telephone Co. for approval of a further issue of stock; (5) from the town of Woodstock for a decrease of electric rates; (6) from the Rothesay & Glen Falls Water & Improvement Co. for an increase in water rates; (7) from the Maritime Electric Co. for a new schedule of rates for the City of Fredericton. The Board also issued certificates to companies, brokers and agents under the Sale of Securities Act, 1923.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The 9th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted by John A. Sinclair, Chairman; Frank C. Robinson, Vice-Chairman and James L. Sugrue, Commissioner. The total income for the year was estimated at $589,643 and the expenditure at $568,654, leaving a provisional surplus of $20,989. Deducting this from the actual deficit of $121,660 in 1926 left a provisional deficit of $100,671. There was an estimated profit on bonds of $72,203, making a net provisional deficit of $28,467. These figures, however, might vary considerably when final figures for 1927 were obtained. The Board reported a total of 6,065 accidents in 1926, with a compensation cost of $485,772.

Health. The 10th Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer was submitted to the Minister of Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.B.C.M., Edin., by George G. Melvin, M.D., D.P.H. It was for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927. Of importance was the record of a census of the mentally deficient of the Province, partially completed. The returns submitted covered 562 cases, with idiots and imbeciles forming not quite one-third of the total. Dr. Melvin reported the need of an enlargement of the appurtenances and staff of the Health Laboratory; the erection of an additional health district embracing the counties of Madawaska, Restigouche and Gloucester; the need of more funds to extend the nursing service; the apparently permanent reduction of the death-rate from tuberculosis; progress in the medical inspection of schools and general sanitation.

Vital Statistics. During 1926 there were reported to the Department of Health 10,340 births, or 25.4 per 1,000 of population; 2,938 marriages or 7.2 per 1,000 and 5,002 deaths or 12.3 per 1,000. This gave a "natural increase" of 5,338. A tentative statement, subject to revision, gave figures for 1927, as follows:—births, 10,408; marriages, 2,870; deaths, 4,863.

Education. The Annual Report of the Schools of New Brunswick, 1926-27, was submitted to Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary, by W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education.

The number of schools (2nd term) was 2,314; number of teachers, 2,533 and number of pupils, 75,612. The total number of different pupils in attendance during the year was 80,690. An approximate estimate of the total expenditure for public school services, (not including the grants to the Schools for the Blind and the Schools for the Deaf and Dumb) was $3,071,315, made up of an amount voted at annual school meetings, etc., approximately, $2,413,951; county school funds, $212,350 and provincial funds disbursed by the Education Office, $445,014. Dr. Carter reported that there had been increases in the number of schools, teachers and pupils for the year, exceeding the statistics of all previous years in the education history of the Province; that the proportion of population at school was approximately one in five; that the average percentage for the whole Province for both terms was about 75 per cent.; that the supply of teachers was rather greater than the demand; that the number seeking admission to the Normal School continued to be greater than the accommodation and that attendance at High Schools continued to tax their facilities.

The biennial meeting of the New Brunswick Teachers Association was held in Saint John on June 28, 1928. In the absence of the President, H. F. G. Bridges, Campbellton, who had left the teaching profession to take up law, the Vice-President, W. McL. Barker, Moncton, presided. The Secretary, C. T. Wetmore, Rothesay, reported a paid-up membership of 900, the largest since organization. Pension and salary matters were the principal subjects considered; several changes were made in the constitution; the scale of fees was raised and the number of members of the executive reduced. Officers elected were:—President, W. McL. Barker, Moncton; 1st Vice-President, G. Hugh Harrison, Chatham; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Bessie Wilson, Saint John; Secretary-Treasurer, C. T. Wetmore, Rothesay.

The 32nd Conference of the Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick was held in Saint John, June 27-29, 1928, with an attendance of about 1,000. Addresses were given by W. S. Carter, LL.D., D.C.L., Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick; L. A. Moore, Inspector of Schools, Woodstock; R. B. Wallace, M.A., Education Department, Fredericton; Miss Florence Hale, State Supervisor of Rural Schools of Maine; Dr. S. A. Worrell, Superintendent of Schools, Saint John; Dr. Peter Sandiford, Ontario College of Education, Toronto; Miss Jean Browne, National Director, Junior Red Cross, Toronto; Dr. C. A. King, Medical Inspector of Schools, Sussex; Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Principal, Provincial Normal School, Fredericton; George J. Marr, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Saint John and Dr. R. B. Liddy, Mount Allison University, Sackville.

University of New Brunswick. The enrolment of students at the session, 1927-28, was 269. Prior to the opening of the session, E. L. Harvey, M.A., resigned as Professor of English and Modern History and was succeeded by August Leisner, M.A. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate on Nov. 22, 1927, it was decided to engage an additional professor in Forestry at the beginning of

the next academic year and also to increase tuition fees by 20 per cent. On Nov. 30, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook sent a cablegram authorizing the building of a residence suitable for the accommodation of 50 students and, following the death of Lady Beaverbrook, His Lordship undertook to erect the building as a memorial to her. On Feb. 21, 1928, the Centennial of the granting of the first degree was fittingly observed, the event being attended by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. F. Todd. On Mar. 5, the Senate, in special session, formally accepted the gift of Lord Beaverbrook and the late Lady Beaverbrook. At the 1928 Session of the Legislature, $200,000 was voted to provide a building for class rooms and laboratories in Forestry and Mineralogy, as well as for the University Library. The 1928 *Encaenia* took place on May 17 when 47 degrees were conferred, including the following Honorary Degrees:—that of LL.D. on Henry Owen McInerney, Professor of Law, Saint John; on Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, and on Sir Thomas James Tait, Montreal; and that of D.Sc. on Leonard Lee Street, Consulting Engineer, Boston. On May 15 a bronze tablet to commemorate the conferring of the first degrees in 1828 was unveiled in the extrance hall of the Arts Building.

Mount Allison University. The Annual Convocation was held on May 15, 1928. Graduates of the University numbered 55, of the Ladies College, 26 and of the Academy, 67. The President, Dr. George J. Trueman, reported an enrolment in University courses of 370 and of 123 in the Summer school. In all three Mount Allison institutions the total registration had been 780. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on John M. Trueman, B.Sc., Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro; and on S. P. Whiteway, B.Sc., Principal of the Normal School, St. John's, Newfoundland. The Board of Regents met on May 16 and decided to embark on a large expansion programme in order to take care of the increasing number of students. With a view to add to the Endowment Fund, strengthen the financial structure of the institution, build a girls' residence, construct a new science building and provide adequately for second year education for boys in the Academy, plans were outlined for raising $1,000,000 and an organization committee was appointed. The Board decided to erect a monument to the founder of Mount Allison, Charles F. Allison.

St. Joseph's University. The enrolment for the session of 1927-28 was 364. The 64th Annual Commencement took place on June 13. Rev. D. J. LeBlanc, C.S.C., Superior of the University, in his report referred to the fact that by an amending Act of the Provincial Legislature the name of the University had been changed from the University of St. Joseph's College to St. Joseph's University. To mark the change the University conferred 16 Honorary Master of Arts Degrees on graduates of former years who had won distinction in their chosen professions. Six B.S.C. Degrees were given to former graduates of the Commercial Course. Degrees of B.A. were conferred on a graduating class of 5.

Miscellaneous Events of the Year. On July 20, 1927, new stumpage rates were gazetted, these being in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had investigated the lumber industry in 1926-27.* The chief changes were reductions from $3.50 to $3.00 per 1,000 ft. for spruce, pine, hacmatac and fir when used for saw logs; from $3.50 to $2.50 for cedar; from $3.00 to $2.50 for hemlock and from $2.00 to $1.75 for poplar. The rate for spruce, fir, pine and other soft woods used for pulpwood remained unchanged at $3.50.

Progress in tuberculosis control and prevention in the three Maritime Provinces was reported at a meeting of the Maritime Education Committee of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, held in Moncton, Aug. 22, 1927. The Committee had been formed in 1926 and its work was being financed for three years by Canadian insurance companies operating in the Maritime Provinces.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Association took place in Woodstock, Sept. 13, 1927. The following recommendations were adopted:—(1) that a non-political game commission be appointed to administer the Game Act, to employ permanent game wardens upon merit only at a decent

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1926-27, page 386.

living wage and to have control of registered guides; such commission to act without remuneration; the appointment of game wardens to be taken out of politics and wardens appointed on the basis of experience and ability; (2) that more game refuges be established; (3) that the sale of game birds, trout and black bass be prohibited. The Meeting went on record as opposing the leasing or selling of public lands and waters to private individuals for sporting purposes. Officers elected:—President, Allan G. McAvity, Saint John; Vice-President, Dr. DeC. MacIntosh; Secretary, Francis Kerr.

The Association met again at Fredericton on Mar. 21, 1928. Following a discussion on the detrimental effect of political appointments of game wardens, the President, A. G. McAvity, reported that Alex. Johnson, Deputy Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Ottawa, had expressed a willingness to appoint wardens named by the Association. By resolution, the Association went on record as favouring a moose season opening Oct. 15 and closing Nov. 30. No change in the deer season was decided upon. A motion that the trout season should close Sept. 1 was carried. Closer co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association was decided upon.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Government in Saint John, Sept. 21, 1927, a Committee composed of Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Shediac (Chairman); T. H. Estabrooks, W. S. Fisher, Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P., Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, K.C., Saint John; C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Hon. C. D. Richards, Fredericton and Hon. A. J. Leger, Moncton, was appointed to consider the question of establishing archives for the Province and better accommodation for the University Library.

The Annual Meeting of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities was held in Fredericton, Oct. 12-13, 1927. The principal matter under discussion was the cost of maintenance of lunatics in Provincial hospitals but no conclusion was reached as to how this should be apportioned. Papers were read on the forest resources of the Province by Professor H. P. Webb, University of New Brunswick; on the care of the feeble-minded by Dr. Mabel Hannington, Saint John and on game protection by Major Harold H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden.

An economic conference, which brought together over 100 representatives of rural and urban life in the Province, took place in Saint John on Oct. 26, 1927. It was featured by a number of papers and addresses on subjects connected mainly with the agricultural development of the Province and a resolution was adopted declaring that the time had come when a permanent organization should be formed to further the important work initiated by the Conference. (A Conference of a similar nature had taken place on Mar. 22, when a permanent joint committee had been formed.)

The New Brunswick Tourist Association held its Annual Meeting in Saint John on Nov. 22, 1927. Construction in various parts of the Province of tourist camps and the erection of a commodious hotel, with golf course, on the Saint John River were advocated by F. C. Beatteay, President, and other speakers. Other matters discussed included separate deer licences, protection of salmon and moose, establishment of a national park, construction of moose game reserves, preservation of historic sites, etc. Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, assured the Association of the Government's support. Officers elected:—President, F. C. Beatteay, Saint John; 1st Vice-President, J. G. Harrison, Saint John; 2nd Vice-President, C. H. Blakeny, Moncton; Secretary-Manager, W. E. Anderson, Saint John.

In an address before the Saint John Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada on Nov. 25, 1927, Dexter P. Cooper, Assoc. M.A.S.C.E., originator of the scheme, described the plans for the tidal power development in Passamaquoddy Bay, which he was promoting.

Liberals of the constituency of Saint John-Albert tendered a banquet in Saint John on Jan. 18, 1928, to Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General and former Premier of the Province. Dr. L. M. Curren, Chairman of the Liberal Executive of St. John-Albert, was toastmaster and Dr. Veniot spoke at length on the Government's policy with respect to the Duncan Report, freight rates on the Canadian National Railways, etc.

At the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, held at Fredericton, Apr. 25, 1928, the name of the organization was changed to the New Brunswick Forest Products Association and a forward step was taken by including in the membership those interested in hardwood operations and by establishing a Hardwood Section, with Roy A. Morrison, Secretary. A special Traffic Committee composed of A. H. Campbell, International Paper Co.; H. B. Mills, Oxford Paper Co.; C. M. Matheson, Fraser Companies Limited, and G. P. Ruickbie, Bathurst Co., Limited, was appointed to deal with international freight rate reductions as recommended by the Duncan Commission. Officers elected:—President, C. W. Alden, Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co.; Vice-President, J. W. Brankley, Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Anderson.

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Safety Association held its Annual Meeting at the same time. The President, F. C. Beatteay, Saint John, pointed out the great financial assistance the Association had been to the lumber industry as a result of its educational campaign for the prevention of accidents. The Secretary, W. E. Anderson, gave an analysis of the claims history over a period of three years which demonstrated this very clearly. The Meeting went on record as again favouring the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole compensation situation in New Brunswick. Officers elected:—President, K. L. Golding, Bonny River Lumber Co., Saint John; Vice-President, C. L. Fenderson, Louison Lumber Co., Jacquet River.

A complimentary banquet was tendered Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, by some 300 of his supporters from all parts of the Province, at Saint John on May 29, 1928. Dr. W. W. White, Mayor of Saint John, presided and the toast to the health of the Premier was proposed by J. D. Palmer, Fredericton, seconded by Dr. James E. White, Shediac. Mr. Baxter made some important announcements on this occasion and intimated that within the next few years three and possibly four new pulp and paper mills would be erected at a cost of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Provincial agitation for the establishment of a national park for New Brunswick was started on June 1, 1928, when a report was submitted before a Special Committee of the Saint John Board of Trade by A. M. Belding, setting forth what had been done in other parts of Canada. A decision was reached to approach the various boards of trade, branches of the N. B. Fish and Game Association and service clubs in the Province and the Tourist Association and seek their views, asking them to appoint representatives to attend a joint meeting.

Province of New Brunswick

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. William F. Todd

The Baxter Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Attorney-General.....Hon. John B. Baxter, K.C.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk.....Hon. Antoine J. Leger
Minister of Lands and Mines.....Hon. Charles D. Richards
Minister of Public Works.....Hon. David A. Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Lewis Smith
Minister of Health and Labour.....Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.D.
President Executive Council and Minister without Portfolio..Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C.

Speaker of the House of Assembly.....Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of Executive Council.....Miles B. Dixon
Deputy Attorney-General.....Ralph St. John Freeze
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Robert Bayley
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.....G. H. Prince, B.S.F.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....B. H. Kinghorn
Secretary of Agriculture.....Harvey Mitchell
Superintendent of Education.....W. S. Carter, M.A., LL.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The 1928 Session of the General Assembly

On Mar. 20, 1928, the 1st Session of the 41st General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Frank R. Heartz. Prior to the formal opening, a Commission composed of the Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Mathieson, and Mr. Justice Haszard, swore in the members, while David McDonald (Lib., 3rd District of Queen's) was elected Speaker. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:— (1) Welcome to the members; (2) prosperous condition of the country; (3) visit of their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon; (4) visit of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain; (5) celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation; (6) the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in November, 1927; (7) profitable state of agriculture, fisheries and fox farming; (8) improvement in quality of dairying products; (9) gratifying progress of the Egg and Poultry Association; (10) decline in the breeding of horses; (11) good results from the voluntary grading of bacon hogs; (12) visit of Minister of Agriculture to the British Isles and Denmark with the Canadian Farmers' Marketing Party; (13) Province to receive a greater proportion of the Federal grant for technical education; (14) progress of the silver fox industry; (15) arrangements for courses of instruction for fishermen and efforts to revive the oyster industry; (16) to maintain efficiency of schools, at least 3 additional school inspectors to be appointed; (17) as a step forward in public health, services of a full-time expert chest diagnostician secured; (18) general improvement of highways to be undertaken under new and more modern road system; (19) bridge reconstruction to be undertaken; (20) more rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Act being pursued; (21) new Road and Motor Vehicle Acts to be submitted and amendments to Prohibition Act, Public School Act and other Acts; (22) Public Accounts and Estimates to be submitted.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Mar. 21 by Horace Wright (Lib., 4th District of Prince) and seconded by John Mustard (Lib., 3rd District of King's). Hon. J. D. Stewart, Conservative Leader, followed with a review of the Speech, in which he indulged in a criticism of the Government's policies. He referred particularly to the Election campaign of 1927. The Government, he pointed out, had been returned to power by people who believed in prohibition and the issue was closed but the Opposition desired to see that the pre-election promises of the Government Party were carried out and in this connection he claimed that they had made a poor beginning. The

Premier, Hon. A. C. Saunders, replied, taking up the various items in the Speech from the Throne and justifying the Government's claims. Continuing on Mar. 22, Mr. Saunders dealt at length with the prohibition issue, explaining his relations with the Temperance Alliance and maintaining that his Government was enforcing the Act vigorously. The Debate was continued on Mar. 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29, with over a score of members contributing speeches and on the 29th the Address was adopted.

The Public Accounts were tabled by Premier Saunders on Apr. 6. Ordinary Revenue for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was $738,851; Highway improvement, $147,618; Gasoline tax unexpended, $7,460 and Interest on Sinking Funds, $19,466; a total Revenue of $913,397. Ordinary Expenditure was $851,981; Capital Expenditure, $5,861; Highway improvement, $147,618; Sinking Funds, $35,186; a total of $1,040,649. Total Liabilities amounted to $2,304,596, of which $1,447,293 comprised the Debenture Debt, less Sinking Funds. The Budget Speech was delivered by the Premier on Apr. 11. Estimated Receipts for 1928 were placed at $815,000 and Expenditures, $830,890, giving an Estimated Deficit of $15,890. In the Debate which followed there was an interchange between spokesmen for the Government and the Opposition over the position of the Public Accounts at Aug. 12, 1927, when the new Government took office.

The Session terminated on Apr. 27, on which date assent was given to 39 Bills. Of these the most outstanding was an Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend various Acts relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors, which was designed to tighten up the restrictions on the sale of liquor. Measures were also passed to promote the improvement of highways, to provide for the purchase of power road machinery, to increase the tax on gasoline from 3 to 5 cents a gallon and to change the names of the Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer to Deputy Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

On Feb. 20, Hon. David McDonald resigned from the Executive Council and on the same day, Hon. Peter Sinclair, 1st District of Queen's, was appointed to the vacancy. On Apr. 23, Hon. George S. Inman, K.C., 4th District of Queen's, who had been appointed a judge, resigned as a member of the Council and Assembly.

On Mar. 20, following the reading of the Speech from the Throne, the Lieutenant-Governor unveiled a plaque in the Legislative Assembly Chamber commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

Agriculture. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture. The value of production was not as high as that of the preceding year. Prices underwent a considerable change in most branches of production. In some cases the level was raised while in others the trend was downward. These changes in markets, coupled with lower quantity and quality in

some lines of production tended to reduce the total wealth derived from the farms. On the other hand agriculture was consolidating its position and the application of co-operation was bringing to all classes greater wealth, prosperity and happiness.

Grain crops, owing to a smaller acreage and damage from storms, were considerably reduced. The hay crop was also much below average. The pastures, however, were of good quality during the season and the flow of milk was very satisfactory. Root crops gave a fair yield. The acreage grown to potatoes underwent a tremendous increase. The live stock industry had an encouraging year and new markets were opened up. A large measure of extension work was conducted through the establishment of boys' and girls' calf and heifer clubs, the founding of improved herds with the older farmers, the distribution of improved sires to private owners through institutes and clubs and by other agencies. The showing made at exhibitions was never better. The swine industry continued to make good progress and a number of new promotional features were established. Swine clubs more than doubled in number during the year.

There were 22 creameries in operation, which produced 2,028,-554 lbs. of butter and 4,862,948 lbs. of cream, of a gross value of $742,665; 19 cheese factories produced 1,656,430 lbs. of cheese of gross value of $309,081.

The live stock returns showed 32,890 horses, 118,575 cattle, 87,606 sheep, 53,665 pigs, 10,155 turkeys, 29,183 geese, 167 ducks and 820,832 other fowl.

The final estimate of the area, yield and value of field crops in 1927 was as follows:—

Crop	Area in Acres	Yield	Value
Wheat	29,381	424,000 bush.	$ 623,000
Oats	162,001	4,412,000 "	2,735,000
Barley	5,081	122,000 "	110,000
Peas	143	3,900 "	6,800
Buckwheat	2,865	84,000 "	93,000
Mixed Grain	21,586	676,000 "	521,000
Potatoes	47,000	7,050,000 "	4,230,000
Turnips, etc	10,530	6,098,100 "	1,219,620
Hay and Clover	252,540	371,511 tons	390,086
Fodder Corn	536	5,000 "	20,000

Agricultural Organizations. The Annual Meetings of a number of the Island's agricultural associations took place in Charlottetown during the week of Mar. 5, 1928. The first was that of the Dairy Association held on Mar. 6. The President, W. J. Gibson, in his annual address stated that the output of butter had been considerably larger than in the previous year but there had been a slight falling-off in the quantity of cheese. The total money received for butter and cheese was in excess of the previous year. He called attention to the flooding of the Canadian market with Australian and New Zealand butter, stating that if it continued it would eventually put Winter dairying out of business in the Province. The bull loaning policy contemplated by the Department of Agriculture would be, in his opinion, a great benefit to the farmers of many sections of the Province. Resolutions were adopted asking the Government through the Minister of Agriculture to secure a supply of seed oats and wheat adequate to fill the needs of the Province and asking the Federal Government to conduct a second general tubercular test in the Province, with a view, if the percentage

reaction was as low as might naturally be expected, to having the whole Province declared a fully accredited area. A resolution expressing the apprehension of the Association over the importation of increasing quantities of Australian and New Zealand butter and requesting the Federal Government (1) "to at once apply the dumping clause on all butter coming into the Dominion, whether on straight sale or consignment." and (2) "to at once take steps to terminate the Australian and New Zealand trade treaty at the earliest possible date," was the subject of a lengthy discussion. By a majority vote the second clause was deleted and the remainder of the resolution adopted. Directors were elected as follows:—Prince County, John Profitt and Roy Maclean, Queen's County, W. J. Gibson, Percy Simmons and John Monaghan; King's County, John A. Dewar, and C. B. Clay. The Directors elected the following officers:—President, W. J. Gibson; Vice-President, John A. Dewar; Secretary, J. W. Boulter.

The Central Farmers' Institute and Swine Breeders' Association met jointly on Mar. 6 and the Sheep Breeders' Association on Mar. 7. The Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association followed with its Annual Meeting on Mar. 8. All four organizations reported a year of successful activity in their various fields of endeavour.

The Potato Growers' Association held the largest meeting in its history in Charlottetown on Mar. 9-10, 1928. The President, J. J. Trainor, in the course of his address, said, "I feel quite safe in saying that our farmers of P. E. I. through their co-operative efforts in many directions, have set an example worthy of a Spud Island farmer. Their many constructive activities during the past week should put them in the ranks of real statesmen. I am sure our Potato Growers' Association has made the largest cash turnover of any other co-operative organization of farmers in Canada with the exception of the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces." In a lengthy Report the Secretary, W. Boulter, referred to the retirement since the last Annual Meeting in July, 1927, of the President, A. E. Dewar, and the election of Mr. Trainor, and to the fact that increased business had necessitated moving to larger offices. He stated that between the middle of October and the last of December over 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes were moved and that membership was between 2,500 and 3,000. Resolutions were adopted asking: (1) for the immediate construction of a second car ferry to be ready for the Winter of 1928-29; (2) for immediate standardization of the Murray Harbour Railway; (3) for the hard surfacing of roads leading into the principal shipping centres and (4) for the establishment of a chair of agriculture in Prince of Wales College. (As this was not the Annual Meeting, no election took place.)

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Women's Institutes was held in Charlottetown on July 14-15, 1927. The Report of the Supervisor, Miss Helen McKenna showed that 30 new clubs had been organized during the year, bringing the total to 146. The approximate membership was 2,700. During the year, $20,297 was raised by various means and of this $6,887 was expended on schools and $12,217 on bettering conditions in the community, for patriotic purposes, etc. Officers elected were:—President, Miss Lulu Yeo, Northam; Vice-President, Mrs. John MacIsaac, Cardigan; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. G. F. Ives, Montague.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association met in Charlottetown on Jan. 31, 1928. The officers elected were:—President, Fred McRae; Vice-President, Vernon McMillan; Secretary, Bert Brown.

Fisheries. The total value of the production of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1927, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was $1,367,807, compared with $1,358,934 in 1926. The most important catch was lobsters, which represented 63 per cent. of the total value of production of the fisheries. The total catch was 62,800 cwt., a decrease of 3,498 cwt. from 1926, while the marketed value was $855,917, a decrease of $70,801. The amount of capital employed in primary operations was $866,833 and in fish canning and curing establishments, $250,640. The number of men engaged in the primary operations was 2,675 and the number of persons employed in the canning and

curing of fish was 1,449. The number of establishments was 137, of which 133 were lobster canneries.

Public Works. The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted by Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works. Total ordinary and capital expenditure for the year was $347,235, of which $341,373 was ordinary and $5,861 capital. On public buildings, $156,431 was expended; on ferries, $33,240; on roads, $106,606 and on bridges, $18,506. The Report of H. H. Shaw, Provincial Engineer, stated that the programme of road improvement in connection with the Canada Highways Act consisted of about 850 miles, of which 800 were completed, and about 5 miles of street work through the towns, instead of 50 miles of roadway originally planned. The Province received from the Dominion about $600,000, which was its full share of the grant under the Canada Highways Act.

Falconwood Hospital. This Provincial institution was governed by a Board of Trustees, composed of Hon. A. C. Saunders, President; Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. David McDonald, Hon. B. W. LePage, George E. Hughes and L. B. McMillan, Secretary. The Medical Superintendent was J. W. MacIntosh, M.D., C.M., who succeeded Dr. V. L. Goodwill at the end of the year. There were in residence at Jan. 1, 1927, 152 men and 152 women, a total of 304. Admissions during the year were 32 men and 30 women, a total of 62. There were discharged or removed by death, 35 men and 36 women, leaving at the end of the year 149 men and 146 women, a total of 295. In his Report, Dr. MacIntosh stated:— "The year's work has been satisfactory in that the percentage of recoveries, which is the real and vital reason for the Institution's continued existence, was maintained at the usual pleasing standard."

Fire Losses. The Provincial Fire Marshall, E. H. Beer, reported 152 fires in 1927, involving a property loss of $249,125 and an insurance loss of $133,880, as compared with 164 fires, with property loss of $384,234 and insurance loss of $256,003 in 1926. The principal losses were in mercantile establishments, $115,780, farm properties, $85,396 and manufacturing, $31,378.

Education. Educational affairs of the Province were reviewed in the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, B.Sc., who was also Secretary of the Board of Education. The number of school districts during the year ended June 30, 1927, was 480. In 3 districts, pupils were conveyed to neighbouring schools, while, in 4, schools were closed owing to the scarcity of pupils. The number of schools in operation was 473 and of school departments, 615. This was an increase of 2 in schools and one in departments over 1925-26. The number of pupils enrolled was 17,210, a decrease of 114, and the average daily attendance, 11,777, a decrease of 46. There were 140 male and 475 female teachers. The total sum voted by the districts was $174,164, an increase of $2,514, and by the Provincial Government, $284,313. Mr. Shaw pointed out in his Report that while there had been a steady decrease during 40 years in the enrolment of pupils, the number actually in attendance had not decreased to nearly the same extent, indicating a greater interest by parents in the education of their children.

The Commencement Exercises of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, took place on May 25, 1928. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. R. Heartz, presided and presented the medals, diplomas and certificates. The Principal, Dr. Robertson, reported an enrolment of about 100 young men and 200 young women and a year of satisfactory educational attainment.

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, held its Convocation on May 29, 1928. The enrolment for the year was 160. The President, J. A. Murphy, in his Report, announced most satisfactory results for the year's work and stated that a new Science laboratory would be installed during the Summer. During the year, Rev. Walter McGuigan, M.A., J.C.B., replaced J. J. R. H. Fleming as Professor of History and Economics.

Prince Edward Island

Lieutenant-Governor ..... Hon. Frank Richard Heartz

The Saunders Ministry (Liberal)

Premier and Attorney-General ..... Hon. Albert C. Saunders, K.C.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture ..... Hon. Walter M. Lea
Minister of Public Works and Highways ..... Hon. James P. McIntyre
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. Jeremiah Blanchard
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. Bradford W. LePage
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. Wallace B. Butler
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. James F. McNeill, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. Peter S. Sinclair

Speaker, Legislative Assembly ..... Hon. David McDonald

Heads of the Administrative Services

Registrar General, Vital Statistics ..... Hon. Walter M. Lea
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer ..... H. R Stewart
Clerk of Executive Council ..... H. R. Stewart
Clerk of the Legislature ..... Benjamin Rogers
Law Clerk ..... George Tweedy
Supervisor of Taxation ..... C. J. Stewart, M.C.
Registrar of Motor Vehicles ..... Cyriac Gallant
Provincial Auditor ..... John Anderson, C.A.
Legislative Librarian ..... A. D. Fraser
Deputy Minister of Agriculture ..... Wilfred Boulter
Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works and Highways ..... L. B. McMillan
Engineer ..... Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Superintendent of Education ..... Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Chief Clerk, Department of Education ..... P. S. Bradley
Commissioner of Crown Lands ..... William Kiggins

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

General Conditions

When Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, was in the Canadian West in the Summer of 1927, he linked the great resources of those Provinces to the migration problem of the Empire. "Now in this country," he said, speaking at Calgary on Aug. 12, "you have a territory capable of supporting tens of millions of people. On our side of the Atlantic we have certainly tens of thousands out of employment—through no fault of their own, remember—but largely through the greatly increased activity of industry during those terrible war years, coupled with the dislocation of world trade which was the most tragic result to our country of those years. I want to bring the empty spaces and the willing hands together. . . . . There is no workman in industry, there is no employer in industry, there is no great banker, and no one in the cities who, if you go back three or four generations, you do not find that their forefathers worked in some capacity on the land. That instinct is hereditary. Is that going to be destroyed by a fraction of time in the factory or the city? That idea is absurd." (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, Aug. 13, 1927.)

Western agriculture, which was the fundamental consideration in the mind of Premier Baldwin in his plea for an outlet for the unemployed of Great Britain, had in 1927 a continuation of the prosperity which was in evidence the previous year. The crop was the second largest in the history of the country. It was threatened by storms in the Summer and the harvest was interfered with by bad weather in the Autumn. This resulted in a heavy loss of grade, but it was a condition which had been present in a serious degree the year previous. A very wet Spring delayed seeding. Heavy storms around July 10 did great damage, chiefly through hail. Hail losses totalling approximately $2,500,000 were incurred by the hail insurance companies operating the three Prairie Provinces during the 1927 season, according to H. H. Campkin, Regina, Secretary of the Canadian Hail Underwriters' Association. (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Oct. 19, 1927.) Mr. Campkin stated that July 2 and July 5 were the only days between June 13 and Sept. 14 inclusive, on which hail did not fall somewhere in the Prairie Provinces.

According to the Annual Report of field crops issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Jan. 25, 1928, the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces in 1927 was 414,919,000 bushels, which were reaped from 21,425,656 acres. The oat crop for the same Provinces was 269,453,000 bushels reaped from 8,205,067 acres. The barley crop totalled 75,846,000 bushels from 2,838,346 acres, the rye crop 13,287,000 bushels from 651,130 acres, and the flax seed crop

4,773,000 bushels from 465,451 acres. The total value of all field crops in Manitoba for 1927 according to the same authority was $82,280,000; Saskatchewan, $309,064,000; and Alberta, $272,743,000. The acreage sowed in Manitoba was 5,968,983; in Saskatchewan, 19,527,971; and in Alberta, 10,971,761.

The Wheat Pools. Between July, 1927, and June, 1928, payments were completed by the Wheat Pools on the 1926 crop and partial payments were made on the 1927 crop. The Annual Report for the season 1926-27 of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, which is the central selling agency of the three Provincial Wheat Pools, was issued under date of Oct. 17, 1927. It stated that total inspection of wheat for the year in the Western Inspection Division were 335,500,000 bushels, of which 179,950,242 bushels were delivered to the Central Selling Agency, or 53.6 per cent. of the total. Never before, the Directors remarked, had there been so large a proportion of tough and damp wheat. Out of the Pool deliveries 82,279,328 bushels were graded tough and 769,235 bushels damp, or a total of 83,048,563 bushels of no grade wheat. "The drying facilities available," continued the Directors, "were entirely unable to cope with the volume of no grade grain and it was necessary to develop a market in Europe for wheat shipped as tough. It was an entirely new departure for the United Kingdom miller to purchase tough wheat in any large quantity." The Directors consequently recommended that methods used in drying wheat in Canada should be regulated by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The gross proceeds of the wheat sold during the season according to the same Report, amounted to $295,750,764.57. The costs deducible from sales were $76,815,322.67, leaving net proceeds available for distribution of $218,935,441.90. The costs deducible from sales included local purchases, administrative expenses, and grain charges for lake and rail, elevation, superintendence, chartering, ocean charges, brokerage, option brokerage, telegrams and cables, as well as pool terminal charges, storage, insurance, bank charges, premiums on Western shipments, and diversion premiums. The net surplus available was distributed as follows: initial payment on pool deliveries, $160,978,350.22; first *interim* payment, $25,409,731.25; second *interim* payment, $27,165,155.24; final payment, $19,160,324.41. After account was taken of grain held for Pools, a net surplus of $217,408.53 was left. The final net average price returned from the Central Selling Agency to the Provinces for distribution was on a basis of $1.42 to Fort William for No. 1 Northern.

The C. S. A. had two distinct markets for Canadian wheat, namely, domestic and export. The most important buyer in the domestic market was the milling industry. Other buyers comprised American millers, exporters and shippers and brokers acting for their principals. The Central Selling Agency during the year 1926-27 sold 77,947,199 bushels in the domestic market. It exported direct 124,135,308 bushels, of which 107,802,000 bushels went *via* Eastern Canada and 16,333,308 *via* Western Canada.

The marketing of coarse grains through the Pool, the Directors stated, presented many problems quite distinct from those connected with wheat. In the first place the volume was lacking, and in addition the markets for coarse grains were also largely domestic and very often local. The average prices obtained for coarse grain were as follows: Oats, 2 C.W., 60½ cents; Barley, 3 C.W., 71 cents; Flax, No. 1 N.W., $1.92; Rye, 2 C.W., 97½ cents. As the coarse grains were handled with the same machinery as the wheat division a flat charge of one-quarter cent per bushel was levied on them for administrative expenses.

Several important changes in the organization of the Central Selling Agency were made during the year 1926-27. E. B. Ramsay was appointed Resident Director in the Head Office. An office was opened in London with D. L. Smith in charge, and W. J. Jackman, formerly a member of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited Board, was appointed representative in the Argentine. A branch office was also opened in Montreal. At a meeting of the Board of the Central Selling Agency in December, 1927, Mr. Ramsay, who had been acting as Managing Director and Secretary, was appointed Manager and Secretary. At

the same meeting the Executive of the Central Board was reappointed as follows: A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Pool, President; H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta Pool, Vice-President; C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Pool, Director, and E. B. Ramsay, Secretary.

International Wheat Pool Conference. The third International Wheat Pool Conference was held at Regina, June 4-7, 1928. Delegates were present from Australia, Italy, Great Britain, Russia and the United States. According to the Report of the Credentials Committee, thirty-five organizations were represented by 142 delegates. These organizations included not only grain pools, but livestock, dairy, honey, wool and fruit pools, and also co-operative consumers' buying organizations. The classes of organizations in attendance were thus wider than those at the Conference of 1927 in Kansas City, Missouri, and, subsequently, the 1928 Conference took action to broaden the organization of future conferences in the same manner. Another resolution provided for the organization of national co-operative committees in each country for the purpose of furthering future conferences; and disclosed that such national committees should appoint representatives to the committees of the International Pool Conference, under which title the next gathering was to be held. As a further step towards the organization of co-operation in Canada, it was decided during the Meeting of the Conference that the Committee of the Canadian Wheat Pool attending the Canadian Co-operative Congress at Lloydminster, June 25-29, 1928, should take up with that body the formation of a consumers' co-operative organization in every Province in the Dominion to be known as the Canadian Wholesale Co-operative Consumers' Society. (*Calgary Daily Herald*, June 8, 1928.)

No steps were taken towards the organization of a world wheat pool. Relations between the Canadian wheat pools and the British consumers' co-operatives were under discussion during the Conference and co-operative action between them was urged by A. W. Golightly, of London, England, by John Oliver, of Newcastle, and by Peter Malcolm, of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Consumers. Sir Thomas Allen, Chairman of the British Empire Marketing Board, urged the adoption of national programmes for world production in all farm products and similar programmes to standardize and make uniform the quality of farm products. No further action was taken to carry out the resolution adopted at Kansas City looking to the creation of a bureau of statistics in connection with the International Pool Conference, but a resolution was passed recognizing the service performed in that regard by the statistical department of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. "We also desire to re-state," said another resolution of the Conference, "the purposes and reasons for the establishment of co-operative marketing associations, which are not formed to unduly raise the price to the consumer, but are organized to enable the farmer to secure a return for his product at a price level in keeping with the price of the commodities which he has to buy." (*Manitoba Free Press*, June 8, 1928.)

United Grain Growers Limited. The United Grain Growers Limited celebrated their majority at the Twenty-first Annual Meeting which opened at Winnipeg on Nov. 30, 1927, and was attended by more than four hundred and fifty delegates. In his Annual Report the President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, commented upon the large percentage of grain in the 1926 crop which had been either tough or damp. The prices obtained for that crop, he said, while falling below those of the previous year, were, nevertheless, on the whole good. He reported the total earnings of the Company as $3,275,949.57, with total expenses of $2,555,683.63. The profit for the year was thus $720,265.94. This profit was after providing for full depreciation and interest on bonds, debentures and mortgages. There was a profit during the year, he reported, on the sale of elevators. On the sale made to the Alberta Pool there was a small loss, but in the case of elevator "H" at Fort William there was a profit, so that on the sale of properties as a whole during the year there was a profit of almost eighty thousand dollars. During the year the Directors made a provision of $130,000 for further possible losses in the winding up of the U. G. G. Sawmills Limited. Furthermore, a provision of twenty thousand dollars was made for the possible loss in advance to the United Live Stock Growers Limited which later turned

out to be unnecessary. The paid-up stock of the Company increased during the year by almost sixty thousand dollars. At the end of the year the amount subscribed was $3,239,250, on which $260,171.52 was still owing. The general reserve of the Company amounted to $1,500,000 and the depreciation reserve to $2,000,000. The balance in the profit and loss statement at the end of the previous fiscal year of the Company, Aug. 31, 1926, was $602,498.04. The profits for the year ending Aug. 31, 1927, brought the profit and loss balance up to $1,322,763.98. From this appropriations were made as follows: patronage dividend and payment to Alberta Pool, $126,597.07; shareholders' dividend at eight per cent. per annum, $237,245.38; general reserve, $42,933.99; depreciation reserve, $309,999.74. The total appropriations were $716,776.15, and the balance on the profit and loss account remaining was $605,987.83. This balance was still subject to Dominion income taxation on the earnings for the most recent Company year.

Mr. Crerar made an extended reference to the relations between the Company and the Pools. At the previous Annual Meeting the delegates had refused to sell the Company elevators as a whole to the Pools, but the Directors had received authority to sell or lease to Provincial Pools such individual elevators as in the judgment of the Directors was advisable. Acting under this authority the Directors sold elevators at twenty-seven points to the Alberta Pool. Representatives of the Saskatchewan Pool a little later asked to lease a number of U. G. G. elevators. The Directors informed the Saskatchewan Pool that they preferred to sell, but eventually an arrangement was reached whereby nineteen elevators in Saskatchewan were leased to the Pool in that Province for a period of five years. The Manitoba Pool asked the Company to sell or lease elevators at several points and at one point a lease was made. At some of the points mentioned by the Pool the Directors thought there was sufficient business for both the Pool and the Company, and were not prepared to dispose of the Company elevators. At some other points the Pool approached the Company to buy elevators, but the price offered was so low that the Company refused to sell. Mr. Crerar stated that after the closing of the negotiations with the Pools the Company was still operating or had under construction elevators at 368 points in the West as compared with 382 a year earlier. At 118 of these points the Provincial Pools also had elevators. Mr. Crerar said that the Directors found "practically without exception at these points that the farmers are desirous of having both Pool and U. G. G. elevators to give them service, rather than to have just one of these organizations and the other elevators at the point built by line companies."

The President further reported that during the year the Company's terminal elevator "H" at the head of the Lakes had been sold and that a new elevator was being constructed in which would be concentrated all the business of the Company at that point. By arrangement with the Harbour Board at Vancouver, he stated, the capacity of the Burrard elevator which the Company leased from that Board had been increased, and now had a total storage capacity of over a million and a half bushels and dock facilities that permitted the loading of two vessels at the same time. "The re-adjustments in grain freight rates made by the Board of Railway Commissioners a few months ago," he stated, "are already resulting in a considerable increase in the amount of grain shipped to Vancouver, so that we are fortunate in having these increased facilities. There can be no doubt now that a very considerable portion of the grain crop of the Prairie Provinces will find its way to market through the Port of Vancouver."

The Annual Meeting refused to allow the closing of the Company's live-stock business in Alberta in spite of a strong recommendation in favour of closing by the Board of Directors. In Saskatchewan, said the Directors' Report, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited had commenced operations on the stock yards of the Province, and as a result the Company, rather than have two farmer-owned organizations operating at a loss, had closed the office of the United Livestock Growers in the Moose Jaw yards. In Alberta the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, which for two years had been marketing its live stock through United Livestock Growers Limited, had announced its intention of opening its own selling offices in the yards at Edmonton and Calgary. Representatives of the United Grain Growers had met

representatives of the three Provincial Livestock Pools in July, 1927, and had informed them that they would advise the Company to close out its livestock business. In view of the lack of development in the Manitoba organization since that date the Directors, however, recommended carrying on, for the present at least, the Company's livestock business at St. Boniface, and they sought authority to close the Company's livestock business at Calgary and Edmonton. After a five-hour debate, the delegates by a large majority passed the following resolution: "Having received the Report of the Board of Directors on United Livestock Growers, we instruct the Directors of the Company to continue the operations of said United Livestock Growers on the markets of St. Boniface, Calgary and Edmonton, and also at Moose Jaw, if they consider it advisable to do so at that point." (*Manitoba Free Press*, Dec. 2, 1927.)

The relation of Company to Pool elevators was again the subject of discussion at the Annual Meeting and a resolution to the effect that the Company should not build elevators where Wheat Pool elevators were already established was tabled. The Meeting passed a resolution declaring that they "believing that the Company should maintain its independence in every way, and should work with the Pools in the interests of both, endorse the action of the Directors of the Company in selling or leasing elevators to the Pools in accordance with the instructions of the delegates at the Annual Meeting of the Company in 1926." (*Manitoba Free Press*, Dec. 3, 1927.)

The four retiring Directors were re-elected on the first ballot. These were: Hon. T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, John Kennedy, and D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man. The other Directors of the Company were: J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; J. Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask.; W. B. Kirkpatrick, Excel, Alta.; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; J. J. MacLellan, Purple Springs, Alta. The Secretary was R. S. Law, Winnipeg, Man.

World's Grain Exhibition. In a gathering of representatives of the Provincial Governments, of agricultural organizations, of educational bodies, and of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways on Mar. 17, 1928, at Regina, a resolution was adopted in favour of the holding of a World's Grain Exhibition and Conference in the City of Regina in 1932, that year marking the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of Regina, the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the birth of Saskatchewan agriculture. On Apr. 9 as a result of the meeting in Regina a deputation waited on the Dominion Government. This deputation consisted of Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba; Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, Alberta; Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Saskatchewan; D. T. Elderkin, Manager of the Regina Exhibition; and J. A. Mooney, of Regina. The Dominion Government gave its general consent and a Committee composed of the following was appointed to prepare for the Exhibition : Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Vice-Chairman; Hon. A. Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba; Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta; L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist; G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner; J. A. Mooney, Regina; and D. T. Elderkin, Manager of the Regina Exhibition. Formal announcement of the appointment of this Committee was made on Apr. 23 by Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Live Stock. The Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union began in Vancouver on Feb. 22, 1928. In his inaugural address the President, R. A. Wright, said that at that time livestock prices compared more favourably with the purchasing power of non-agricultural products than at any time since 1920, the purchasing power of live stock during 1927 having almost recovered its pre-war relation to other industries. He reported that during the year a visit had been made to Washington to interview Hon. Vincent Massey, the Canadian Minister there, and expressed confidence that the establishment of the Canadian Legation would enable Canadian stockmen to keep better posted

regarding American legislation affecting their interests. He added that the near approach of the Presidential Election rendered any reduction in the United States tariff at present highly improbable. He reviewed negotiations with the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners regarding free or reduced transportation for livestock attendants, and said that attendants were now carried free with pedigreed stock to and from fairs, milch cows, horses and live stock in cars with settlers' effects. Efforts to secure further concessions, he said, would be continued.

The Meeting adopted the Report of a special Committee which had been investigating the compulsory grading of all meat offered for sale in retail stores. The Committee Report, which was adopted, read as follows: (1) That two grades for dressed beef be provided at the commencement, "choice" and "good." (2) That the qualities should be designated, in addition, by the colour of the ink of the marking and that designating marks be of such a nature that every piece of meat cut from a carcass would carry the brand. (3) That meat packers should register their private brands corresponding to the Government grades, but that all meat carry the Government grade in any case. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Feb. 24, 1928.)

The Meeting also adopted a resolution with regard to the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty, requesting that "when the matter is reopened for discussion or consideration the Western Canada Livestock Union and the National Dairy Council of Canada be advised, and that before another trade agreement be entered into by the Government of Canada, notice of such proposed agreement be given to the Union, so that proper representations may be made by those affected." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Feb. 24, 1928.)

The Western Stock Growers' Association held its Thirty-second Annual Meeting in Calgary in April, opening on Apr. 4, 1928. In his Presidential address Senator D. E. Riley dealt with the United States tariff on cattle, and said that, while that tariff had been a serious handicap to the Canadian producers, the fact must not be forgotten that to that duty was largely due the increase in the price of beef cattle in Canada. Just as the price of wheat was set by the Liverpool market, so the price of cattle was set in Chicago. While the Canadian surplus cattle only amounted to fifteen per cent. of the total, the fifteen per cent. relatively, said Mr. Riley, set the price for the other eighty-five per cent.

At the end of a two-day conference of the Provincial Livestock Associations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Winnipeg in September, 1927, it was announced on the 23rd of that month that a central organization had been formed which would act as a co-ordinating agency for the three Pools. The Central Agency, it was stated, would be directed by a board of six members. W. D. Mackay, President of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association Limited, was appointed President of the Central Agency. A. B. Claypool, Secretary of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, was named Vice-President, and I. Ingaldson, Vice-President of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Poultry Pools. A central selling agency to handle the business of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Poultry Pools was formed at Regina on Jan. 6, 1928, at the end of a three-day Conference. The agency was given the title of the Canadian Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, with its Head Office in Winnipeg. W. A. Landreth, of Hartney, who was President of the Manitoba Pool, became President of the new organization; Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, former President of the Saskatchewan Pool, Vice-President; and D. W. Storey of Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer and Sales Manager for the Manitoba Pool, was appointed Sales Manager in charge of the central selling agency, Donald Graham, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Pool, becoming Secretary-Treasurer of the joint Pool. The following were elected Directors: Mrs. C. White, Unity; A. W. Badger, Carman; J. C. Rabourn, Ravenscraig; and D. W. Storey, Winnipeg. The Executive consisted of the President, the Vice-President, and the Sales Manager.

The Dairy Industry. The Western Canada Dairy Convention was held in Regina, Feb. 7-10, 1928, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Dairy

Association. It included the Ninetecnth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association; the Annual Meeting of the Western Executive of the National Dairy Council of Canada, also an open meeting of the National Dairy Council; the Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association; the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Holstein-Friesian Club; the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Ayrshire Breeders' Club; the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Jersey Cattle Club; and the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Guernsey Breeders' Club. Addresses were delivered by leaders in the dairy industry throughout Canada, embracing the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Dr. J. A. Ruddick; J. A. Caulder, President, and W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the National Dairy Council; P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner of Saskatchewan; B. A. Cooke, Superintendent of cream grading in Saskatchewan; K. G. McKay, Winnipeg, Superintendent of Federal butter grading for Western Canada; and others. Dr. Ruddick declared that the outlook for dairy production in Canada in comparison with other farm industries was full of encouragement for those engaged in the industry, although he admitted that dairying had been disappointing in Saskatchewan during the last few years. Mr. Reed issued a warning against what he described as a "mad rush" to build new creameries. Mr. Caulder and Mr. Stephen discussed the work of the National Dairy Council.

There was considerable discussion at the Convention of the Australian trade agreement and the effect which it was having on the price of Canadian dairy produce. A resolution was carried unanimously calling on the Federal Government to apply immediately the dumping duty on New Zealand butter when shipped either for direct sale or on consignment, and demanding that the trade agreement with Australia should be terminated as soon as possible. At the open meeting of the National Dairy Council was passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to enact legislation providing for single and uniform standards of inspection of all farms producing milk and cream for export. The manufacturers' section of the Convention adopted a resolution to be forwarded to the Federal Minister of Agriculture suggesting the establishment of a compulsory system of monthly returns in regard to butter held in cold storage houses or factories. It asked that these figures should include all places which were capable of storing or holding over five hundred boxes of butter.

The National Dairy Council elected its officers as follows: President, J. A. Caulder, Regina; Vice-President, F. E. M. Robinson, Richmond, Quebec; Western Directors: J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie, B.C.; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury, Alta.; and J. A. Caulder, Regina. Members of the Council for the West: Alex. McKay and Gordon Tovell, of Winnipeg, for Manitoba; R. Barbour, Yorkton, and C. E. Thomas, Lloydminster, for Saskatchewan; W. W. Prevey and J. R. Love, of Edmonton, for Alberta; J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie, and R. U. Burford, Comox, for British Columbia. The Saskatchewan Dairy Association elected C. E. Thomas, Lloydminster, President; B. F. Grundeen, Estavan, Vice-President; and P. E. Reed, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fisheries. The total value of the production of the fisheries of the Prairie Provinces and Yukon Territory for the year 1927, according to a preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was $3,221,261. These figures represent the value of the fish marketed. By Provinces the values were: Manitoba, $1,993,093; Saskatchewan, $503,609; Alberta, $712,469; and the Yukon Territory, $12,090. For the Provinces and the Territory as a whole, whitefish was of chief importance in 1927, with a catch of 122,862 cwt., and a total marketed value of $1,243,495, followed by pickerel with a catch of 110,312 cwt., and a marketed value of $438,724. The boats, nets, seines, etc., employed in the fisheries of the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory in 1927 had a total value of $1,409,301, and the number of men engaged in fishing operations was 6,263.

Other Incidents. A party of four hundred French-Canadians from the Western Provinces made a Christmas visit to Eastern Canada under the direction of La Survivance Française. Public welcomes were given to the Western visitors at both Ottawa and Montreal.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

The Session of 1927-28

The First Session of the 18th Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba was opened by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor T. A. Burrows, Dec. 1, 1927, and was prorogued Mar. 16, 1928. Calling of the Legislature was about two months earlier than the average time owing to the desire to have new liquor legislation enacted in keeping with the results of the Referendum held at the time of the General Election, June 28, 1927, (See *The Canadian Annual Review, 1926-27*) and which resulted favourably to the sale of beer by the glass.

Hon. P. A. Talbot, La Verandrye, was re-elected Speaker.

The Speech from the Throne forcast revision of the Liquor laws; Old Age Pensions; a fifty per cent. reduction in the Supplementary Revenue tax; a survey of Water-power Resources; legislation for Mining development and for the further safeguarding of Health; a periodic rest day for certain classes of industry; re-adjustments in respect of indebtedness to the Crown under the Rural Credits and other Acts and arrangements; revision of the Statutes; further assistance in the promotion of the Agricultural industry and in the settlement of vacant Arable Lands; and a Surplus. Mention was made of the renewed request to the Dominion Government for the transfer of its natural resources to the Province on the basis of the suggestion of 1926, namely, that the resources remaining be returned and those alienated by the Dominion Government be referred to a mutually satisfactory tribunal for arbitration. There was also a fitting reference to the observance of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by S. S. Carson (Fairford), and seconded by A. J. M. Poole (Beautiful Plains). A notable feature of the addresses of participants in the Speech debate and in those of other matters was the optimism with respect to the general outlook for the Province. The progress of agriculture and manufacturing, of exploitation of mineral wealth, in the matter of good roads and education was emphasized by many speakers and in various measures, reports and financial votes. A striking testimony to the belief in the future of the mining industry, for instance, was the creation of a Department of Mines and Natural Resources with Premier John Bracken in charge and Professor R. C. Wallace as Commissioner. In order to devote sufficient time to the new Department, where the work had already become of importance, the Premier relinquished the post of Minister of Telephones, which Department was taken over by the Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb. The Natural Resources part of the title of the Mining Department was anticipatory of the reversion of its natural resources to the Province, a

consummation which, it was repeatedly stated, the Government was constantly urging by negotiation with the Dominion Government.

Keen public interest was taken in the new liquor law based upon the "beer-by-the-glass" and other decisions in the Referendum of June, 1927. It is dealt with in detail elsewhere in this Section. The Old Age Pensions Act was another important measure adopted. This provided pensions for persons 70 years of age and over, resident in the Dominion twenty years and in Manitoba, five. Twenty dollars per month was the amount to be paid, the Province sharing with the Dominion in the payments under the Federal plan. It was estimated that there would be between 5,000 and 6,000 recipients in the first year with a cost to the Province of between $500,000 and $750,000. The Bill presented in the Legislature by Premier Bracken, Feb. 24, 1928, provided that the necessary money be raised by a tax on property under the Municipal Commissioner's levy and that the Workmen's Compensation Board administer the Act. W. Sanford Evans, while endorsing the principle of the Bill and the plans for administration, moved an amendment that the money be raised by the Government without adding any direct tax upon the municipalities. By a vote of 25 to 14 the amendment was defeated on Feb. 28, Liberals voting with the Conservatives in its support and the three Labour members supporting the Government.

There was unanimity with respect to measures for the development of mining areas, the Legislature early in the Session quickly passing the Bill by which the Province guaranteed $100,000 a year for five years toward possible operating deficits on the Canadian National Railways line under construction from The Pas to the great copper-zinc property, the Flin-Flon mine and its adjacent mining properties. The road was being rushed to completion, it was stated. Legislation was passed for a smelter area for the Flin-Flon. The controlling interests had already taken up their option after many experiments and mining plant and smelter were expected to involve expenditures of $10,000,000 in anticipation of steady production of copper-zinc and gold by 1930.

Other legislation passed included Bills intended to strengthen "blue sky" laws "The Security Frauds Prevention Act," effective Apr. 16, 1928, for the protection of investors; and to create a Department of Health with Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D., as Minister, as well as Minister of Public Welfare. Various investigations into the Child Welfare administration and some matters in connection with the Brandon Mental Hospital were promised by the Minister as a result of representations by W. Ivens (Winnipeg). Health conditions in the Province generally were also to be surveyed before the Legislature re-assembled. Some amendments were made to the Winnipeg city charter; a Bill authorized the Winnipeg Electric Company to convert its $100 common stock into shares of no par value. Legislation provided for purchase and distribution of seed grain with municipalities obtaining power to borrow

up to $50,000, and unorganized territory being provided for by an appropriation of $25,000.

An independent commissiom, it was stated, would make adjustments of Rural Credits, Cattle Scheme, and Grain and Fodder loan debts in time to report at the next Session of the Legislature.

It was also decided that a Committee of the Legislature should revise the rules of the House.

Premier Bracken stated in the Legislature, Dec. 12, 1927, that Manitoba would have the most powerful radio station in Canada to replace that then in use. It would be completed in 1928. Located at Winnipeg and having a strategical geographical position, its educational and entertainment programmes would be arranged on a high standard.

Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the British Dominions, visited the Legislature, Jan. 17, 1928, and was accorded the privilege of making an address.

The New Liquor Laws. The Consolidated Liquor Laws of Manitoba, the new legislation to give effect to the decisions of the Referendum of June, 1927, was introduced in the Legislature Dec. 5, 1927. It provided, among other things, for:

Beer parlours to be established only in hotels of approved standard; hours of sale in cities to be 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., except on Sundays and holidays: in other places 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., with the same exceptions; no beer parlours in any of the 23 "dry" constituencies for six months, and not thereafter if a local option vote decided against them; majority vote only necessary in local option voting; no sale to persons under 21 years of age; men and women not to be served in the same beer parlour; beer licences for sale to members only of clubs incorporated under Manitoba laws and approved by the Commission; licences for sale to members of war veterans associations chartered under Dominion laws, such associations being specifically named in the Bill; permit system to be continued under the Commission with cash and carry plan for stores; all liquor to be bought from the Commission; brewers' privileges to sell and deliver to permit-holders abolished; responsibility for enforcement upon both municipal and provincial police; doctors prescriptions reduced from 100 to 50 per month; profits to go in part to a reserve fund to meet the finances of the system and in part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; quantities of liquor purchasable specified and amounts bought to be entered upon permits.

Heavy penalties were also laid down for violations of the Act, both for individuals and corporations, including jail penalties and fines up to $8,000.

On Dec. 7, Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General, who moved the second reading of the Bill, gave a lengthy explanation of its provisions. In justification of the abolition of the privileges of sale and delivery direct by and from brewers to permit-holders he stated, according to *The Manitoba Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1927), that the brewers were largely responsible for the trouble that had been experienced in enforcing the law.

On the previous day, H. A. Robson, K.C., Liberal Leader, had announced his intention of voting against the Bill because it changed the original principles on which the system of selling liquor had been

established, and the proposed disposition of profits represented an alteration in the financial principle of the Bill on which the people had voted. The discussion continued for a long time on different days, some members expressing their views during the Speech Debate. Joseph Bernier (Cons., St. Boniface), Dec. 8, opposed the measure on the ground that it was an effort to impose a law based on prohibition sentiment and would only result in putting more people in jail. Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative Leader, argued Dec. 9, that the Bill was not the result of the plebiscite because it was not the answer of the people. The Commission was being given too much control. William Ivens (Lab., Winnipeg), Dec. 12, favoured a policy whereby the Government would take over the breweries and retail beer at cost, with the element of profit entirely eliminated. W. Sanford Evans (Cons., Winnipeg) and J. W. Breakey (Lib., Glenwood) speaking, Dec. 13, foresaw difficulties in enforcing the Act due to the responsibility placed upon the municipalities. John Queen, Labour Leader (Winnipeg), on Dec. 14, disclaimed any brief for the brewers, but thought it unfair to charge a single class with breaking the law—practically everybody broke the liquor laws. He was in accord with the general purpose of the new Bill but thought there were a number of clauses that could be improved. Answering various criticisms the Attorney-General said that the discussion, while raising some points of difference in detail, showed that the Bill had generally had a cordial reception. As to an objection against beer parlours for women he said there was no intention to create such unless there was an application to the Commission for them, and he trusted that there would be no such thing as a beer parlour for women. On the same day, Dec. 14, the Bill was accorded second reading by a vote of 32 to 15 and referred to the Law Amendments Committee where it was understood a number of delegations would present views upon it. Three Liberals voted with the Government as did Dr. J. H. Edmison (Brandon) the only Independent member, and the three Labour members. Two Liberals, H. A. Robson, and Mrs. Rogers (Winnipeg) voted with the Conservatives against the measure. On Dec. 16, 1927, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 16, 1928. This followed the conclusion of the Debate on the reply to the Throne Speech, the motion for the usual Address being carried unanimously. The Law Amendments Committee was to sit in the *interim* to consider the Liquor Act.

On Jan, 16, 1928, the Committee completed its hearings, many proposed revisions of the measure having been rejected, one being for the sale of beer and wines with meals at hotels. A change in the form of the local option ballot was agreed to after lengthy discussion so that it would read "For local sale" and "Against local sale," instead "For" or "Against" "local option." Subsequently the Bill was discussed at considerable length in the Legislature and a series of amendments moved by Opposition members were voted down. One provision retained intact empowered the Government to spend up to $1,000,000, if deemed necessary, in acquiring

or erecting a brewery or distillery. Limitations on the licences for veterans organizations were removed and the matter became one for the Commission. Hours for beer parlours in towns and villages were made the same as those in cities, 10 to 11 p.m., instead of 10 to 10 as in the Bill when first presented to the House.

The Bill passed the Legislature Feb. 1, after further debate in which critics, however, stated that their groups would be behind the Government in the efforts to have the law observed. It came into force Feb. 15, 1928. The fiscal year of the administering Commission would end Apr. 30.

The 4th Annual Report of the Government Liquor Control Commission for the year ending Apr. 30, 1927, showed a total income in the nature of profits of $1,784,391.72. Deductions for operating expenses, depreciation, interest paid for advances, etc., left a net profit balance of $1,366,901.35 and from this, in turn, had to be deduced $88,025.88 under the heading "Liquor Vendors Department," leaving the actual profits of the Commission available for distribution at $1,278,750.80, the municipalities getting $639,437.75 and the Government the same. Expenditures on certificates and vouchers of the Law Enforcement Board totalled $94,992.51. Sales including Liquor Vendors sales aggregated $3,793,772.49. The laid down cost of goods sold was given as $2,349,188.79. Expenses including salaries, rentals, office supplies, etc., depreciation, law enforcement, audit fees, interest to Government on advances totalled $417,490.37. Percentage of expenses to gross revenue was 6.83 compared with 7.10 for the previous fiscal year. Prosecutions for infractions of the Act resulted in 32 convictions.

The Budget of 1928. On Feb. 3, 1928, Premier John Bracken as Provincial Treasurer made his Budget Speech and presented the main Estimates to the Legislature. Revenue for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927 was $11,238,570.01 and Expenditure, $10,631,929.08, leaving a surplus of $706,640.33 due to an actual Expenditure of $322,002.61 less than the amount voted by the Legislature and Revenues of $635,804.53 more than the amount anticipated. This compared with a deficit of $901,060.33 in 1923 which had been wiped out by the surpluses of 1924-25-26-27 and still left at the end of April, 1927, a net surplus of $758,029.93. This figure, however did not include the loss on operation and maintenance of the Manitoba Power Commission from its inception up to and including Nov. 30, 1924, totalling $324,078 which loss was assumed by the Province in 1925. During the year the Supplementary Revenue tax was reduced from $1,334,214 to $809,-681.25 as a result of the amendment passed the previous year for reduction. In the 1928 levy the tax would be reduced to a greater extent, namely $542,486 which would be 80 per cent. of the surplus of the preceding year, while the Income tax would be reduced approximately $141,000 or twenty per cent. of that surplus. The 1928 levy would be some $704,000 less than in 1927 including an amount

of some $650,000 arising from the proposed reduction from two to one mill in the Supplementary Revenue tax.

With lessened Revenues for 1927 and 1928 owing to the reduced tax there was anticipated a deficit in 1928 and a larger one in 1929, the years in which the 1927 and 1928 tax levies would be received. Prospective Expenditures for the 1928 fiscal year, already approved, totalled $11,182,072.42 and those estimated and submitted at the 1927-28 Session, for 1929, aggregated $11,887,144 against anticipated Revenues of $10,274,425.69 and $11,192,843.31, the latter including 1927 fiscal year surplus, $706,640.33—the Supplementary and Income taxes for 1929 being reduced as stated, by that amount. The net Debt of the Province was stated to be $35,023,415, but a sinking fund was being provided as at May 1, 1928, on $39,629,833 of the total Debt or for $4,606,418 more than the non-revenue-bearing portion of the Provincial Debt. During the calendar year 1927 the Province had made three debenture issues, one at a cost of 4.85 per cent. to maturity, one at 4.70 and the third at 4.44 per cent., rates which showed the high credit given to Manitoba in the world's markets. The dates and amounts of these issues were respectively Jan. 13, $1,617,000, 30-year 4½ per cent. debentures; Mar. 31, $2,169,000, similar debentures; Nov. 22, $3,000,000 of similar bonds.

The closing portions of the Budget speech were devoted to a brief survey of comparisons showing increased expenditures on various services including Good Roads, Hospitals, Education, Child Welfare and the like, and to a brief outline of aims for furthering the interests of the Province in the development of resources and industries.

In his review of the commercial undertakings of the Province the Premier announced that the Telephone system had a surplus of $255,419.78 for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927, an increase of $52,389.31 over the 1926 surplus. Telephones increased by 2,899 giving a total of 70,168 exclusive of 3,626 in the several municipal and connecting systems. Surplus earnings since 1921 had made possible partial restoration to the replacement reserve which had been called upon to meet deficits, and the deficit in that reserve would be only $360,428 in November, 1927, against $884,805 in 1921.

Accounts in the Provincial Savings Office Apr. 30, 1927, numbered 37,130 against 35,166 in the previous fiscal year and deposits totalled $15,346,625.39 compared with $14,869,658.23. Surplus for the year was $115,954.75 and brought the total surplus of "Rest Account" up to $282,042.96.

During the year the Manitoba Farm Loans Association granted 176 loans amounting to $503,050. Forty loans were paid off in full, 22 more than in the previous year. Mortgage loans with interest accrued outstanding, aggregated $8,801,663.60. At Apr. 30, 1927, there stood to credit of Profit and Loss $112,656.05 and to credit of Real Estate Reserve, $179,540.89. The Government

proposed to negotiate, if possible, amalgamation of the Association with that provided for under the Federal Farm Loans legislation, thus preventing overlapping and at the same time strengthening the organization for the promotion of its activities. The book profit of the Association for the year was $21,342.67.

Collections by the Rural Credits System during the year amounted to $245,772.62. Principal of loans outstanding at Apr. 30, 1927, was $2,062,580.69, a reduction of $129,078.55 less than in the previous year. Loans totalling $12,955.16 were made during the year. It was proposed to have an independent enquiry into Rural Credits loans, and to adjust such as were obviously not collectable in full.

The Liquor Control Commission made profits of $1,278,875.50 for the year ending Apr. 30, 1927, compared with $1,234,113.27 for the preceding fiscal year. Fifty per cent. was paid to the municipalities on the basis of the equalized assessment, the amount being $639,437.75. It was proposed, the Premier said, that in place of paying such amounts to the municipalities and collecting from them the same or larger amounts, that the liquor profits be retained by the Government and the tax collected by the municipalities reduced from two to one mill. This would mean total reduction of tax of $647,745 in 1928, or rather more than the municipalities had ever received from Liquor Commission profits.

Encouraging expansion of service under the Power Commission was reported, and prospective extensions were many. Public Accounts showed Government investment in the Power Commission of $1,415,698.20. In addition to the proposed economic survey of water-power resources a Provincial Hydro Commission was to be appointed to administer the system then existing and assume responsibility for future development.

Since the close of the fiscal year the Government had sold, for $53,000, the 19 elevators still owned under the scheme of 1910 and was now out of the elevator business. It had taken a loss of $705,488.66 on capital account and $161,634.37 on operating account as at Apr. 30, 1927, or a total loss of $867,123.03 on an investment of $1,354,096 commenced in the year 1910.

Amounts still owed to the Province under the various cattle schemes were, on Apr. 30, 1927, Settlers' Animals Purchase Act, $244,659.78; Conservation of Cattle, $31,504.61; Livestock Purchase and Sales, $58,374.44; and Stockers and Feeders, $4,865.02. During the year the principal of the loans outstanding under these schemes was reduced by $10,926.

Supplementary estimates of $326,039 were brought down Feb. 8. They included $27,500 to provide the increase of $500 in the Sessional indemnity, making the total $2,000.

On Feb. 23, 1928, Premier Bracken submitted Capital Estimates of $5,413,531. They included $3,500,000 for good roads; $1,000,000 for the Telephone system; $500,000 for Hydro development and various amounts for new public buildings at different points.

Educational Affairs

The Annual Report of the Department of Education, as presented by the Minister, Hon. R. A. Hoey, dealt with matters for the year ended June 30, 1927. It showed grants paid to various branches of education for the years, 1926 and 1927 as follows:

	1926	1927
Grants to Public Schools	$859,678.50	$866,563.01
Grants to Secondary Schools	287,056.66	308,686.54
Grants to University	475,000.00	425,000.00
Training Schools for Teachers	68,961.31	73,222.77
Inspection of Schools	90,577.87	90,466.82
Free Texts	31,288.41	32,385.64

Statement of Comparison Between Years Ending June 30th, 1926, and June 30th, 1927, respectively:

	1925–26	1926–27	Increase	Decrease
Pupils Enrolled	148,279	148,763	484	.....
Enrolled in Elementary Grades	134,728	135,343	615	.....
Enrolled in Secondary Grades	13,551	13,420	.....	131
Total Average Daily Attendance	106,809	106,793	.....	16
Total Attendance Percentage of Enrolment	72.03	71.79	.....	.24
School Districts Formed to Date	2,152	2,169	17	.....
School Districts in Operation	1,862	1,868	6	.....
School Buildings	1,995	2,000	5	.....
School Departments	3,956	3,987	31	.....
Intermediate Schools	122	122	.....	.....
High Schools	42	43	1	.....
Collegiate Departments	11	12	1	.....
Collegiate Institutes	13	16	3	.....
Junior High Schools	9	10	1	.....
Teachers' Salaries Paid for the Year	$4,914,086.59	$ 4,984,111.45	$70,024.86	.....
New Debentures Approved	$ 385,860.00	$ 210,050.00	.....	$175,810.00
Disbursements by School Districts for All Purposes	$9,993,960.86	$10,249,476.26	$255,515.40	.....

Retirement of His Grace, Archbishop Matheson, from the Advisory Board of the Department, necessitated by increasing church duties, was noted with profound regret. Since 1904 he had been Chairman of the Board and intimately connected with education in the Province for forty years.

There was a large attendance at the 23rd Annual Convention of the Manitoba Educational Association held in Winnipeg, Apr. 10-12, 1928. Thirty meetings were held in the various sectional and main bodies. The Minister of Education; Dr. C. A. Prosser, Minneapolis; Arthur Rowntree, formerly Headmaster of Bootham School, England; and Dr. D. A. Stewart, Ninette, were among the speakers. Officers elected for 1928-29 were: Honorary President, Hon. R. A. Hoey, Winnipeg; President, J. B. Wallis, Winnipeg; Vice-President, J. C. Anderson, Manitou; Second Vice-President, Miss C. Parkinson, Tache School; Secretary, H. J. Russell; Treasurer, E. J. Motley, Winnipeg; Auditor, F. A. Allden, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba School Trustees' Association meeting in Winnipeg, Feb. 28—Mar. 1, 1928, passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to renew the grant for technical education for another ten years. Resolutions were also passed recommending that "teacher-training *curricula* contain provision for instruction in physiology and hygiene; and that in cities where at present anyone

is eligible for election as school trustee, the Act be changed to make ratepayers only eligible." Officers elected were: President, H. N. MacNeill, Dauphin; Vice-President, M. J. Stanbridge, Stonewall; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Love, Melita.

The Manitoba Teachers' Federation, at a meeting in Winnipeg April 12, 1928, heard a report that their Executive was taking steps to contest a judgment that a school trustee who could not read and write English, but who could do both in Polish, was qualified as a trustee under the law. The Federation would co-operate with the Government to have the law changed to make ability to read and write English a necessary qualification should the judgment stand.

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. A series of brilliant dinners at which the *alumni* of the Faculties of Arts and Law of Manitoba College, St. John's, Wesley, and Manitoba Agricultural College held re-unions, preceded a monster mass meeting of graduates and undergraduates on Oct. 6, 1927, marking the first days proceedings of the University's 50th anniversary celebration. His Grace, Archbishop Matheson, Primate of Canada, and Chancellor of the University, presided at the meeting. On Oct. 7, a special Convocation was held at which the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon ten distinguished graduates of the University, namely: Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land; Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; Rev. John Endicott, D.D., Moderator of the United Church of Canada; Hon. James G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba; Hon. James McKay, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Saskatchewan; Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D., Minister of Public Health, Manitoba; D. A. Stewart, M.D., Superintendent, Manitoba Sanitorium; Rev. Henri Bourque, S.J., former Rector, St. Boniface College.

The Board of Governors in their Annual Report tabled in the Legislature, Jan. 17, 1928, stressed the need of permanent buildings to take the place of the temporary structures housing students in the Arts, Science and Engineering groups.

Registration for the year ending Apr. 30, 1928, was 2,747 in regular courses, 774 in the Manitoba Summer School, and 660 in Extension Courses. Of the enrolment in regular courses 1,860 were in Arts and Science, 42 in Pharmacy, 270 in Medicine, 49 in Law, 193 in Engineering, 28 in Architecture, 194 in degree courses and 111 in diploma courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. 364 degrees in course were conferred, and 29 diplomas awarded.

Resignations during the Session were: E. W. Montgomery, Professor and Director of the Department of Medicine, to become Minister of Health in the Provincial Government; D. C. Harvey, Professor of History, to accept Professorship at University of British Columbia; W. Southworth, Professor of Field Husbandry; C. H. O'Donoghue, Professor of Zoology, to accept post in University of Edinburgh. Charles Hunter was appointed Professor and Director of the Department of Medicine. R. A. Wardle, from University of Manchester, was appointed Professor of Zoology.

At the Annual Convocation on May 17, 1928, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Edgar S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Edwin Loftus of Winnipeg and John A. Machray, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University.

Manitoba Agricultural College, included in the University of Manitoba, reported registration for May 1, 1927 to Apr. 30, 1928 as: 78 degree students in Agriculture, 120 in Home Economics and 65 and 46 respectively in diploma courses, a total registration of 309 in long courses. Registration in short courses totalled 349, making a grand total of 658. During the week of Feb. 13, 1928, a number of events were held in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the College. At the reunion banquet where J. H. Evans was Chairman, announcement was made that James Richardson had given $5,000 for the establishment of a scholarship in memoriam of the College students who fell in the World War. At the

Commencement exercises, Apr. 5, 1928, John Wiener, a pioneer farmer of Miami, Man., was presented with an honorary diploma in recognition of his contributions to the farming life of the Province.

Brandon College. Enrolment of students for the 1927-28 session was 345, of whom 186 were in Arts. J. R. C. Evans, PH.D., was appointed Dean to succeed Dr. H. L. MacNeill who had resigned.

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands. Revenue of the Provincial Secretary's Department for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927, was $35,202.90 which, with the sum of $13,515.87 received from the King's Printer, gave a total revenue of $48,718.77. Letters patent, numbering 195, were granted during the year, the aggregate capital stock being $17,630,000; seventeen supplementary letters patent were granted to existing companies, and 23 licences were granted under Part IV. of the Companies Act representing a capital of $6,835,000.00.

The Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Lands for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed collections of $53,540.16, of which land sales accounted for $3,265.62; principal on deferred payments, $23,489.44; interest on deferred payments, $21,257.57. Of the total, $26,755.06 was deposited with the Capital Funds of the Province, the remainder being treated as Ordinary Revenue. New land sales of 5,513.43 acres for $51,941.01 or an average of $9.17 per acre, the highest in several years, were noted.

The portfolio of Provincial Secretary, which had been held by Hon. Charles Cannon, who was defeated in the recent General Election*(June 18, 1927), reverted to Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Education.

The Provincial Public Utilities Commission, under the Sale of Shares Act exhaustively investigated five companies during 1927 and took drastic action with respect to each, according to the Report presented in the Legislature by Hon. D. L. McLeod.

"The Municipal and Public Utility Board Act" of 1927 came into force January, 1928, with W. R. Cottingham, K.C., Winnipeg, as Chairman, E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg, and D. J. Mellish, Pipestone, as the other members, and M. Jacob, Winnipeg, Secretary.

Government Grain Elevators.† The Report of the Railway Commissioner in connection with the grain elevator properties of the Province, for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed receipts of $153,177.47. Of this, new sales of elevators accounted for $77,200; deferred principal and interest payments on elevators previously sold, $38,851.37; rentals, $37,126.10. Twenty-one elevators were sold. The price obtained was well above the average of old elevators such as those disposed of.

Municipal Commissioner's Report. In his Annual Report for 1927, Hon. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, noted that the returns were made by the Secretary-Treasurer of each of the 175 municipalities reporting. Municipal taxation, costs and arrears of taxation continued to show reduction. Total assessment on which taxation was based was $567,504,166 and the equalized assessment, on which the Government's levy is based, was $647,-087,000. The total tax imposed for all purposes was $17,531,302.42 against $17,543,483.72 in 1926. Debenture debt of the municipalities aggregated $83,017,301.54. Real estate assessment totalled $548,230,390, of which $229,-748,400 was for Winnipeg proper. Winnipeg's business tax was $7,746,477, in a total for the Province of $9,213,822.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Report for the calendar year 1927 stated that the Board had received reports of 10,982 accidents, an increase of 65 over the previous year. Steam railways and the general body of

* NOTE.—See *Review* for 1926-27.

† NOTE.—In his Budget Speech given elsewhere in this Section, Premier Bracken stated that since the close of the fiscal year the Government had disposed of the remaining 19 elevators and was out of the elevator business.

employers reported about the same number of accidents as in 1926, namely 3,528 for the former, and 6,132 for the latter. Fatal accidents were 46, an increase of one. At Dec. 31, 1927, the Board had on its books 469 dependents of workmen killed from Mar. 1, 1917 to Dec. 31, 1927, a net addition of 24 dependents during the year. The estimated pay-roll in all classes for 1927 was $61,862,141.14 against actual rolls of $61,948,176.82 in 1926. Total cash disbursed by the Board during 1927 was $853,235.27, an increase of $63,247.90 over 1926. The value of Board orders during 1927 for payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and covering amounts set to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $862,933.41 compared with $766,715.70 during 1926.

On closing the books in 1926 for the six-year period since the revision of the Compensation Act, it was found that the Board had in that time collected from the general body of the employers, $2,817,946.49 and expended for compensation, medical aid and reserve for pensions, $2,876,192.09, a deficit of $58,245.60. Therefore, it had been necessary to increase assessment in certain industries where existing rates did not meet the accident costs. The compensation budget might be balanced in two ways; rates might be increased or accidents prevented. "Contact with these cases from day to day," said the Report, "convinces one that at least half our accidents are preventable—some by greater precaution on the part of the employer, others by more care being taken by the men on the job." The Report also stated that "it must be clearly understood that the benefits now being paid are as high as the existing rate structure will provide, and, unless the whole problem of accident prevention is attacked in a careful and vigorous manner, increases in assessments must be expected."

The Report referred with regret to the death of the late R. S. Ward, for seven years one of its membership. F. J. Dixon, long associated with the Labour movement in the Province was appointed to the vacant post, Nov. 1, 1927.

Manitoba Power Commission; Other Power Matters. Continued activity and the formulation of plans to extend the power systems into rural districts marked the work and efforts of the Manitoba Power Commission for the year ended Nov. 30, 1927. The Report for that year showed that the expenses of the Commission were given as $160,558, and gross profits at $38,929. While there was a small ostensible deficit of $134.75 on operations, outstanding billings aggregated $167,119. Extensions during the year involved 134 miles of construction and linked up 17 towns and villages with the Provincial system. Plans were completed and announced early in 1928 for twelve "electrical farms" for demonstration purposes. In these the Power Commission, Winnipeg Hydro, Winnipeg Electric Company, United Farmers of Manitoba and the Manitoba Agricultural College joined, together with firms interested in electrical and farm equipment. A joint committee was to carry out the project and a considerable sum was pledged by the interests concerned in the scheme which had as its objective practical demonstration to farmers of the economic advantage of using electricity on their farms.

At the request of the Manitoba Government, Dr. J. T. Hogg, chief hydraulic engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was given permission to go to Winnipeg and conduct an investigation into the proposed public ownership power development at Seven Sister Falls* on the Winnipeg River. As part of his investigation he was accompanied by Premier Bracken in an airplane flight over the power sites on the River in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Mar. 7, 1928. *The Manitoba Free Press*, in its issue of Mar. 21, announced that Dr. Hogg had advised against the proposal and had suggested that arrangements might be made to purchase up to 30,000 horse-power for the Provincial Hydro system, from a private company. It gave a lengthy summary of Dr. Hogg's detailed report. The newspaper also stated that it was understood that the Government had abandoned the public ownership development idea in view of Dr. Hogg's expressed belief that it would be economically unsound, in view of the then existing power situation and the demand for power to be anticipated in the future. It added that negotiations had been opened between the Government

* NOTE.—See Industrial Section, page 280.

and the Manitoba Power Company for the purchase of power as required for the Provincial system at the lowest possible prices. The latter system had no power of its own, its supply being purchased from the Winnipeg City Hydro and used to serve the settled portions of the Province lying west of the Red River. Shortly afterwards W. R. Cottingham, K.C., Chairman of the Municipal and Public Utility Board, issued a warning in connection with keen competition among varied interests for the purchase of power franchises in a number of municipalities. The press reports quoted his note as saying in part:

"Under the Municipality and Public Utility Board Act, no privilege or franchise granted to any owner of a public utility by any municipality in Manitoba is valid until approved by the Board. . . . and that the Board, in giving its approval may impose conditions to safeguard the public interest." Announcement was made Dec. 2, 1927, that the Manitoba Power Company had decided upon the establishment of two more 40,000 horse-power units at Great Falls plant in anticipation of industrial development.

It was announced on June 15, 1928, that Mr. Douglas L. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Works, had been appointed by Order-in-Council, to be Provincial Hydro Commissioner. Mr. A. McGillivray, Commissioner of the Good Roads Board, would fill the position vacated by Mr. McLean.

An inter-Provincial and Federal Conference at Toronto, Jan. 5, 1928, reached agreement on the plans for the control of water flow from Lac Seul through the Lake of the Woods. The conference was of vital importance to Manitoba power interests owning plants on the Winnipeg River which would be seriously affected by any restriction in the water flow in the English River.

There were interesting discussions on power questions in the Legislature on Feb. 2, and 21, and on Mar. 9, arising out of proposals by S. J. Farmer (Lab., Winnipeg) and H. A. Robson, Liberal Leader, respecting Hydro developments in hand, and prospective or suggested.

Municipal Affairs. The Suburban Municipalities Board which ceased to exist Dec. 31, 1927, held a final banquet meeting in Winnipeg on the 15th of that month. Hon. D. L. MacLeod, Minister of Municipal Affairs, the guest of honour, praised the members for the successful work of putting the municipalities on a sound financial basis. The objective had been obtained through legislation, supervision and splendid co-operation. Beginning in 1928, the municipalities would again operate under the suburban councils.

The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, meeting in Winnipeg and closing its gathering Dec. 2, 1927, passed a number of resolutions with respect to municipal and Provincial matters. These included: suggestions for a national park within the boundaries of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve; a committee to investigate and report upon questions of drainage; a final appeal under the Assessment Act to the Tax Commissioner and not to the County Judge; the appointment of a committee to co-operate with various agricultural bodies with a view to try to secure lower freight rates on feed and seed oats; increased levies by the Government for the Ninette Sanitorium so that the annual contribution might be raised from $100,000 to $120,000.

Public Works. In his Budget Speech Premier Bracken stated that the expenditure for maintenance of good roads had risen from $14,609 in 1921 to $150,000 in 1927, and that it would be $300,000 in 1928. In the same period, interest on good road bonds had grown from $200,000 to $486,000. In addition, the Trunk roads policy inaugurated by the Government in 1925 (linking the Province with States to the south and Provinces to the West and East) would bring the expenditures, in interest on bonds and maintenance of the roads, to nearly $1,000,000 per year in excess of the road expenditure prior to 1925. In his Capital Estimates, submitted Feb. 23, 1928, was an item of $3,500,000 for good roads. *The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 11, 1928, in a review of road work under the Department of Public Works, with Hon. W. R. Clubb as Minister, stated that the programme for the year 1927 was the most ambitious undertaken, some $1,650,000 being appropriated for construction and $300,000 for maintenance.

A notable feature was completion of the grading of the Trans-Canada highway from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan boundary.

A Public Works statement (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 19, 1928) said that $12,699,077 had been spent on roads and bridges since the inception of the Good Roads Act, of which the Provincial Treasury had contributed $6,367,368. During the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1927, the Reclamation Branch services had benefited 2,090,810 acres of land and constructed 3,000 miles of drains.

The Bureau of Labour made 18,408 inspections during the year.

Unemployment relief for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, cost the Provincial Government $9,640.41 against $16,567.57 in the previous year.

There were 1,256 men and 950 women under treatment in the mental institutions of the Province in the year ended Apr. 30, 1927.

Agricultural Conditions

Following an average Winter and a fairly early Spring, abnormal rainfall in April and May, 1927, almost entirely prevented seeding in some eastern districts, according to a Report issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Dec. 1, 1927. There was considerable wheat rust damage and the most pronounced oat failure in the history of Manitoba was suffered. Barley was the most satisfactory cereal crop. There was a heavy yield of potatoes except around Winnipeg. Satisfactory Fall conditions resulted in good Fall-plowing progress and completion of threshing before snowfall. The average wheat yield was only 14 bushels to the acre as compared with 22.6 in 1926 and the oat yield also dropped from 31.9 to 16.7. The total yield of wheat and oats was 30,773,000 and 25,767,000 bushels respectively as compared with 51,677,000 and 51,517,000 in 1926.

Estimate Manitoba Field Crops, 1927

Crops	Area Acres	Yield per Sown Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	2,195,377	14.0	30,773,000	$1.06	$32,619,000
Oats	1,544,511	16.7	25,767,000	0.50	12,884,000
Barley	1,512,457	24.3	36,717,000	0.64	23,499,000
Fall Rye	113,270	16.9	1,909,000	0.82	1,565,000
Spring Rye	23,098	13.2	306,000	0.81	248,000
Peas	962	22.0	21,000	1.75	37,000
Buckwheat	8,058	14.1	114,000	0.99	113,000
Mixed Grains	8,709	22.2	193,000	0.74	143,000
Flaxseed	122,179	9.8	1,198,000	1.59	1,905,000
		cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	27,705	83.9	2,324,000	0.81	1,882,000
Turnips, etc	3,932	96.0	378,000	0.71	268,000
		tons	tons	per ton	
Hay and Clover	381,671	2.14	816,000	7.50	6,120,000
Alfalfa	9,448	2.36	22,300	10.50	234,000
Fodder Corn	17,606	6.17	109,000	7.00	763,000
Total	5,968,983				$82,280,000

The prices are intended to represent values at Country points.

The approximate values of all agricultural products of Manitoba were given in the following figures. These are aggregates and are not intended to represent the values of products that the farmer had to sell.

	1927	1926
All Field Crops	$82,280,000	$120,026,000
Live Stock Increase	13,315,000	11,272,500
Wool	141,637	123,601
Dairy Products	14,149,063	14,269,664
Poultry Products	5,321,130	5,366,000
Garden Products	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey	960,254	528,376
Total	$118,167,084	$153,586,141

The Live Stock Branch reported a rise in the demand and price for horses during the year. The horse population, however, was down 13,587 to 346,431 head. Exports to Eastern Canada were 2,813. Demand from the United States and increased domestic needs resulted in marked improvement in the commercial cattle situation. Manitoba farmers increased their offerings to 174,762, the largest in the history of the Province. The Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, shipped 74,636 head to the United States as compared with 42,167 head in 1926. The total cattle population was estimated at 707,210 head. Sheep totalled 135,982 and pigs, 387,260 while animals sent to public market were 30,051 and 209,567 respectively. The estimated total value of all live stock in the Province was $59,044,317.

The Dairy Commissioner reported a production of 14,231,026 pounds of creamery butter, a decrease of 7.9 per cent. although after Aug. 1, a slight month by month increase was recorded. The total make of cheese was 666,172 pounds valued at $146,117.84. A conservative estimate placed the butter fat shipped to the United States in 1927 at 1,000,000 pounds. Fifty-seven creameries and 15 cheese factories operated. Manitoba butter-makers won 49.7 per cent. of all first prizes and 46.5 per cent. of all prizes offered at the exhibitions in which they entered from coast to coast. The estimated egg production was 11,972,000 dozen, and the value for poultry for killing, $1,849,250.

The First Annual Report of the Co-operative Marketing Board presented in the Legislature Jan. 26, 1928, by Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, dealt with activities for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927. The Board was created in 1926 to administer the proceeds of Manitoba's share of the Canada Wheat Board surplus, $128,000, which money had been invested in bonds. Co-operative marketing of live stock had been selected as the subject for the fiscal year with gratifying results, schools being instituted at various points and meetings and conferences held. Business done by all co-operative associations in 1926 showed surpluses of $71,307, while the Board's own financial statement showed a surplus of $5,749.

Women's Institutes. Manitoba Women's Institutes reported an active year in 1927. Local hospitals were aided, while many Institutes built, or helped to build and equip community halls and skating rinks, and beautified cemeteries. Active interest in the local schools and their work was also shown, and more community libraries were established, 28 Institutes in all having libraries, at the end of the year. Rest or club rooms were established by some Institutes and much progress was made in the effort to organize community life. Eleven Health Conferences and four Clinics were held during the year. In accordance with the decision of the Convention of 1927 a small quarterly paper, *The Institute News* was published and proved popular and useful. The eleven district conventions were well conducted and reflected development and progress, many members giving splendid papers. The Standing Committees worked hard throughout the year.

United Farmers of Manitoba. With a very large attendance at the many enthusiastic sessions the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba was held in Portage La Prairie, Jan. 10-13, 1928. It marked also the 25th anniversary of the founding of the organization. President A. J. M. Poole, M.L.A., in his opening address, reviewed the beginning, advancement and influence of the U.F.M. Referring to the fact that he had been four times President, and that he was determined that the honour should devolve upon someone else, he urged that whole-hearted loyalty be shown the spirit, the ideal, and the practice of the 25 years. In that time not a single major principle among the objectives of the pioneers of the movement had been discredited.

A plan for the amalgamation of the U.F.M. and the Manitoba section of the United Farmers of Canada, was unanimously approved after a long discussion. It followed action of the Convention in opposing further acceptance of financial grants from "commercial organizations." This had formed a stumbling block to consummation of union in previous years according to the Canadian Press report of the decision. Among many resolutions endorsed were: disapproval

of premature publication of estimates of crop conditions; commending the Provincial Government's extending and encouraging use of hydro-electric power among the farmers and urging that water-power sites be retained under public ownership and developed by the Government; urging reduction of motor car licences to a nominal registration fee, loss of revenue to be made up by a tax on gasoline; reaffirming opposition to the policy of protection; endorsing the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and increasing the annual contribution to that body; urging amendments to the Provincial Election Act so that there might be some plan of registration where the prospective elector could not personally attend to it; approving the creation of a Provincial Public Health Portfolio; rescinding the former policy which debarred officers in either the central or local executives from continuing in office if they were elected to the Legislature.

Officers elected were: Honorary President, Peter Wright, Myrtle; President, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek; Vice-President, G. L. Breckon, Emerson, R.R.I; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Brown, Winnipeg. It was decided to hold the 1929 Convention at Brandon.

Mrs. S. E. Gee presided at the Convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba held at the same time as that of the main Convention. The programme was largely dovetailed into that of the main gathering and the women held only one separate session, lasting one-half day. Officers were: President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Vice-President, Mrs. T. W. McClelland, Letellier; Secretary, Miss Mabel E. Finch, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool. The 4th Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was held in Brandon, July 27-28, 1927, with President C. H. Burnell in the chair and 364 delegates in attendance as well as a large number of visitors. The Directors' Report commented upon the adverse weather conditions under which the crop of 1926-27 had been harvested and seeding conducted in the Spring of the latter year. Had it not been for the Pool, said the Report, much of the low grade grain would have been unsaleable. For the second year in succession there was an embargo on shipments to the head of the Lakes "but the Pool influence was such as to prevent any drop in price at local points." There was also an extraordinary condition in ocean transportation arising out of the general strike in Britain "and again it was the Pool that prevented that situation being used to exploit the farmer."

Wheat delivered during the year 1926-27 totalled 16,038,885 bushels; coarse grains, 12,793,261; total, 28,832,146 bushels compared with a total of 26,201,515 bushels in 1925-26. Membership was 18,758, with a total of 30,297 contracts. The Field Service Department held 354 general Pool meetings and 70 meetings in connection with the formation of Pool Elevator Associations. The drive for new membership was meeting with success. The Pool operated 30 elevators handling an average of 188,000 bushels for the crop of 1926-27. For the crop of 1927-28 it would operate between 56 and 60 elevators.

On the crop of 1926-27 the Pool had paid, at the date of the Annual Meeting, $1.30 a bushel No. 1. durum or Spring, basis Fort William, with some adjustment in other grades owing to change of spread between grades. For the fourth year the initial payment for wheat had been set at $1.00 per bushel. Initial payments per bushel on coarse grains of the same crop were: oats, 34 cents; barley, 50 cents; rye, 70 cents; and flax, $1.50 per bushel. Grades of wheat handled in 1924-25 were 158; in 1925-26, 290 and in 1926-27, 323 grades were handled by the Manitoba Pool alone.

It was noted that in November, 1927, the shareholders of the United Grain Growers had voted against sale or lease of their elevators to the Wheat Pools, and the Directors had consequently made no progress with regard to the proposition of the 1926 Meeting that such purchase or lease be made if satisfactory terms could be arranged. The Directors were authorized to borrow in excess of $1,000,000 for elevator facilities should the elevator reserve be used up in the building programme.

President Burnell announced that he had resigned the secretaryship of the Central Selling Agency to the Western Wheat Pools owing to the increase of the

work making a whole time official necessary. E. B. Ramsay, a Director of the Saskatchewan Pool, had been appointed Secretary and Managing Director of the C. S. A.

Officers elected were: President, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; and Vice-President, P. F. Bredt, Kenmay. These, with S. Gellie, Harmsworth, constituted the Executive. The other Directors elected were; R. F. Chapman, Ninga; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; and J. Quick, Grandview.

Other Agricultural Associations. A number of cattle breeder's associations held their Annual Meeting in Winnipeg in conjunction with the three days' gathering of the Manitoba Dairy Association which closed Jan. 26, 1928.

The Manitoba Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association elected:—President, G. W. Tovell; Vice-President, F. H. Wieneke; Secretary, J. R. Bell, Live Stock Commissioner—all of Winnipeg.

Members of the Manitoba Live Stock Breeders' Board met in Brandon Jan. 6, 1928, and elected the following officers:—President, Professor G.W. Wood, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Vice-President, N. F. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Secretary, J. R. Bell, Brandon. These, with H. H. Simpson, Roblin and F. W. Crawford, Winnipeg, also constituted the new Executive Committee.

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, held at Brandon, Mar.1, 1928, it was decided that the Head Office should be moved from Hartney to Winnipeg. This became necessary as the result of the formation of the Canadian Co-operative Poultry Producers—an inter-provincial selling agency representing Manitoba and Saskatchewan poultry and egg pools. W. A. Landreth, President of the Manitoba organization recalled its growth from 710 members in 1922 to 9,000 in 1927. A resolution was passed favouring the existing protection afforded Canadian eggs.

Industrial Conditions. In a survey* of the activities of the Manitoba Industrial Development Board (Chairman, Hon. John Bracken) during the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, it was stated that since Jan. 1, 1927, 56 new industries had been established in Manitoba; 64 companies had expanded their factories, some of them being enormous expansions running into hundreds of thousands, and in one case even to a million dollars; 30 companies had added new lines, many of them due to suggestions by the Board, and on the basis of the Board's industrial surveys; 47 companies were contemplating additions to factories or new lines in the near future; the average increase in output over 1926, computed from available data on Dec. 15, was 17 per cent. One notable development in 1927 was the expansion of the Province's first paper mill at Pine Falls, established in 1926, to nearly double its original capacity. . . . "Nothing was more encouraging than to note the extent to which the Province's natural resources were being used in industry. This extraordinary activity means that a definite westward movement of manufacturing industry in Canada must now be recognized."

Another survey, published in *The University of Manitoba Monthly*, credited the Industrial Board with a prominent part in the developments since its organization almost three years before. It also said that the Board's "Made in Manitoba" campaign, observed Oct. 17-22, 1927, had startled the general public throughout the whole West into knowledge and comprehension of their home industries and products.

In April, 1928, a sub-committee of the Board recommended that a Provincial scientific research bureau should be formed to devote itself to Provincial problems in co-operation, where possible, with the National Research Council.

Building construction in Manitoba for 1927 showed a great advance, the value of permits reaching a total of $29,939,906 against $19,186,600 for 1926, and $6,492,500 for 1924.

At the first Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Chamber of Mines, held in Winnipeg, Apr. 10, 1928, the Report, read by the President, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Osler

* NOTE.—Written by the Secretary of the Board and published in *The Manitoba Free Press.*

was a careful yet encouraging survey of conditions in the various mining areas of the Province. It gave evidence of excellent work done by the Chamber. It stated that the market value of the capital invested in Manitoba mining was well over $100,000,000, making it one of the premier industries of the Province. During 1927 more than $1,500,000 had been expended in the purchase of supplies by the operators in the different fields, an amount which would be greatly exceeded in 1928.

Other Events. A representative gathering on the night of Dec. 28, 1927, banquetted Mayor R. H. Webb on the eve of his vacating the chair of chief magistrate which he had occupied for three years. A chest of silver was presented to him.

The official *Gazette*, Jan. 7, 1928, announced appointment of J. M. Fisher, Winnipeg, as Legislative Counsel, and T. W. Laidlaw, Winnipeg, as Administrator under "The Succession Duties Act."

Commissioner John E. Lowry of the Manitoba Telephone System was quoted as predicting in an address at Winnipeg, Jan. 16, 1928, that by 1935 there would be 100,000 subscribers throughout the system, an increase in seven years of 30,000. This would involve an expenditure of close to $6,000,000. Capital expenditure in 1928 would be $1,000,000.

On Jan. 25, 1928, a resolution was unanimously passed by the Legislature extending sympathy to former Premier Sir Rodmond Roblin and members of his family, upon the death of Lady Roblin. Resolutions of sympathy were passed Feb. 27, relative to the deaths of Mr. Major, father of the Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Major; Dr. W. J. Armstrong, former Provincial Secretary; and Judge Dawson. On each day the Government and the group leaders voiced their sorrow and the House adjourned early.

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association held at Winnipeg Feb. 3, 1928, had the largest attendance in its history and heard encouraging reports from all parts of the Province.

Dr. J. A. Munn, M.L.A. for Carman, acted as Chairman at the opening of the 22nd Annual convention of Manitoba Agricultural Societies in Winnipeg, Feb. 7, 1928, the Presidency being vacant through the death of S. R. H. Henderson. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said there was greater need for effective co-operation in agricultural pursuits in Canada than ever before.

Competition results made known at Regina, Feb. 8, 1928, in connection with the Western Canada Dairy Convention showed that Manitoba butter had swept all before it in the "All Canada" and inter-provincial contests.

Appointment of T. A. Pincock, Winnipeg, as Deputy Minister of Public Health and Welfare was gazetted Mar. 24, 1928.

D. L. McLean, Winnipeg, was gazetted, Mar. 24, 1928, as Chairman of the Fair Wage Board, with J. W. Morley, E. Claydon, C. J. Harding and T. J. Willison as the other members.

T. C. Norris, former Premier of the Province was the guest of honour at a banquet given by representative citizens of Manitoba of all shades of politics Apr. 10, 1928, on the eve of his departure for Ottawa to assume the duties of a Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. Mr. Norris sat for Lansdowne in the Provincial Legislature.

Appointment of a Committee of 50 representative citizens of the Province to consider the future type of organization, policy and programme of the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, was one of the features of the Annual Convention of that body held in Winnipeg, Apr. 13, 1928.

On June 9, 1928, *The Gazette* announced appointment of His Honour G. Barrett, Thomas Sharpe, A. W. Puttee, Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the efficiency and administration of the Brandon Hospital for Mental Diseases.

June 23, 1928, *The Gazette* announced the appointment of Miss Charlotte Whitton to be Commissioner to enquire into and advise as to the scope of the Child Welfare Act.

Province of Manitoba

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Theodore A. Burrows

The Bracken Ministry (U. F. M.)

Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Mines.....Hon. John Bracken, B.S.A., LL.D.
Attorney-General.....Hon. W. J. Major
Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Telephones.....Hon. W. R. Clubb
Municipal Commissioner.....Hon. D. L. McLeod
Minister of Agriculture, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Lands.....Hon. Albert Prefontaine
Minister of Education.....Hon. R. A. Hoey
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.....Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. P. A. Talbot.

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....R. McN. Pearson
Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....S. W. Christie
Deputy Attorney-General.....John Allen, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....A. McGillivray
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.....E. M. Wood
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....J. H. Evans
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....L. J. Howe
Deputy Minister of Education.....Dr. R. Fletcher
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education.....J. F. Greenway
Deputy Minister of Health.....Dr. T. A. Pincock
Commissioner of Mines.....Dr. R. C. Wallace
Provincial Librarian.....W. J. Healy
Commissioner of Telephones.....J. E. Lowry
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....J. W. Fleming
Clerk of the Executive Council.....F. Axford
Municipal and Public Utility Board.....W. R. Cottingham, Chairman
Edgar J. Tarr, K.C.
David L. Mellish

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Changes in Cabinet; Session of 1927-28

There were some By-elections and a reorganization of the Cabinet in the *interim* between the close of the Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly, Mar. 3, 1927, and the opening of the Third Session on Jan. 24, 1928. On May 17, 1927, W. G. Ross, K.C. (Lib.) was elected for Moose Jaw City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. E. Knowles. He polled 3,922 votes against 2,307 for his opponent, E. H. Smith (Cons.). On Aug. 15, 1927, Duncan M. Robertson was elected by acclamation for the riding of Morse to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. F. McLachlan (Lib.). This left the Government Party standing as at prorogation, namely, 53 against 10 Opposition. Announcement was made Nov. 9, 1927, that George Spence, M.P. for Maple Creek, and a former member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, would enter the Saskatchewan Government as Minister of Railways with which portfolio would be associated Labour and Industries and some other branches of Governmental activity. He was elected Dec. 1, 1927, for the Provincial riding of Maple Creek, vacant through the resignation of P. L. Hyde. The vote was: G. Spence (Lib.), 1,476 and C. F. Colburn (Prog.), 502.

Premier Gardiner announced on Dec. 8, 1927, the reorganization of the Cabinet, accompanied by a statement that Colonel J. A. Cross, Attorney-General since 1922, had resigned that post but would retain his seat in the Legislature as member for Willow Bunch. [illegible] e 2, 1928.

The reorganized Cabinet* was as follows:

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Education	Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. S. J. Latta
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. C. M. Hamilton
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Health	Hon. J. M. Uhrich
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones	Hon. William Patterson
Attorney-General	Hon. T. C. Davis
Minister of Highways and Minister of Railways	Hon. George Spence

Commenting upon the Cabinet reorganization *The Morning Leader*, Regina, of Dec. 10, 1928, said: "The Provincial Government is again a Cabinet of seven members. Their duties will not be light, but the number would seem sufficient. Premier Gardiner is to be commended for the able ministerial line-up he has offered to the Province."

His Honour, Henry William Newlands, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor, opened the Third Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly Jan. 24, 1928. The Speech from the Throne foreshadowed considerable important legislation, which was duly passed. Among the measures were the following:†

* NOTE.—*Public Service Monthly*, December, 1927.
† NOTE.—*Public Service Monthly.*

The Act to provide for Old Age Pensions, effective May 1, 1928.

Amending the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1927 to bring certain classes of employees within the Act and to make provision for special cases. Under the terms of this Act 44 civil servants retired from active service and began to receive superannuation from Nov. 1, 1927. A separate Bill extended the provisions of the Act to employees of the Telephones Department.

An Act respecting agricultural representatives and detailing the plan under which interested municipalities and the Agricultural Department should maintain a service of that kind.

Requiring that all printed matter used as election literature, Provincial and Municipal, shall bear upon its face the name of its printer or printer and publisher.

Providing for the licensing of collection agents. This was designed to afford a measure of protection for those placing accounts for collection in the hands of agents or representatives whose chief place of business was outside the Province.

To regulate the operation of public vehicles on public highways outside the boundaries of cities, towns and villages.

The Gasoline Tax Act, 1928. Operation was vested in the Provincial Secretary and the tax, 3 cents a gallon, effective May 1, 1928. Proceeds to be applied to road construction and maintenance.

Creating the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. In this connection an amendment to the Department of Agriculture Act redefined the administrative duties of that Department and transferred the administration of the Game Act to the Railways, Labour and Industries Department, over which Hon. George Spence was made Minister. Administration of the Public Works Act and the Public Utilities Companies Act was also transferred to this Department from that of Public Works. The Act also embodied clauses whereby the Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries might, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, "manufacture, distribute, and supply electrical energy."

Establishing a system of full time "health districts" throughout the Province.

Amending the Public Enquiries Act by enabling the Government to assist in settling differences between Presbyterian and United Churches over distribution of Church property following the Union Act, 1924.

A measure anticipatory of amalgamation of the Provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police forces. This went into effect June 1, 1928, when the R.C.M.P. formally took over the duties of the Provincial Police force which passed out of existence.

Providing for co-operation of rural school districts to maintain a community school or schools for adults, and for the establishment of winter high schools by co-operation between rural,rural and village or rural and town school districts.

An anticipatory measure against the time when the Province would establish an institution or institutions for the education of its own deaf and blind.

Prorogation took place Mar. 7, 1928.

On Feb. 6, 1928, resolutions mourning the loss of Hon. George A. Bell, who represented Estevan in the Legislature, and W. P. MacLachlan, who sat for Morse, were passed by the House on motion of Premier Gardiner, seconded by J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative Leader. Copies were ordered to be sent to the families of the deceased members. Mr. Bell had been for some years Provincial Treasurer and Chairman of the Local Government Board.

Debate on the Speech began Jan. 26, 1928, when W. G. Ross moved and D. M. Robertson seconded the Address in reply. The Debate covered a wide field. A report in *The Morning Leader*, Regina, Jan. 30, 1928, quoted Premier Gardiner as intimating

legislation that would put the Province abreast of any part of Canada with respect to power development. He dealt with a number of questions of Government policy in answer to some comments by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative Leader, on the previous day, and spoke of the manner in which the Government was pressing the Federal Government for the return of Saskatchewan's natural resources. *The Leader* on the same date quoted at length the Premier, also in the same address, with respect to the Ku Klux Klan and its activities in the Province, which had been investigated on behalf of the Government:

> We in Canada have never found it necessary to get proper enforcement of law and order by having an organization parading about the country wearing hoods over their heads so that people do not know who they are. Any man who has not courage and backbone to stand out in the open has no place in British institutions of government. . . . We have conducted the affairs of this Province in the interests of all the people, safeguarding at all times, so far as the constitution requires it, the interests of minorities within the Province, and we intend to go that far in the future, irrespective of whether there is a K.K.K. in the Province or not.

On Feb. 17, a motion sponsored by Dr. Anderson, asking that the Dominion Government be asked to remove from the Australian Treaty handicaps to the Canadian dairy industry, was defeated by 48 to 5. On the same day the House unanimously endorsed a motion by W. G. Ross which urged that a grain inspection district having been created at Moose Jaw the Dominion Government should enact such legislation as would require that all grain passing through that, or any other inspection district that might be created in the Province, should be inspected in that district or districts. The mover argued that the time had arrived when all grain produced in Saskatchewan should be inspected within its boundaries and not at Winnipeg or other points.

An *impasse* between the United Church and the Synod of Saskatchewan of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in respect of a measure sponsored by the latter was broken by the acceptance of a proposition from Premier Gardiner before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature, Mar. 3. The proposition was that an amendment to the Public Enquiries Act would enable the Government to appoint an impartial fact-finding commission to adjudicate in cases of alleged hardships preferred by both Churches, its scope to be limited to points mentioned before the Private Bills Committee and investigation only to be made when requested by a congregation at the points agreed upon. Both Churches promised co-operation with whatever commission was appointed. The Private Bills Committee on Mar. 5, 1928, presented to the Legislature its Report upon Bill No. 010, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church and asking for an Act to amend the United Church of Canada Act in certain particulars. The Report, as recorded in the official Journals of the Assembly, contained these recommendations:

> 1. That the objection taken by the United Church of Canada to the use of the name "The Synod of Saskatchewan of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" by the petitioners be sustained, and

2. That Bill No. 010, An Act to Amend the United Church of Canada Act be not further proceeded with, and

3. That the question of settlement of difficulties still outstanding between the parties concerned be given consideration by the Government.

This Report was concurred in.

In his contribution, Jan. 27, 1928, to the Debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative Leader, mentioned that educational reforms were forecast in the Speech from the Throne but no clue was given as to their nature. There were certain reforms that the Opposition would suggest and with regard to which they were prepared to co-operate with the Premier. They advocated appointment of a non-political educational commission to investigate and report on educational conditions. They stood for a teachers' pension system; the trying out of a larger unit of school administration to replace the present school district; agricultural schools in rural areas to train immigrant boys and resident rural boys; and extension of consolidated schools in some areas. They also advocated written examinations for grades IX. and X., and standardization and uniformity of textbooks. With respect to the latter he referred to a French textbook, lessons in which had apparently caused some controversy. Permanent staffs in the Normal schools were also part of the Opposition policy, as well as extension of the night school system, also extension courses for senior pupils who could not continue at school, and wider provision for the teaching of high school work in rural schools.

Railway Matters. On Feb. 13, 1928, Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, moving the second reading of An Act Respecting that Department (Bill No. 9) outlined, the reorganization of the Department. Grounds of economy and more efficient and effective organization were given as reasons for the step. The natural and growing development of matters connected with the Railways, Labour and Industries, and The Steam Boilers Act and The Game Act, which were to be administered by the Department, with other Acts that might be added from time to time, had all been taken into consideration. "It was felt that the work could be bettered, fostered and more efficiently co-ordinated if looked after by one executive head." Mr. Spence continued:

Perhaps the most important work under the Railway heading of the Department is the matter of freight rates, which, it is proposed, should be added as a branch of Railways. The Province has spent large sums of money in the past in freight rate investigations, much of this money having been paid to individuals outside the Province, and much good work was done. Much still remains to be done, however, and so we propose now to set up a Freight Rates Branch, the function of which will be to make a very careful study and complete over-hauling of the whole freight rates structure, so that all the facts, all the data and information possible to get will be available here.

The Government feel that the time has arrived when such a branch could render great service to the economic and industrial life of the Province.

It is also proposed that the Department of Railways should concentrate more attention and effort, in future, on the matter of pressing the needs of various large and important districts, upon the railroad companies, for more branch

line construction. Some of the honourable members opposite have made reference to immigration and colonization. Well, immigration and colonization cannot be successfully carried out where the distances to market towns are so great that farming becomes an economic impossibility. Only recently, I received a petition signed by 800 people praying for relief in their section of the Province which had been in dire need of such construction for many years, and where they are confronted with these long hauls. I maintain it is economically impossible to farm under such a handicap as that. With a view to correcting this state of affairs, the Department of Railways will gather data at first hand with regard to population, soil, climatic conditions, distances to market, and other necessary information, and will also survey those localities and ascertain the engineering difficulties (if any), and all relative factors with a view to securing the much-needed branch line facilities which are urgently required in ten or twelve important districts in this Province in the least possible space of time. This is one of the very substantial contributions this Department will be able to make to our work in aid of colonization.

The House on Mar. 5, 1928, unanimously passed a resolution moved by Hon. C. M. Hamilton approving of the proposal of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association to hold a world's grain show and congress in 1932 and asking the Federal Government to participate.

A voluminous Report from the Saskatchewan Overseas Live Stock Marketing Commission was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 14, 1928. It contained a number of recommendations relative to the improvement and marketing of live stock in and from the Province.

The Budget of 1928. Hon. W. J. Patterson, Provincial Treasurer, presented his first Budget in the Legislature, Feb. 24, 1928. Buoyant revenue and a good surplus with greatly increased activities in the coming year were reported and indicated. Estimated Expenditures on Revenue account in the year 1928-29 would be in excess of $1,407,000 above the estimated Expenditures for the year which closed Apr. 30, 1928. The surplus for the fiscal year, ended Apr. 30, 1927, was $91,846.26. Total cash receipts were $13,-021,244.52 including $600,000 of liquor profit, and the total actual Expenditures, $12,929,398.26. The Public Debt of the Province, Feb. 1, 1928, was $58,400,152.20, of which $24,509,349.89 was self-sustaining, and the net Debt was $33,890,802.31. The *per capita* gross Debt was $71.13 and the *per capita* net Debt, $41.27. Saskatchewan still occupied the fourth lowest position with respect to both gross and net *per capita* Debt among the Provinces. The main item of Expenditure continued to be developmental services which increased from 73.86 per cent. in 1925-26, to 74.53 per cent. in 1926-27. Education formed nearly one-half of this class of expenditure and about one-third of the whole Expenditures of the Government. Other expenditures were: Administrative, 4.21 per cent.; Legislative, 1.64 per cent.; Protective, 14.37 per cent.; Miscellaneous, 5.24 per cent.

The sum of $215,000 was being provided for Saskatchewan's share of the Old Age Pension scheme under the 50-50 basis of the Federal Law.

Though the Spring of 1927 was late and wet and seeding delayed in some districts, the crops made good progress during the Summer but later early frost in some districts, rust and hail losses in others, cut down the total crop and in many sections the yields were disappointing. In some areas, where for several years crops had been poor and conditions difficult, the crop was excellent in yield and grade. The total value of the 1927 crop was estimated at $310,000,000, and the total agricultural production, $478,000,000, as against $472,000,000 in 1926.

In other industries than agriculture the year was an active one, building, especially in larger centres, was greater in value than in many years. Flour mills and packing plants had a busy year. Further deposits of lignite coal were opened. The briquetting plant at Bienfait was sold to the reorganized Dominion Western Collieries which had undertaken to expend $500,000 in rebuilding and enlarging it. The famous Flin Flon (copper-zinc-gold area) mine was referred to as an instance in connection with activity in Northern Saskatchewan. The Treasurer reminded the Legislature that as a large portion of the Flin Flon mine was within the Provincial boundaries—although the main shaft was on the Manitoba side—it would be an impetus and a benefit in development.

One reason besides Old Age Pensions for the estimated increased Expenditures was found in the Government's decision to abolish the fee system of paying the sheriffs and their staffs and putting them on a straight salary basis which would account for $200,000. Highways cost would be $400,000 more. Provision was also made for the activities of the newly created Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. There were two or three estimated increases in Revenue, one of $200,000 from Sheriffs' offices, which would offset salaries, and the gasoline tax estimated at $600,000. Imposition of the latter had been received with general approval, something unusual with regard to a new tax. Imposition of a new tax was, however, somewhat unusual in Saskatchewan; in fact, since 1921 there had been substantial reductions. The total 1928 levies on lands for Provincial purposes plus gasoline tax would be less than reversion to the 1918 scale of land taxes without the gasoline tax.

During the year maturing Provincial debentures totalled $3,815,540 of which $2,065,540 were paid off, the balance being refunded. Total redemptions by sinking funds of Provincial securities, amounted to more than $8,000,000 to date. Three issues of 30-year debentures for refunding and current capital requirements were made June 1, Sept. 15, Nov. 15, 1927, respectively, totalling $4,637,300. The first two bore interest at 4½ per cent., but the third only 4 per cent. and sold for 91.652. Saskatchewan was the first Province to sell a 4 per cent. issue since the War. In a reference to the Farm Loan Board work Mr. Patterson said that interest rate on redeemable farm loan debentures had been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The Budget Debate closed Mar. 2, 1928, *The Leader* report (Mar. 3), stating that Dr. C. E. Tran, Progressive Leader, and E. S. Whatley (Prog., Kindersley) voted with the Government. The Conservative group of four, one Independent and two Progressives, voted against the Government.

In closing the Debate on the Budget, Mar. 2, 1928, Premier and Minister of Education J. G. Gardiner paid some attention in his opening remarks to the Budget Address of the Hon. W. J. Patterson and the favourable showing therein revealed for the Province and, proceeding, dealt with matters relating to Education. He said in part:

When we look at education, we will note that the increase has been a gradual one. In 1919, our present system of school grants was passed by the Legislature. In that year, education cost us $1,400,000, (the greater part being school grants) and in the year 1926-27, apart from the University grant, we spent $3,347,000. We more than doubled our expenditure on education in the year 1927, as compared with 1919. . . .

So far as expenditure on Secondary Education is concerned there is no material increase, but provision will be made for the Winter High Schools. . . Our position is this: We consider the case for the Winter High Schools not proven. They are in the experimental stage. They have never been tried by anyone else, but we propose to try them out, and we have made them optional. We do not propose in the first year to take this system and replace another system with it; but we do expect to go into districts where conditions are favourable and into some districts where conditions are not quite so favourable, and try to get a number of Winter High Schools started. If successful in getting schools started, we will try them out.

Hydro Power Development. The importance of the Treasurer's reference to the Flin Flon project was disclosed subsequent to the Session when Premier Gardiner made a pronouncement regarding the first great hydro-electric development of the Province. The text of the Premier's announcement on this matter was given as follows: (*Public Service Monthly*, June, 1928).

The site of the development is at Island Falls on the Churchill river. These falls are situated 15 miles west of the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, and near the point where the Churchill river flows out of Saskatchewan into the Province of Manitoba.

Negotiations have been carried on for some time between the mining interests, the Province and the Dominion with respect to the granting of the necessary licence for the development of this power site.

It has been made a condition that one-sixth of all power developed shall be reserved for the public use in Saskatchewan, and that the price at which it is sold shall be as low a figure as is given to any other consumer for like use, at the same time and under similar conditions. The power reserved for Saskatchewan use is to be furnished as and when required.

Subject to the foregoing, the Dominion Water Power regulations are to apply. These regulations are most complete and afford ample protection to the public.

Any increased power development at this site brought about by storage facilities or otherwise, can only be produced subject to the consent and approval of the Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries for Saskatchewan.

A separate Dominion company will be organized by the mining interests to own and operate this power scheme, and the head office of this company will be in Saskatchewan.

The Government is pleased to make this very important announcement as it believes that this is going to be another far-reaching step towards the develop-

ment of Northern Saskatchewan. It will mean an early expenditure in the Province of several millions of dollars.

It is the first great hydro-electric development in Saskatchewan, and will be the nucleus of other great activities in the north. It will provide cheap power for mining interests in this Province. In addition, it is hoped that it will stimulate pulp and paper development. It is well known that the future of the pulp and paper industry in this Province lies in the Churchill river basin.

The development marks a further reason for railway construction into Northern Saskatchewan from Saskatchewan points.

There are many other power sites on the Churchill river immediatcly to the west of this site, capable of developing many times the amount of energy of the site in question. These sitcs, of course, are not involved in the present transaction.

It is, of course, already well known that a large portion of the mining company's holding lies within the Province of Saskatchewan.

Liquor Board. The Second Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Liquor Board covered thc fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927. A change in the Constitution of the Board was recorded when on Jan. 1, 1927, Mr. Arthur Wilson was appointed as a member and Secretary of the Board which had hitherto consisted of the Chairman only. A liquor store was opened at Kipling during the year, making the total 28, while 45 additional beer stores brought the number of stores selling beer only, up to 135. The Board's warehouse, and its beer store at Bracken suffered fire losses. Banquet permits totalling 319 were issued during the year, while permits to druggists, physicians, etc., numbered 243 as against 312 during the previous year. There was almost a 50 per cent. decrease in the number of Special Quantity Permits issued, the drop being from 16,065 to 8,068. Additional beer storages were opened at Battleford and Kerrobert, bringing the total number of beer storages to nine.

The Profit and Loss Account of the Board for the year ending Mar. 31, 1927, showed that the sum of $10,305,208.11 was realized from the sale of liquors. Purchases, freight, duty and marine insurance cost $7,940,530.44; store and warehouse expenses, $709,449.81 and $68,751.91, respectively; while $146,913.88 was charged to Administration and Supervision; and $80,649.16 to Enforcement expense. Profit carried to Balance Sheet was $2,114,866.64.

Provincial Secretary's Department. The Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed revenue collections of $2,533,076.93. Motor licences and fees contributed $1,510,262.59 of the total; corporation tax, $516,199.71; railway tax, $349,000; company fees, $35,123.25; peddler licences, $42,550.97; theatres, cinematographs and public hall licences, $36,549.50; and marriage licences, $19,674.00.

During the year 213 companies were incorporated with an authorized capital of $7,304,650, and 40 companies were authorized to increase their capital by $35,027,000. Six rural telephone companies increased their capital by $6,445. For 1926, insurance companies reported $18,130,951 in premiums, and general investments under the Provincial Corporations Taxation Act of $56,570,529. The investments did not include those in Saskatchewan Government or municipal issues which are exempted from taxation. Loan Companies in 1926 had general investments of $45,489,956.72, their Government and municipal investments being also exempted from taxation.

Registration of motor vehicles for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, were as follows: private vehicles, 92,640; trucks, 11,346; livery, 923; motor cycles, 179; dealers, 1,511.

Department of Public Works. The Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed an expenditure for general maintenance and upkeep of public buildings of $1,300,275, while for construction, chargeable to capital account, the expenditure was $377,097. The Battleford Mental Hospital had 851 patients and that at Weyburn, 916.

Prisoners received at Regina Jail were 1,334 and the daily average of inmates was 163.07. In the Prince Albert Jail a total of 1,149 was received and the daily average was 168.81. At the Industrial School for Boys, Regina, the average number in residence during the year was 57. The experiment of sending senior boys to the Collegiate Institute was quite successful. At the Home for the Infirm at Wolseley the average number in residence was 80.99. The Report contained several eulogistic references to the Hon. A. P. MacNab, for fifteen years Minister of Public Works and whose appointment to the Local Government Board was regarded as "well merited" and carried the best wishes of all members of the Public Works staff.

Telephones. The Statistical Review for 1927 stated that urban telephones numbered 36,677 and rural, 67,973, with 1,972 telephones in hamlets and villages not owned by but connected with the Government Department of Telephones, making an aggregate of 106,632 telephones in the Province. Considerable rebuilding of systems and extensions was carried out. A feature of the year was the development in long distance telephoning. On Nov. 1, 1927, a long distance line was completed between Regina and North Portal which was met by a line from Minneapolis thus giving direct connection between that City and Regina.

Department of Highways. During the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, the Department of Highways constructed 604.7 miles of highways, the largest mileage in any one year since the work was commenced. The amount expended on construction was $1,431,438, making a total expended on Provincial Highways since 1919 of $6,428,390. Total mileage was 2,605. Forty-seven ferry crossings were operated during the year and 812,144 units were carried.

Bureau of Child Protection: Mothers' Allowances. During the year 1927, 560 new applications for mothers' allowances were received, a decrease of 48 from the 1926 total. Of this number 322 were allowed as against 314 in the previous year. A total of 1,441 were assisted during the year, but 188 cancellations brought the total on the payroll at the end of the year down to 1,253, an increase of 134 over 1926. The total amount paid during 1927 was $343,975, an increase of $18,545, while the monthly average per family was $22.88. There were 5,045 children under 16 represented in the families assisted during the year. Of the allowances in force, Dec. 31, 1927, 1,007 were for widows, 217 for women with incapacitated husbands, 12 for widows or unmarried women taking care of orphans, and 17 were cases where the husband was in jail or penitentiary.

Local Government Board. The Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Local Government Board, bringing events down to October, 1927, was one of continued progress and improvement. Chairman S. P. Grosch, in his survey of the situation, remarked upon heavy reductions in debenture indebtedness. Annual current levy of 310 rural municipalities was for the most part sufficient to carry on; not a single rural municipality was near to the limit of its borrowing power so carefully had finances been managed. Favourable prices offered for municipal and school debentures during the year became more pronounced; and municipalities secured their capital funds at lower rates than in any previous stage of their existence.

Cities were authorized to issue debentures aggregating $1,184,020; towns, a total of $141,000. Thirty-four villages were permitted to raise a total of $107,929. Four applications from rural municipalities for a total of $35,000 were allowed; 273 applications from school districts were authorized for an aggregate of $1,719,880.

Some attention was paid to showing the benefits of the sinking fund system and examples given of some that were in a healthy state. Regina had $4,166,605 invested and at the end of the year only $2.82 in arrears was shown, being $1.92 overdue interest and 90 cents exchange. Saskatoon's investments totalled

$3,326,225 and all payments due its sinking fund, fully met. More than 50 per cent. of Regina's investment, and some $933,486 of Saskatoon's were in municipal school and rural telephone systems of the Province.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. The Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, showed that 328 applications for loans totalling $1,105,990 had been received during 1927, making a total of $35,266,662 since the Board began operations in 1917. Payments made by borrowers totalled over $900,000 and the Board was able to pay the Provincial Treasurer all interest due to Dec. 31, 1927, and repay all money advanced for the year for administration expenses. The revenue for the year covered all operating expenses and depreciation and left a surplus of $56,739.32. The two accounts, Real Estate Reserve and Surplus, aggregated $455,813.65. During the year, 57 additional farms came on the Board's hands, making a total of 336, almost entirely by transfer or foreclosure, following abandonment. Forty-five farms were sold during 1927. During the year 90 new loans were made and 80 loans were paid off.

In his Budget Speech, Feb. 24, 1928, Hon. W. J. Patterson said that advances to the Board during 1927 were a little less than $900,000 and the Board at that date had a capital indebtedness to the Government of slightly under $9,000,000. The Government had decided to extend the operations of the Board and in the estimates for the coming year had provided for capital advances totalling $1,000,000.

Bureau of Labour and Industries. The Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries showed that there were 650 manufacturing establishments in the Province in 1925. Capital invested totalled $31,607,896, employees numbered 4,405, and the net value of products was $15,739,692, an increase of $1,604,908 over the previous year. Immigration into the Province during 1926 totalled 19,816, as against 12,347 in 1925. The United States supplied 3,724 of the newcomers. There was a great increase in building construction, 893 buildings worth $10,289,700 being erected in 1926, compared with 564 costing $3,584,000 in 1925. The Natural Resources Division reported a mineral production in 1926 valued at $1,193,394. There were 56 coal mines in operation which employed an average of 470 men and produced 451,077 tons of coal valued at $819,805. The fur industry showed a slight decrease, the estimated amount paid to trappers for the 1926-27 season being $1,609,782. There were 42 fur farms in the Province in 1925. Commercial fisheries in 1926 had a total production worth $444,288.

During the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, the Employment Service maintained nine permanent offices throughout the Province. In all, 26,132 men were shipped in for harvest work. The Service made 64,478 placements during the year, there being 66,790 applicants and 82,952 vacancies reported. During 1926 Saskatchewan was the only Province in which no strikes or lockouts were reported.

Vital Statistics. Exclusive of stillbirths, there were 20,716 births registered in 1926, an increase of 134 over 1925. The birth rate per thousand was 25.2, an increase of .7. The illegitimate birth rate per thousand was 19.2 or 2.5 more than the previous year. Almost 70 per cent. of the fathers of children born during the year were farmers, while 36.5 per cent. of the fathers and 41.5 per cent. of the mothers were Canadian-born. The average number of children to each family registering a birth was 4.1. Fathers from British countries were 51.8 per cent. of the total, and mothers, 57 per cent. There were 5,438 marriages in 1926, an increase of 574. The marriage rate was 6.7 per thousand. For every thousand marriages, 8.5 divorces were granted, or 47 in all, an increase of 5. During the year 74 divorced persons were remarried. Deaths numbered 6,060, an increase of 532. Although the death rate increased by .6 to 7.4, it was still the lowest in the Dominion. Pneumonia and bronco-pneumonia caused 575 deaths, stillbirths, 556, heart diseases, 498, cancer, 387, tuberculosis, 382, influenza, 314. The total infant mortality, exclusive of stillbirths, under one year of age was 1,681, or 81.1 per 1,000 living births.

The Provincial Hospitals. In His Report for 1926 Dr. F. C. Middleton, Director, Division of Child Welfare and Hospital Management, Department of Public Health, stated that a total of $454,785.50 was spent in aid to hospitals during the year. There were 47 Government-aided hospitals, and 11 Red Cross outposts besides the Junior Red Cross Hospital at Regina. Union hospitals numbered 15. Total number of beds was 2,751, or one for every 298 of population. Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon each had a home for children, and the latter two had each a home for infants. There were also two homes for the aged.

At the Second Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Health Officials' Association in Regina, Oct. 28-29, 1927, officers elected were: President, Dr. H. C. Burroughs, Swift Current; Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Jackson, North Battleford; Secretary, R. H. Murray, Chief of Sanitation Division, Department of Public Health.

Agricultural Conditions and Organizations

In his Budget Speech, Feb. 24, 1928, the Provincial Treasurer noted peculiar conditions in the Spring of 1927. It was late, wet, and seeding greatly delayed, in some districts being nearly a month later than usual. July indications, however, were for a good crop. Early frosts in some districts, rust damage in others, and some severe hail losses considerably reduced the total crop. The Fall was stormy and there was considerable crop threshed in poor condition. An offset to this was that some districts which had not had good crops for several years, had excellent crops both in yield and grade in 1927. Still the grain production for 1927 was not so much under that of 1926 as might have been expected, and the total agricultural production was valued at $478,000,000 against $472,000,000 for 1926. Increased value of live stock production was largely responsible for the difference. Thus owing to the improved condition of agriculture in the Province generally, what would once have been considered a very ordinary crop had not been followed by any financial difficulty. On the contrary, the reports of all agencies concerned showed further progress in the industry.

Final estimate of acreage, yield, production and value, of field crops, 1927, as given in the Statistical Review follows:

Crop	Acreage	Yield	Production Bus.	Value
Wheat	12,979,279	16.4	212,860,000	$206,474,000
Oats	4,412,556	32.3	142,526,000	62,711,000
Barley	925,889	29.3	27,129,000	16,549,000
Flax	330,675	10.2	3,373,000	5,127,000
Rye	358,215	22.2	7,941,000	6,273,000
Mixed Grains	30,247	26.4	799,000	423,000
Peas	1,834	19.2	35,000	63,000
		Tons	Tons	
Hay and Clover	418,340	1.86	778,000	6,815,000
Alfalfa	6,862	2.42	17,000	220,000
Fodder Corn	15,759	4.38	69,000	552,000

		Cwts.	Cwts.	
Potatoes	44,143	87.2	3,489,000	3,464,000
Roots	3,329	99.9	333,000	366,000
Other Crops	60,297	....	.....	750,000

Total Estimated Value of Field Crops—$309,787,000.

The total acreage under cultivation was 26,589,832 which included 426,927 acres of pasture, 564,030 acres of new breaking and 6,011,450 of summerfallow.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF OTHER FARM PRODUCTS, 1927

Dairy Products	$19,527,150
Wool Clip	157,000
Game and Furs	1,610,000
Garden Products	2,300,000
Poultry and Products	9,846,000
Total Estimated Value	$33,440,150

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1927

Horses and Mules		1,168,314
Milch Cows	462,270	
Other Cattle	842,020	
All Cattle		1,304,290
Sheep		170,038
Swine		616,603
Total Number		3,259,245
Total Estimated Value of the Stock		$135,075,000

The grand total estimated value for field crops, live stock and other products was thus $478,302,150.

The number of poultry was as follows: turkeys, 360,629, geese, 137,054, ducks, 122,269, hens, 6,886,726.

Dairying for the year showed an output of 12,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, 17,500,000 of dairy butter, and 270,000 pounds of cheese.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.) was held in Regina, Nov. 15-22, 1927, with A. J. McPhail, President, in the chair. There was in evidence at the Meeting a feeling favourable to a compulsory wheat pooling under Provincial legislation according to a report in *The Leader*, Regina, Nov. 25. A resolution was passed acknowledging this and suggesting that the Saskatchewan Section, United Farmers of Canada, through its educational facilities, test the feeling among the farmers on this point. Grading was another prominent issue and a recommendation was adopted under which it was hoped to determine whether shipments of certain grades would command a premium in Europe over the general run of export wheat from Canada. It was decided that excess elevator charges for the crop season of 1926-27 should be returned to contract signers who patronized Pool elevators on a *pro rata* basis. The amount was $1,372,000.

The Report of the Directors which was the subject of much discussion during the Meeting was adopted including several new lines of policy. The Report showed 85,059 Wheat Pool contracts filed Nov. 1, 1927, and 38,972 contracts for coarse grains. Deliveries of all grades of wheat to the Pool in the crop year, 1926-27, were 119,488,976 bushels or 57.7 per cent. of the total Saskatchewan wheat crop and 32,890,645 bushels of coarse grains. Total payment on the Wheat crop was $1.42 per bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William. While this was 3 cents per bushel under the previous year, owing to the many unsatisfactory conditions of weather the Directors were satisfied that the value of the Pool had never been more clearly demonstrated. A total of 145 elevators was acquired during the year and 588 were operated all together handling a total of 80,110,047 bushels of all grains in addition to 10,000,000 of platform grain. Net profits of the Pool elevator system amounted to $539,941 and after meeting various charges, but without making deduction for possible Income tax payment,

a balance of $318,319 remained and was carried to reserve account. Following instructions from the last delegates' meeting the full deduction of 2 cents per bushel for acquiring handling facilities under the Growers' Contract was made. This amounted to $2,513,637.28 and brought the total deductions, since the inception of the Pool, to $6,205,898.76 which had been invested with the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. Full deduction of one per cent. as provided by the Growers' Contract for the purpose of creating a commercial reserve, was also made and totalled $1,600,136. That reserve at the close of the last season's operations amounted to $3,362,936. The Report noted that an offer to pay off the balance of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's purchase price, conditional upon a discount of 10 per cent., had been declined. This was a factor in the revolving suggested plan for repayment of the elevator deductions. Various suggestions were made as to organization throughout the districts and sub-districts, with a view to strengthening the membership and keeping in close touch with various activities.

A Committee of the Board had been appointed to co-operate with one from the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, to work out a plan whereby the latter might render even greater service in the distribution of good and registered seed. The Directors emphasized their view that the success of the Pool would continue only in proportion as the true spirit of co-operative effort was built up.

During the Meeting the Board of Directors was instructed to provide additional terminal facilities in preparation for moving the 1928 crop, the elevator system owned having been outgrown. At the banquet given by the Regina Board of Trade to the Pool delegates, Nov. 16, Premier J. G. Gardiner, who had returned from Eastern Canada, declared that among the business and financial men of that section of the country there was nothing but friendliness and sympathy for the Pool.

A. J. McPhail was re-elected President, and L. C. Brouillette, Landis, Vice-President.

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd. The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, was held at Saskatoon, Feb. 28 to Mar. 2, 1928, with President J. A. Stoneman of Saskatoon in the chair. In discussing the proposition for a compulsory wheat pool membership the President declared that the greatest menace was the farmer who failed to become a member of farmers' co-operative and educational organizations, which gave him the only economic protection he had in a highly organized age. He urged efforts to increase the membership from 30,000 to 40,000 during the year. The Directors' Report stated that as a result of a postcard ballot since the previous Convention, Saskatoon had been choosen as headquarters of the organization, and the Regina and Saskatoon offices, including the Trading Department, had been merged there.

Provision had been made for the creation of local and district councils with a view to co-ordinating the work of the local lodges. A research department had been created and was proving useful. Plans were under way with representatives from the Co-operative Stores, with a view to formation of a co-operative wholesale society. Organized effort of the Saskatchewan farmer had been largely responsible for the initiative of the Federal Government in undertaking completion of the Hudson Bay route.

During the Convention the proposal of a co-operative wholesale society was adopted, the idea being that the Trading Department should be severed from the parent organization, with a view to reorganizing it into a co-operative association as recommended in the Report of the Directors in reference to the co-operative wholesale society scheme.

A resolution was passed favouring legislation for compulsory marketing of wheat through the Pool if and when 75 per cent. of the farmers of the Province signed pool contracts. J. A. Stoneman was re-elected President, and G. H. Williams was elected Vice-President.

Mrs. George Hollis, Shaunavon was re-elected President of the Women's Section.

Saskatchewan Stock Breeders; Other Organizations. The Saskatchewan Livestock Association, which combines the various livestock associations of the Province, met in combined session at Regina, Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1928, as well as in separate sessions where each organization discussed its own particular problems. There was a lengthy discussion at the Horse Breeders' Association over the question of continuing to exhibit at the Chicago Fair. The view was expressed that the duty of Western breeders was to help to develop Canadian exhibitions rather than those of another land. It was agreed that the Provincial Department of Agriculture should be left free to continue its grant or not with respect to exhibits elsewhere, dependent upon what arrangements could be made with the Federal Government. Generally, it was held that the industry was on the up-grade and the outlook good. Officers elected for 1928 were; President, Hector Black, Belle Plaine; Vice-President, B. H. Moore, Rouleau; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Robertson, Regina.

The Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., a member of the Central Livestock Co-operative, with headquarters at St. Boniface, Manitoba, and closely associated with the United Farmers of Ontario and the Central Livestock Co-operative of South St. Paul, reported for the year 1927-28 a membership of over 10,000 with a marketable volume of live stock under contract, equal to 35 per cent. of the total live stock of the Province. For the year 1928 W. D. Mackay was President and R. Grant Thomson, Secretary.

The Swine Breeders' Association reported a successful year and excellent results from the tours of the sheep and swine cars over the two railway lines and under the auspices of the Association and various other bodies, with a view to selling good stock and getting the farmers interested in sheep and swine raising. Officers elected for 1928 were: President, C. M. Learmonth, Regina; Vice-President, J. L. O. de la Hey, Tuxford; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Robertson, Regina.

Reports presented at the Sheep Breeders' Association Convention showed an increase in domestic holdings, a decrease in the dog menace by reason of recent Provincial legislation and better prices for wool, the quality of which showed improvement. Officers elected: President, W. C. Heron, Huntoon; Vice-President, William Darnbrough, Laura; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Robertson, Regina.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies. The twenty-first Annual Convention of the Agricultural Societies Association was held in Saskatoon, Jan. 11-13, 1928. Resolutions were passed urging the Provincial Department of Highways and the municipalities to make provision to keep highways and main market roads open during the Winter; urging municipalities to appoint efficient inspectors to aid in fighting the weed menace; strongly supporting the Wheat Pool and the giving of every possible assistance to other co-operative marketing enterprises. Officers elected were: President, F. W. Townley-Smith, Lashburn; Vice-President, J. D. McFarlane, Carlea.

Hail Insurance. In presenting their 15th Annual Report at Moose Jaw on Mar. 6, 1928, the Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association stated that due to late seeding, early hail and frost, and rust, the 1927 crop had been rather disappointing and the work of their inspectors made more difficult. There were 138 municipalities under the operation of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act. The total insurance carried in 1927 was $29,589,090, representing 5,917,818 acres at $5 per acre. Claims numbering 7,593 were received, covering 1,307,710 acres of crop.

According to A. E. Fisher, Provincial Superintendent of Insurance, the 53 companies which were licensed to write hail insurance received in premiums, $4,563,988 for the year 1927, and paid claims totalling $3,129,966. The Municipal Hail Insurance Association received from taxes and seeded acreage levy, $1,501,064 and paid in awards, $1,497,208. Thus farmers paid a total of $6,065,052 for hail insurance and received $4,627,174 in claims. There were 56 storms in all, three very severe, and the year was an unfavourable one, the loss ratio of the companies being 68.57 per cent. of the premiums collected as against 77.24 per cent. in 1926 and 31.3 per cent. in 1925.

The Department of Education; Other Educational Affairs

The Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, was again a record of satisfactory progress and encouragement. Forty-six new school districts were erected, four disorganized and at the end of December, 1926, there were 4,721 in existence of which 4,693 were public and 28 separate school districts, six of the latter being Protestant separate school districts. Rural schools were kept in operation on an average 197.98 days and the average for all schools was 198.62 days, a further increase over 1925. The total enrolment of schools organized under the School Act was 205,962 and the percentage of attendance, 85.80. The sum of $1,905,014.95 was paid to these schools under the School Grants Act. In schools organized under the Secondary School Act, 7,442 pupils enrolled, while the total enrolment in high school grades of 12,297 showed an increase of 1,527 over the previous year. High schools and collegiate institutes received $209,155.88 under the Secondary Education Act and $32,194.95 for vocational education. Receipts of public and separate school districts were $14,958,014.11, an increase of $330,000, and expenditures equalled $14,789,956.18. Assets of all elementary school districts stood at $31,318,682.42, or $18,985,064.83 over liabilities. Total of debenture indebtedness was $10,902,891.69.

In 1926, 11,317 candidates wrote Grade Eight examinations and 10,950, high school examinations. Grade Eleven diplomas were obtained by 2,164 students, while 685 earned Grade Twelve diplomas, so that 2,849 qualified for admission to normal school. The increasing number of persons entering the teaching profession enabled the Department to put into effect some changes long contemplated. Third Class certificates were no longer issued by the Department, nor was standing given to Third Class teachers from outside the Province. Normal school sessions were increased from 33 to 38 weeks and the standard for pass raised to 50 per cent. on each paper.

Adult night schools were operated in 23 districts, 17 of which were rural. The Department intended to further extend this work. The report expressed satisfaction with the improvement in the hygiene of the school plant in its relation to the protection of the health of the school child, growing interest in this work on the part of the public being indicated. The campaign for diphtheria and smallpox immunization was vigorously carried out by the nurses. In all, 50,156 children were inspected, 21,673 showing no signs of remediable physical defect, while 12,665 were reported as having received treatment following the nurses' visits. Home calls numbered 2,460, an increase of 510.

The Outpost Correspondence School, for crippled children and those outside organized school districts, had a total enrolment of 190. There were 40 consolidated schools in operation with 124 rooms. Over 2,200 pupils were conveyed to and from these schools. All but two of the 76 applications for aid in the education of soldiers' dependent children were granted and most of these children were making the best of their opportunities.

The average salaries of teachers for the year were:—First Class: male, $1,174.96; female, $1,050; Second Class: male, $1,134.09; female, $1,025.31; Third Class: male, $1,038.48; female, $964.86.

Three teachers, Mr. Murdock Matheson, B.A., Miss Jean Dickson, B.A., and Miss E. Roxana Smith, B.A., were granted scholarships for the purpose of studying in France under the War Memorial Scholarships Act of 1920.

In September, 1927, it was officially announced that Dr. F. M. Quance, Principal, Regina Normal School, had been appointed by the Government Professor of Education at the new School of Education, University of Saskatchewan. Mr. George D. Ralston of the Regina Normal School staff was appointed its Principal. Dr. J. A. Snell, Superintendent of Schools in Saskatoon was appointed Principal of the Normal School there, in succession to Dr. J. S. Huff, who was appointed Principal of the new Normal School at Moose Jaw, opened Sept. 28, 1927, with nearly 500 teachers in training. This school was carried on in temporary premises pending erection of a new building for which Moose Jaw had given the Government the site.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. At the Annual Convocation, May 4, 1928, Chancellor Sir Frederick Haultain presented degrees or certificates to 155 scholars. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon H. M. Tory, D.Sc., head of the National Research Council; Professor A. H. R. Buller, Manitoba University; Most Rev. O. E. Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture and Duncan McColl, Superintendent of Education, Saskatchewan. The beautiful entrance gates to the University grounds erected in memory of University men who had given their lives in the Great War were dedicated by Rt. Rev. M. E. Lloyd, Bishop of Saskatchewan. President Dr. W. C. Murray in his annual address recalled that the Act establishing the University had been passed 21 years before. One of the most important decisions of the time was the making of the Agricultural College an integral part of the University, then an innovation in this country. In 1909 there were five professors and 70 students at the University; in 1928, 70 professors and 1,330 students in the regular courses and 1,235 in the short courses, a total of 2,575 students and 25,000 in the extension courses for men and women throughout the Province. The one faculty of 1909 had become eight and the one Theological College had become four Theological halls and five Junior Colleges. Later, in May, 1928, it was announced that the academic year of the University, beginning 1929, would be extended one month, Convocation taking place in June.

Regina College, Regina, had an enrolment in all departments during the 1927-28 session of 680. Bruce Irvine was appointed full-time Physical Director; Miss I. Robinson, B.Sc., Director of Home Economics; and Miss Norma Massey, B.A., teacher of Junior Latin. A central heating plant was erected and the Music and Arts building, to cost approximately $130,000, was in progress of erection during 1928. A new departure in the Music Department in 1928 was the establishment of a Summer course.

Fifteen students were enrolled during 1927-28 at **St. Chad's College, Regina.** At **Emmanuel College, Saskatoon,** Rev. Canon B. H. R. Haslam, M.A., Rector of St. James' Church, Saskatoon, was appointed Principal in place of Dr. T. W. Hallam, who went to the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont. The student enrolment was 44.

Educational Associations and Incidents. At the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association, opening on Feb. 22, 1928, at Saskatoon, a very large attendance was reported. Premier Gardiner, on the night of Feb. 22, addressed the Meeting explaining the adult community school plan which was largely intended to assist immigrants from Europe to learn the language, history and agricultural methods of the country of their adoption. The plan with that of the winter high schools was approved. The Association went on record against a proposition that the Department of Education should permit the teaching of foreign languages for at least half an hour a day in the public schools. A resolution for compulsory teaching of singing in the schools was adopted. J. Needham, Unity, was elected President, and W. F. Goulden, Ebenezeer, and Mrs. Ashley Walker, Regina, First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively.

Two Annual Meetings combined the joint Convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association and the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance at Saskatoon, Apr. 11-12, 1928, at which the former organization passed a resolution for revision of the present plan or the drafting of a new plan of superannuation for teachers. Inspector J. A. McLeod, Estevan, was elected President of the S. E. A., and A. Wilton, Moose Jaw, President of the Teachers' Alliance.

L'Association Catholique Franco-Canadienne de la Saskatchewan reported a year of activity. During 1927, 1,644 scholars and 110 schools participated in the Association's third annual French competition which proved very popular with teachers and pupils alike, and 1,103 diplomas and 832 prizes valued at about $2,000 were distributed. Officers for the year were: President, Raymond Denis, Vonda; 1st Vice-President, A. Marcotte, Ponteix; 2nd Vice-President, A. de Margerie, B.A., Prud'homme; General Secretary, le Commandeur J. E. Morrier, Prince Albert; General Treasurer, l'Abbé Charles Maillard, V.F., Gravelbourg; Chaplain General, Mgr. Z. H. Marois, V.G., Regina.

The Morning Leader of June 5, 1928, published a series of resolutions passed by the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church in Canada (meeting in Knox Church of that City) following a statement made by Premier Gardiner regarding the use of crucifixes in schools and in respect of French textbooks. One of the resolutions expressed the view that "adequate provision of time is made for religious instruction where trustees permit, through the setting aside of the last half hour of the school day for this purpose. It (the Conference) calls upon its ministers more largely to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented." Another was given as follows: "That this Conference welcomes the Premier's assurance that unobjectionable textbooks in French are being provided with all the speed possible in the circumstances, the hope being that they will be ready in the Autumn." The latter resolution had to do with points connected with the language of instruction in primary classes of certain schools.

Municipal Affairs. In the Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, a continued improvement in municipal tax collections and a corresponding decrease in tax levies was indicated. In 1927 there were 7 cities, 80 towns, 376 villages and 301 rural municipalities in the Province. Rural municipalities had increased their net cash surplusses from $296,000 in 1925 to over $1,000,000 in 1926; villages, from $94,000 to $158,000. In towns there was a reduction of $100,000 in current assets but this was offset by a reduction of $340,000 in current liabilities. Cities showed an increase in current assets of $335,000 as against an increase in total current liabilities of only $35,000.

Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities. There was a large attendance throughout and much earnest attention devoted to business at the 23rd Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities held in Moose Jaw, Mar. 7, 8, 9, 1928, with President G. H. Hummel, Nokomis, in the chair. J. J. Smith, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, in his tenth successive address to the Association's Annual Conventions, stated that the financial condition of the rural municipalities continued to materially improve. Their interest payments on ordinary bank loans in 1922 totalled $421,000 or $1,150 per day compared with $185,000 or about $500 a day in 1926—the latest figures available. In the Province as a whole 236 out of 301 municipalities had appointed chartered accountants to audit their books, an increase of 15 per cent. in the last three years.

Report of the Rural Municipalities Sanitorium Pool for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, showed that 219 co-operating municipalities had been assessed .138 of one mill realizing $88,127.96. Representatives of the Pool had attended the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League where proposals for extension of sanatoria facilities was unanimously endorsed, to which the Government subsequently agreed. The Convention of the Rural Municipalities passed a resolution that the Provincial Government be requested to provide capital expenditure and equipment costs of all necessary sanatoria buildings and contribute a grant of one dollar per patient per day toward support, the remainder of the upkeep to be taken care of by all urban and rural municipalities on some equitable basis. The idea was that all classes of tubercular patients should have free treatment at the public expense.

Among other resolutions passed by the Association were: that children of school age be examined, under law, at regular intervals, for the diagnosis of tuberculosis; opposing a proposed change from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, in the penalty day, in connection with municipal taxation and allowance of discount; giving right to councils to hold pound sales at any time convenient to them and not at the arbitrary time of 2 p.m.; instructing the Joint Committee on Soldier Settlement to do all possible to determine the legality of taxation of abandoned Soldier Settlement land, to bring them under the operation of the laws of the Province and, if necessary, to take a rest case to the courts; asking that rural municipalities be exempted from the Workmen's Compensation Act; requesting amendments to the Municipal Act so that municipalities should not be liable for hospital accounts of employees of railway companies or their families; proposing various steps for combating noxious weeds; urging that Saskatchewan be declared a "restricted

area" in the matter of bovine tuberculosis and that a survey of cattle be undertaken with a view to testing them for that disease; calling upon the Government or the transportation companies to assume responsibility for immigrants who become a charge upon municipalities; that the Legislature be asked to make provision for indigent and destitute people as a Provincial liability.

Officers re-elected were: President, G. H. Hummel, Nokomis; Vice-President, J. R. Near, Pinkham; Secretary, J. J. McGurran, Nokomis. During the sessions Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. George Spence, Minister of Highways and Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, delivered addresses.

Other Municipalities. The 23rd Annual Convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities (Urban) was opened in Moose Jaw, June 20, 1928. Among the resolutions passed were the following: Favouring abolition of the Public Revenue Tax forthwith; that women come under the poll tax regulations; that mothers receive an allowance immediately upon a husband being committed to jail, penitentiary or mental hospital; that allowances under the Mothers' Allowance Act be increased; that all Government buildings such as liquor stores and telephone offices used for any business of a commercial nature for gain be liable for municipal taxation; that cities may make grants in aid of erection, enlargement or improvement of art schools and art galleries and for the purchase of objects of art; endorsing the principle of municipal or government ownership and operation of all public utilities; favouring a Province-wide system of electrical power distribution; favouring the principle of state insurance and calling upon the Government to enact a state compensation law based upon the Ontario Act. Mayor James McAra of Regina was elected President in succession to Mayor J. A. Gregory, North Battleford, G. W. Norman, Saskatoon, was elected Vice-President and W. E. Hodge, Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Game Branch. The Report of the Game Branch for the year ended Apr. 30, 1927, showed total revenue from licences, permits and royalties as $99,454 for the seasons of 1926. There was more big game in 1926 than in any year since 1920, moose, elk, and deer being plentiful. Beaver and foxes were reported decreasing. The Whooping Crane, "one of the most interesting of all our North American birds," was reported as disappearing and "soon to be struck off the list of living birds."

The Premier and the Klan. A report appearing in *The Morning Leader*, Regina, June 2, 1928, of a meeting addressed by Premier Gardiner at Dysart quoted him as issuing a warning against the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the Province and as saying that "he would lose no opportunity to warn the people that he serves against the inroads of adventurers who were used by certain of the Opposition to the Government for political purposes." The same paper in its report, June 13, of a meeting held at Tisdale, quoted the Premier as again condemning the activities of the Klan, stating that it could do nothing but "create strife and discord in a country where harmony should prevail, and where equal rights should be granted to all." He denied the truth of reports that the Government was preparing to go to the country during the Summer of 1928.

Other Incidents. Appointments gazetted July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928, included: Sheriff Judicial District Moose Jaw, F. J. Vollmer; Members of Educational Council, Rev. Father G. Bradley, Regina, and J. Needham, Unity; Police Magistrate, J. Emile Lussier, Prince Albert; Censor under the Theatres and Cinematograph Act, W. E. Gladstone; Member of Board of Governors University of Saskatchewan, Hon. James McKay, K.C., Regina; Provincial Librarian and Archivist, W. F. Kerr; Assistant Deputy Attorney-General, M. Dingwall, Regina; Member of Public Health Council, Dr. Robert G. Ferguson; Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, T. M. Molloy; Game Commissioner, J. J. Stevenson; Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk, J. P. Runciman; Superintendent of Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances, E. Oliver; Secretary of Statistics, Robert W. Neely.

A Commission with P. M. Anderson, K.C., Regina, as Chairman, appointed by the Government to enquire into the operation of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act met in Regina, Apr. 3, 1928, for organization and other details.

The Morning Leader, Regina, Mar. 17, 1928, published a digest of the Annual Report for 1927 of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police showing that 4,205 cases of alleged crimes were investigated as compared with 5,267 for 1926. Reported stolen property recovered totalled $124,096 and $62,900 was not recovered. Prosecutions and convictions brought about by the activities of the Department resulted in fines and costs totalling $181,190 being paid into court.

At the Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Saskatchewan, held at Saskatoon, Mar. 14-15, 1928, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Saskatoon, Party leader in the Legislature, was again elected Provincial Leader of the Party, the choice being unanimous. It was decided to drop the hyphenated name and to adopt that of "The Conservative Association of Saskatchewan." F. R. MacMillan, Saskatoon, was elected President of the Association.

The Leader of July 8, 1927, reported that the Saskatchewan Progressive Association in Annual Meeting in Regina, had decided against changing its name to "United Farmers of Saskatchewan." C. E. Little, Ogema, was re-elected President. The same paper, on June 13, 1928, quoted Mr. Little as saying in a speech at Govan that the Progressives could have no relationship with either political party (Liberals or Conservatives) and would continue to fight their own battle.

A Canadian Press Despatch from Prince Albert dated Sept. 21, 1927, told of the destruction by fire of the Roman Catholic Mission on Lac La Plonge, 120 miles north of Big River. Some 88 Indian children were at the institution and nineteen of these and one nun perished. The nuns and other members of the staff worked heroically in their rescue efforts.

In June, 1927, *The Public Service Monthly* announced the appointment of Corporal H. Lett, of the Provincial Police, as Sergeant-At-Arms of the Legislative Assembly. He had a long and honourable career in the Imperial Army, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

A Commission appointed to enquire into power generating and distributing matters, held a number of meetings at various points under the chairmanship of L. A. Thornton, Regina. Anticipating legislation in the matter of power supply and distribution was passed during the 1928 Session of the Legislature.

Fifty-seven members of the Legislature had a unique experience on Feb. 29, 1928, when they made a journey to Moose Jaw where they were the guests of the City and a number of organizations for the day, the ceremonies concluding with a banquet at night.

The Public Service Monthly, June, 1928, announced that the General Motors of Canada, Ltd., had decided to erect a one million dollar manufacturing and assembling plant in Regina. The purchase of a site for the plant and arrangements with the city as to assessment were recorded. It was intended that the establishment should be ready to commence operations Dec. 1, 1928, and that its capacity should be 150 cars a day.

Province of Saskatchewan

Lieutenant-Governor ..... Hon. W. H. Newlands

The Gardiner Ministry (Liberal)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Education ..... Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Provincial Secretary, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Publications and King's Printer's Office ..... Hon. S. J. Latta
Minister of Agriculture and Minister in charge of Child Welfare Act ... Hon. C. M. Hamilton
Attorney-General ..... Hon. T. C. Davis
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Health ..... Hon. J. M. Uhrich
Minister of Telephones and Provincial Treasurer ..... Hon. W. J. Patterson
Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries and Minister of Highways ... Hon. George Spence

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. Walter G. Robinson

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council.....J. W. McLeod
Deputy Attorney-General.....A. L. Geddes, K.C.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies..J. W. McLeod
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....A. Perring Taylor
Provincial Auditor.....G. L. Hopkins
Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commission.....A. E. Fisher
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....F. H. Auld
Deputy Minister of Education.....A. H. Ball
Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.....T. M. Molloy
Commissioner of Publications.....W. F. Kerr
Deputy Minister of Telephones.....W. Warren
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....J. J. Smith
Saskatchewan Assessment Commission.....Murdo Cameron
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....J. M. Smith
Chairman of the Local Government Board.....S. P. Grosch
Deputy Minister of Highways.....H. S. Carpenter
King's Printer.....J. W. Reid
Deputy Minister of Public Health (acting).....Dr. F. C. Middleton
Legislative Counsel.....J. P. Runciman
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....G. A. Mantle
Civil Service Commissioner.....P. G. Ward
Commissioner of Child Protection.....F. J. Reynolds
Provincial Librarian.....W. F. Kerr
Chairman of the Liquor Board.....W. W. Amos

E. W. Kneeland, esq.
President
Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 1927-28

Hon. R. G. Reid
Provincial Treasurer
Province of Alberta

Hon. George Spence
Minister of Highways, Railways,
Labour and Industries
Province of Saskatchewan

Hon. T. C. Davis
Attorney-General
Appointed Dec. 8, 1927
Province of Saskatchewan

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Second Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly

The 2nd Session of the 6th Legislative Assembly of Alberta opened on Feb. 2, 1928, and was prorogued on Mar. 21. At prorogation, Lieutenant-Governor Egbert gave Royal assent to eighty-one Bills.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the Dominion-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa in November, 1927, and stated that "besides advocating the necessity for a National Coal Policy, my Ministers took occasion to urge upon the Dominion Government the inadequacy of the financial contributions now made by the Dominion to the Provinces, having regard to the rapidly increasing responsibilities of Provincial Governments." (U. F. A., Feb. 9, 1928). He announced that the Government proposed at an early date to invite representatives of industry to a conference to consider what means might be taken to encourage industrial development within the Province. He referred to the offers received for railways owned by the Provincial Government and expressed gratification at the decision of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners regarding freight rates on grain and flour both eastward and westward. He further announced that negotiations for the return to the Province of its natural resources would be continued with the Dominion Government.

The Debate on the Address opened on Feb. 3 and closed on Feb. 13, there being seven days of actual debating. Its adoption was moved by D. C. Breton (U. F. A., Leduc), and seconded by R. M. McCool (U. F. A., Cochrane). "The Canadian people pay out annually close upon one hundred million dollars for fuel and its transportation over American railways," said Mr. Breton in touching on the coal question. "To turn that sum into Canadian channels would be a splendid achievement in the field of national policy." Mr. McCool paid special attention to Provincial highways and expressed approval of the Government policy of devoting more attention to secondary roads in the future.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, criticized the Government for its inactivity in the matter of power development and said that while the Government was sitting idle two big power corporations, one gas and one electric, were engaged in tying up power franchises throughout the Province. He asserted that his objective in that matter would be to make power available to every farm home. He demanded an investigation of the Provincial Health Department; criticized the finding of the Dominion Railway Board on the cost of carrying coal and closed by moving an amendment regretting

that the Government had given no intention of introducing a Bill to bring the Federal Old Age Pensions Act of 1927 into force in Alberta. The Speaker ruled the Shaw amendment out of order on the ground that there was already a motion on the order paper on that subject. Mr. Shaw appealed from the Speaker's ruling, but the Speaker was sustained by 46 to 6, the six Liberals voting alone.

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, demanded that the Government take a clear cut stand in favour of Federal assistance to cover any excess cost, if excess cost could be proved, of the transportation eastward of Alberta coal. He urged a special investigation of unemployment and suggested a system of Government labour exchanges and a plan for the construction of public works during the months when unemployment was at its worst. He emphasized the value of the home market and urged the necessity of a tariff to preserve the national entity of Canada. With regard to transportation he asked if it were not fair and just that the transportation burden of the Province should, if necessary, be borne by the nation.

Fred J. White, Labour Leader, deplored the decision of the Government not to bring in an Old Age Pension Act at once, and directed attention to the seriousness of the situation with regard to hydro-electric power when thirty-two franchises had been taken up, eighteen by the Calgary Power Company and fourteen by other corporations. He pressed for the adoption of the eight-hour day and the minimum wage and other labour measures formulated at the 1919 Labour Conference.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Prime Minister, dealt with the Dominion-Provincial Conference, stating that he had welcomed the Conference as an opportunity to present the case for the Provincial railways. As Ontario and Quebec had always sought some compensating advantages whenever it was suggested to grant Alberta its resources, said the Premier, the Alberta Government had not placed that subject on the *agenda* of the Conference. Nevertheless, Premiers Taschereau and Ferguson had brought it up in a very fine way and signified their willingness to acquiesce in the transfer and also to continue subsidies in *lieu* of lands alienated. Mr. Brownlee directed attention to the taxation difficulties of the Province and said that the *ratio* of Federal subsidies had not kept pace with the demands upon Provincial finances, citing as an example that if old age pensions were adopted in the Province they would throw a burden on Alberta equal to one-third of its total Federal subsidies. He expressed doubt of the wisdom of embarking on a twenty-five to fifty million dollars road policy, and said that since 1905, $30,772,275 had been spent on roads, $15,759,052 from capital account, $8,910,387 from income account, and $6,102,287 in interest. Of the total amount ten million had been spent in the last three years. Regarding the hydro situation Mr. Brownlee said it was premature to undertake a proposition like the Spray Lakes, but added that

the Government insisted that the Province should have a licence with regard to Spray Lakes independently of the expression of present opinion. He denied that the certification of miners had caused serious loss to operators and said that the numbers who had sat in at the examinations for certificates were 8,201. Seven hundred and twenty-seven had failed. Certificates granted were 7,474 compared to 6,464 in 1926.

Two debates took place on the subject of representation during the Session, both at the instance of the Conservative Leader. On Mar. 14, Mr. McGillivray moved a resolution declaring that the Government should "bring down all necessary legislation to provide for one system of voting at Provincial Elections all over the Province." The Conservative resolution was supported by J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, but was opposed by Fred J. White, Labour Leader. It was voted down by 43 to 10, Liberals and Conservatives voting solidly for it while Farmer and Labour members all voted against. On Mar. 16, Mr. McGillivray moved a second resolution proposing that the Government should bring forward a redistribution scheme at the next Session of the House. To this resolution, J. T. Shaw moved an amendment for the appointment of an independent commission to draft a redistribution scheme. The Shaw amendment was defeated by 40 to 7, while the McGillivray motion was declared lost on division.

A resolution introduced by Fred J. White (Lab., Calgary), expressing the view that in the revision of the School Act during the next year the Government should carefully survey the question of cadet training and consider a provision that the time allowed for physical training must be given over entirely to that purpose, caused an extended debate but was ultimately carried by 34 to 16. Party lines were disregarded in this division.

The amendments to the House rules prepared by a Committee at the previous Session were adopted with slight changes. A motion to strike out the forty-minute limit on speeches was lost.

A group of nine Bills passed during the Session dealt with town planning, municipal organization and related topics. The Town Planning Bill provided for setting up a "town and rural planning advisory board" of three or more members. The Board was given wide powers. Amendments were made to the Election Districts Act; to the Pipe Line Act; to the Improvement Districts Act; to the Town Act with regard to elections, assessment, and protection against floods; to the Village Act providing for summer villages and other matters; and to the Municipal District Act.

The Municipal Hospitals Act was amended to restore the old provision that two-thirds of the persons voting must be in favour of the addition of territory to an established district before the Minister can add such territory to the district, while an amendment to the Private Hospitals Act dealt with fees and provided for a return of births and deaths.

An Act was passed to establish "The Alberta Women's Bureau." The aims and objects of the Bureau included co-ordination of the activities of women's organizations, collection of statistics relating to the occupations of women, and the conduct of research work into any such matters.

Half a dozen Bills related to farm problems. The Provincial Farm Loan Board Bill gave the Provincial Government power to take advantage of the Federal Farm Canadian Loan Act of 1927. Another measure made provision for superintendence of co-operative marketing associations and co-operative societies by a supervisor to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Other Acts dealt with the improvement of stock breeding, noxious weeds and bee diseases.

Civil status was affected by five Bills which received Royal assent. Three of them grew out of the conference of commissioners on uniformity of legislation in Canada and dealt respectively with the devolution of real property, the distribution of estates of intestates, and legitimation of children by subsequent marriage. The Provincial Act did not accept the proposed uniform Act regarding distribution of estates of intestates in all regards. An amendment to the Domestic Relations Act provided for an appeal in the case of protection orders and allowed another person to apply on behalf of the wife for a summons against the husband in the event of non-payment of the sum fixed by the protection order. The Act regarding children of unmarried parents was amended to provide that the woman or the putative father might be examined as to his or her means.

Several debates took place in the Assembly with regard to a Bill providing for the sterilization of inmates of mental hospitals. The Bill provided that whenever it was found that a patient was fit for discharge he or she should be examined by a Board created for the purpose, comprised of four people, two chosen by the Senate of the University and the Council of the College of Physicians, being medical men, and two non-medical practitioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. After examination the Board would give its finding in writing and if a surgical operation were ordered it would be subject to the consent of the patient, if capable of giving the same, or of husband or wife, parent or guardian, if the patient were unable to give personal consent; and if unmarried without relations, the consent might be given by the Minister. The finding of the Board must under the Act be unanimous. On the third reading of the Bill two amendments were moved, one being the six-months' hoist, which was defeated by 30 to 11. A second amendment to enlarge the Board and to provide that two members should be women doctors was defeated without a vote, the third reading being carried by 31 to 11. Both divisions disregarded party lines.

Three Acts of the Session dealt with discipline in the professions. The legal profession and the medical profession were each the subject of a separate Bill,

while a third measure set up a professional discipline board with disciplinary powers over any profession or calling which had no disciplinary powers of its own, and with disciplinary powers after reference to the governing body of any profession or calling which had disciplinary powers of its own. The last-named Bill permitted an appeal to the professional discipline board by any person who had been disciplined by his own profession or calling for conduct which involved no moral turpitude.

Three legislative measures related to vehicles and accidents. An amendment to the Public Vehicles Act made insurance compulsory upon the owner of a public or freight vehicle, while the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act was amended to facilitate the work of maintenance. The Fatal Accidents Act was amended to provide that in assessing damages in any action brought under the Act any sum paid or payable under any contract of assurance should not be taken into account.

During the year the Provincial Government had been negotiating with the Dominion Government with regard to the transfer of the police work of the Province to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These negotiations were not completed up to the end of June, 1928, but the Legislature passed an Act conferring Provincial powers upon the R. C. M. P. in the event of an agreement being entered into for the policing of the Province by that service.

The Game Act was amended to establish a closed season for bear hunting, to permit the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to introduce reciprocity into the tariff of fees for non-residents from other parts of Canada, and in other regards.

A private Bill was introduced into the Legislature to authorize a corporation to construct and operate six trackways or roadways of concrete or other similar materials in various parts of the Province. The measure, which caused much discussion, was opposed by the Prime Minister but was not made a party measure. It was defeated by 29 to 25.

Soldiers' problems were brought before the Legislature by Col. C. Y. Weaver (Cons., Edmonton) in a resolution asking the Government at the Session then in progress to enact a Bill providing assistance for the education of dependent children of ex-service men disabled or killed in active service. An amendment, supported by the Government and by the Labour Party, which provided for consideration of the proposal in the interval before the next Session of the Legislature, was carried.

The Government introduced a measure to make a number of changes in the Debt Adjustment Act, but owing to opposition within and without the Legislature, the Bill was dropped.

During the year 1927 Premier Brownlee made a visit to the United Kingdom and delivered addresses in a number of Canadian cities. He was in London, England, in July, 1927, when he looked into questions affecting finance and immigration. At the end of August he spoke at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and urged the desirability of developing the Ontario market for Alberta coal. He addressed the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver in September; spoke in connection with his British trip at Edmonton and Lethbridge in the same month; foreshadowed the development of co-operative purchasing at Wembley, Alberta, in October; addressed the Women's Canadian Clubs of Edmonton and Toronto and the Canadian Club of the latter City later in that month and in November. On Dec. 8 he gave an interview defending the working of the Debt Adjustment Act, replying to charges made by A. B. Hogg of Lethbridge.

Policy as to power development was discussed in relation to amendments to the Public Utilities Act and in connection with a Bill to incorporate the Northern Alberta Power Company. The main amendment to the Public Utilities Act provided that no franchise should be granted by a municipality unless the franchise contained a provision that it is to have no force as against His Majesty in the right of the Province. In discussing this Bill on Mar. 20 the Prime Minister stated that as the railway and telephone

situation in Alberta had greatly improved, the time was becoming more opportune to consider whether the Province itself might not be in a position to carry out its own power development. He announced that in order to protect the rights of the people of the Province the Government had applied to the Federal authorities for control of the right of development of two other water-power sites in addition to Spray Lakes.* These were on the Ghost River site. The Calgary Power Company, he said, had applied for rights to develop power at the last-mentioned site and the Premier made it clear that in the opinion of the Government the whole matter should come under Provincial jurisdiction. The Ghost River site, he said, was not an economical one if the Spray Lakes were to be developed, and he intended to take up the whole matter in Ottawa where he would meet the Minister of the Interior and the Directors and Managers of the Calgary Power Company.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, agreed with the Premier that the control of the franchise situation was desirable. He added that it might be well to investigate the power question to see if the farmers could hope for power assistance in their farm work.

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, opposed the Government entering into industrial enterprises in competition with private citizens. It was the second time in two Sessions that it had been hinted that the Province might embark on hydro-electric development. "The Government," said Mr. McGillivray, "should not enter into such a scheme without giving the Legislature an opportunity of expressing its views. The Government do not seem to be getting out of the railway business with the enormous burdens which they entailed on the people of the Province, and they should not be too ready to flirt with the gigantic hydro-electric development scheme."

Fred J. White (Lab., Calgary) supported the attitude of the Prime Minister. The Bill was carried without amendment.

The Bill to incorporate the Northern Alberta Power Company proposed to give the Company exclusive rights to distribute, supply, sell and deal in electricity for power, light, heat or any other purpose within an area extending from Coalspur to Mountain Park. The Bill provided for a fifty-year franchise but was amended to reduce the period to fifteen years, while another amendment gave the Government power to take over the enterprise at a fair valuation.

On Apr. 13 it was announced by Hon. Charles Stewart at Ottawa that the water-power at the junction of the Bow with the Ghost River had been leased to the Calgary Power Company with the consent of Premier Brownlee.

Old Age Pensions was the subject of a debate in the Assembly on Feb. 20 and 21. Premier Brownlee brought forward a resolution declaring that whereas at the Dominion-Provincial Conference

*NOTE.—See Section on Industries and Commerce.

representatives of various Provinces had urged reconsideration of the existing old age pensions legislation to the end that the Dominion might assume the whole or a larger share of the financial responsibility, therefore, consideration of the Old Age Pension Bill by the Legislature should be deferred until the next Session. Mr. Brownlee based his resolution on financial grounds. An amendment was moved by C. L. Gibbs (Lab., Edmonton) proposing that while representations to the Dominion Government for the assumption of a larger share of the financial responsibility should be continued, nevertheless, an Old Age Pension Bill should be introduced at the present Session of the Legislature "thereby assisting the aged and needy persons of this Province during the period of further negotiations." Both Liberal and Conservative Leaders supported the amendment which, however, was defeated on division by 34 to 16. The motion of the Prime Minister was then carried by 36 to 15. Donald Cameron (Prog., Innisfail), who voted for the amendment, cast his vote with the Government on the second division.

During the Session, at the instance of Fred J. White (Lab., Calgary) the Legislature directed the Minister of Health to conduct an investigation into the question of state medicine. The enquiry was to be departmental.

The Budget and Other Finances. Hon. R. G. Reid, Treasurer of the Province, delivered his Budget Speech on Feb. 24. After calling attention to improvements in general conditions throughout the Province in recent years, he referred to the change in the end of the Provincial fiscal year from Dec. 31 to Mar. 31. *Interim* Public Accounts, he stated, were being prepared for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1927, and final Accounts for the period ended Mar. 31, 1928, would be placed before the Legislature at the next Session. The *interim* Public Accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, said the Provincial Treasurer, showed a deficit of $215,980, as compared with an estimated Surplus of $26,178. Revenue on Income account for 1927 was $12,263,400 against an estimated Revenue of $12,501,046. Expenditure had amounted to $12,479,380 compared with an estimate of $12,474,868.

Dealing with the Public Debt, Mr. Reid said that 1927 had witnessed a continuance of the downward trend of interest rates, that the average cost of permanent borrowings during the year had been at the rate of 4.72 per cent., and had varied from 4.87 to 4.49 per cent., the lowest figure being on the last issue towards the close of the year. He predicted an average borrowing rate during 1928-29 of 4.25 per cent. The total borrowings during 1927 amounted to $9,664,500, of which $5,239,500, together with sinking funds applicable thereto, was for refunding $5,500,000 debentures of the Province maturing on July 1, 1927, and $107,197 for the purchase of £23,192, Nov. 1, 1943, registered stock which had been cancelled. The total net bonded Debt as at Dec. 31, 1927, amounted to $87,976,899, of which $66,032,949 was apportioned

to general Revenues and $21,943,949 to Telephones. The total net increase over the previous year was $3,507,292. As supplementary to the bonded Debt the Provincial Treasurer dealt with the sale of Alberta savings certificates. While the volume of business in these certificates during 1927 was second only to 1926, the net amount of deposits was smaller than any year since 1923. The net amount on deposit on Dec. 31, 1927, was $10,448,986, so that the total increase over the previous year amounted to only $339,938. The reduction in deposits, said Mr. Reid, was due almost entirely to the change in the interest rate from four and a half per cent. to four per cent., which took place on July 1, 1927.

Turning to the Estimates for 1928-29 the Provincial Treasurer called attention to an increase of $782,878. There was an increase in Public Debt charges of $189,248. There were increases also in the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Municipal Affairs, Provincial Secretary's Department, Public Health Department, Public Works Department, and Treasury Department, while there were decreases in the votes for the Executive Council, Legislature, the Attorney-General's Department and the Railways branch of the Railways and Telephones Department. On the revenue side, Mr. Reid estimated a net total increase over 1927 of $1,010,213. He anticipated capital requirements for 1928-29 of $7,854,930, while the ordinary Capital Receipts were estimated at $1,656,738. Among the receipts on Capital Account, he stated, would be one million and a half for the Lacombe and North Western Railway, and he placed the net requirements on Capital Account at $5,600,000 to be raised by way of loans.

Among the tabular statements presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Treasurer was one comparing estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1928 with the actual Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1927:

BUDGET AND FINANCE

Revenue	Estimated 1928-29	Actual 1927
Dominion of Canada	$2,373,942.20	$2,278,260.98
Agriculture Dept.	373,325.88	283,699.00
Attorney-General's Dept.	3,661,150.00	3,673,641.35
Education Dept.	240,610.00	229,011.16
Executive Council	290,575.00	131,472.53
Legislation	2,020.00	2,295.57
Municipal Affairs Dept.	1,772,000.00	1,616,908.14
Provincial Secretary's Dept.	3,521,425.00	3,120,786.60
Public Health Dept.	446,374.00	280,302.30
Public Works Dept.	88,800.00	69,779.75
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch)	500.00	364.95
Treasury Dept.	502,892.54	576,878.31
TOTAL	$13,273,614.62	$12,263,400.64

Expenditure	Estimated 1928-29	Actual 1927
Public Debt	$4,738,416.04	$4,549,167.13
Executive Council	339,945.00	352,228.37
Legislation	183,100.00	185,372.27
Agriculture Dept.	741,444.00	663,632.51
Attorney-General's Dept.	1,512,519.91	1,554,126.54
Education Dept.	2,315,495.00	2,220,376.22
Municipal Affairs Dept.	218,325.00	205,711.16
Provincial Secretary's Dept.	80,495.00	71,057.78
Public Health Dept.	1,258,441.00	1,054,260.75

Expenditure	Estimated 1928-29	Actual 1927
Public Works Dept.	1,598,037.00	1,329,783.81
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch)	38,116.25	66,150.59
Treasury Dept.	237,925.50	227,513.84
TOTAL	$13,262,259.70	$12,479,380.97

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, declared that the only solution of the financial problem of the Province was, first, to get out of the railway business, and secondly, to abandon the present *laissez faire* or "do nothing" attitude toward immigration and endeavour to get in more people. Mr. McGillivray said that the bonded indebtedness of the Province had grown from forty million in 1920 to $87,967,899 in 1927, while if the estimates were correct a further sum of $6,131,191 would be added to the bonded Debt during the coming fiscal year. Leaving out the years 1920 and 1921 the bonded debt of the Province had increased in six years by $30,513,224.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, dealt specially with expenditure on roads and declared that the Minister of Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson had in public speeches given the public a misleading impression when he had said that in three years the Province had expended $3,963,595 for road purposes as compared with $3,985,669 of total revenue from gasoline and auto licences in the same period. Mr. Shaw said Mr. McPherson had failed to indicate that out of the total figure given by him, $2,175,715 was for interest charges and only $1,787,878 had been actually expended on road construction and maintenance. Among the economies advocated by Mr. Shaw were the turning over of the Alberta Provincial Police duties to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at a saving of two hundred thousand dollars.

Premier Brownlee admitted that the Public Debt was growing more rapidly than he would like. He presented a summary of the items which made up the yearly increase. Railways, highways, irrigation, normal school, dormitories, each contributed its *quota* of fixed charges. As these things were considered essential for the service of the Province, no one could charge this growth as a fault of the Government. The Debate was closed on Mar. 8 in a brief reply by the Provincial Treasurer.

On Feb. 21, the Provincial Treasurer tabled the Report of the Advisory Committee on Taxation of which Dr. H. M. Tory was Chairman. The main recommendations of the Report were as follows:

(1) Imposition of a Provincial Income tax. (2) Increase in Gasoline tax from three to five cents a gallon. (3) Repeal of the Supplementary Revenue tax, and substitution of a Public Revenue Act. (4) Collection of all taxes on natural resources by the Provincial Government, if resources are returned to the Province. (5) Enforcement of Liquor Act provisions, taking over inspections carried on at present by Insurance branch inspectors and Neglected Children's Department officials by the Provincial Police if amalgamation with R. C. M. P. not carried out. (6) Continuation of Amusement, Wild Land and Unearned Increment taxes as at present. (7) Continuation of Motor Vehicles tax as at present. (8) Special licence for trucks used for mercantile purposes. (9) Imposition of property and business taxes in cities. (10) Creation of an appeal

board regarding equalization of taxation instead of hearing of appeals before a district court judge as at present. (11) New method of taxing grain elevators. (12) Increasing fee of transient traders or peddlers from $25 to $50.

Railways.* The railway problem again occupied an important position during the Session of the Legislative Assembly. The Government had received offers for three railways. That received for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific jointly was rejected; that received from the Canadian Pacific for the Lacombe and North Western Railway was accepted. An offer from the Canadian National for the Alberta and Great Waterways was still under negotiation at the close of the Session.

The main debate on the subject took place over the joint offer for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line with which was coupled the Canadian National offer for the Alberta and Great Waterways. The joint offer was tabled by the Government on Feb. 3, and was contained in a letter signed by Sir Henry Thornton on behalf of the Canadian National and by Mr. E. W. Beatty on behalf of the Canadian Pacific. The two Railways offered to assume jointly the principal and interest of the outstanding debenture stock of the Railway to the amount of seven million dollars and of the outstanding bonds of the Company to the amount of $2,420,000. Further, they offered to pay eight million dollars to the Province of Alberta for the capital stock of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway (including the Pembina branch) and the Central Canada Railway, it being specified that the purchase should include the assets of the Central Canada Express Company. The sum of eight million dollars, according to the offer, was to be payable in ten years with interest at four per cent. *per annum* commencing July 1, 1930, as to one million dollars of the purchase price and each year thereafter on an additional million dollars. The offer was conditional upon the properties purchased being exempted from taxation for ten years from July 1, 1928. The two Companies offered to agree to the construction of two specified branch lines within five years, but reserved decision on the question of a western outlet.

The Canadian National offer for the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway was outlined in correspondence tabled in the Assembly on Feb. 6. According to this correspondence, Sir Henry Thorton offered to take the road over at five million dollars if the Government would meet the fixed charges for the first two years, the C. N. R. to assume the fixed charges on one million for the second period of two years, on two million for the third period, and so on until the Company would become responsible for the interest on the full five million in the eleventh year.

Premier Brownlee moved the rejection of these two offers on Feb. 15 and in doing so reviewed the history of the situation. In his view the joint offer of the Railways for the E. D. & B. C. line meant that while the Companies would be paying the sum of $338,500 annually, the Government would still have to assume the interest on the capital stock amounting to $585,320 until 1930, after which it would be reduced by the amounts assumed by the Companies. He reminded the Assembly that during the last year if both the E. D. & B. C. and the A. & G. W. Railways were considered there had been an operating surplus of $270,000 and he asked what position the Province would be in by abandoning the railways showing such a surplus with a potential increase, for the doubtful benefit of escaping interest charges amounting to $338,500. Mr. Brownlee estimated the joint offer, when allowance was made for the postponement of interest charges, at an amount of about fifteen and a half million dollars for roads which were valued by the Provincial Department of Railways at approximately seventeen million dollars. The A. & G. W. offer from the Canadian National on a similar basis he estimated at a face value of $3,718,000 without relieving the Treasury of annual payments on certain portions of the stock. He added that a wire received since the correspondence had been tabled made it clear that at the end of the year the Company would assume the principal of the Railway's liabilities.

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* NOTE.—See Section: Transportation and Communication.

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, on the following day moved an amendment to the Premier's resolution declaring that the offers "be not accepted or rejected until an independent valuation of the said Railways are made" and also "that an independent valuation of the said Railways should be made." J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, supported the Government motion and stressed the advisability of the Canadian National Railways taking control of the system. He also thought that the terms of rates, service, operation, maintenance, and the coast outlet proposal should be fixed prior to sale. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. McGillivray's amendment was defeated by 45 to 3, Liberal and Labour members standing solidly with the Government.

On Mar. 21, the day on which the Assembly prorogued, Premier Brownlee read a telegram from Sir Henry Thornton stating that it was impossible to make a revised offer for the Alberta and Great Waterways.

The sale of the Lacombe and North Western Railway by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway was approved by the Assembly on Feb. 29. The agreement between the Government and the Company provided for the payment by the Company of $1,500,000. The Company also agreed to assume from the date of the transfer of the capital stock payment of bonds amounting to $273,700 and to complete the Railway to a point in the vicinity of Telfordville during 1929. The Government agreed to turn over the Railway to the Company free of all liabilities except those on the bonds. In addition to the legislation ratifying the sale the Assembly also passed a Bill to provide for acquiring the outstanding stock held in the Lacombe and North Western Railway Company by certain private owners. An Act to ratify the agreement between the C. P. R. and the Province of Alberta was also passed by the Federal Parliament at the Session of 1928.

During the discussion of the railway offers the Provincial Department of Railways tabled a report valuing the five lines concerned at $30,822,906.07, distributed as follows: E. D. & B. C., $14,574,969.78; Central Canada, $3,721,-768.31; Pembina Valley, $824,968.37; A. & G. W., $9,578,239.06; L. & N. W., $2,122,960.55.

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Railways the net operating income of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway in 1927 was $131,657.97. There was non-operating income of $39,573.79 and non-operating expenses, including interest, of $931,243.13, making net non-operating loss of $891,669.34 and net corporate loss, $760,011.37. For the Central Canada Railway the net operating loss was $89,458.55; the non-operating income, $4,043.12; non-operating expenses, including interest, $203,303.52; net non-operating loss, $199,260.40; and net corporate loss, $288,718.95. For the Pembina Valley Railway the net operating income was $634.55; non-operating income, $600; non-operating expenses, $1,882.97; net non-operating loss, $1,-282.97; and net corporate loss, $648.42. For the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway the net operating income was $6,507.28; non-operating income, $41,-779.25; non-operating expenses, including interest, $766,834.86; net non-operating loss, $725,055.61; net corporate loss, $718,548.33. For the Lacombe and North Western Railway the net operating income was $6,586.10; non-operating income, $5,637.06; non-operating expenses, including interest, $146,-215.71; net non-operating loss, $140,578.65; and net corporate loss, $133,992.55.

On Mar. 11, J. W. Frame (Lib., Athabaska) moved a resolution seconded by L. A. Giroux (Grouard), declaring that in the event of the sale of the A. & G. W., the Government insist on a provision that it be extended from its present terminus to the Athabaska River at Fort McMurray; or in the event of non-disposal, that provision be made by the Government for that extension in 1929. Premier Brownlee said that it would be premature to make any announcements regarding that subject just then, and on his request Mr. Frame withdrew his resolution.

Several other railway Bills were passed during the Session of the Legislature. One amended the Railway Act by adapting the procedure for expropriating land for public works to the expropriation of land for the purposes of railways which are owned or controlled by the Government. Three Bills amended the charter of the Central Canada Railway by providing for an extension of time, for the construction of certain branches, and for certain monetary advances.

Another Bill provided for the extension of the Grand Prairie branch of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, authority for which was confirmed by a Federal Act. The Pembina Valley Railway Act was also amended in certain financial particulars.

Natural Resources Question*; Privy Council Decisions. On Nov. 22, 1927, Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the Dominion Government, asked the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, given on Apr. 20, 1927, that Section 17 of the Alberta Act of 1905 was not in whole or in part *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. The Judicial Committee suggested that, as the decision of the Supreme Court was in favour of the Dominion, the matter should be allowed to stand over to give an opportunity for ascertaining whether some other party might not appeal. Up to the end of June, 1928, no appeal had been taken.

Two decisions affecting the constitutional powers of the Province of Alberta were rendered by the Privy Council in June, 1928. On June 12 their Lordships found the Alberta Mine Owners Tax Act of 1923 unconstitutional as being an attempt to impose indirect taxation. Two days later Premier Brownlee announced that legislation would be introduced in the Legislature at the next Session to endeavour to meet the objections raised by the Privy Council.

On June 19 the Privy Council held invalid the Alberta Act providing that where a person died intestate his property should go to the Provincial University.

By-elections. A By-election was held in Medicine Hat on May 1, 1928, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. C. S. Pingle. The result was the election of Hector Lang, Liberal. The other candidates were: J. J. Hendricks, Conservative; W. E. McCombs, Labour; and B. J. Bott, Independent. The U. F. A. did not put up a candidate but Premier Brownlee spoke in the interests of the Labour nominee. The results of the counts were as follows:

First: Bott, 290; Hendricks, 941; Lang, 1,351; McCombs, 810. Bott, eliminated.

Second choices went as follows: Hendricks, 45; Lang, 54; McCombs, 34; and third choices, on Bott's ballots to Hendrick, 3 and Lang, 1. On this count McCombs was eliminated.

Final count: Hendrick, 120; Lang, 198; second choices from McCombs ballots.

Final totals: Lang, 1,604; Hendricks, 1,109. Spoiled ballots, 196.

Liquor Control Board. The Alberta Liquor Control Board, in control of all Government liquor stores and the issuing of liquor permits, reported gross sales for 1927 totalling $4,858,849.48, with a net profit for the year of $2,038,622.53. A total of 183,550 permits were issued, bringing a revenue of $147,334.75. A total of 354 hotels had beer licences, as well as 48 clubs and 21 canteens in the Province. Beer comprised 92.63 per cent. of total sales of liquor, wines, 3.41 per cent., and spirituous liquors, 3.85 per cent., with alcohol .11 per cent. A total of 3,617,000 gallons of beer was sold by brewers. Seven local option plebiscites were held during the year, of which two registered in favour of sale of beer within the area concerned and five registered against it.

A Bill was passed to amend the Government Liquor Control Act in a number of particulars. Several amendments referred to plebiscites under the Act; another was intended to prevent the sale of "brandy chocolates" and similar confections; while another gave the Liquor Control Board power to regulate the sale of "canned heat" or similar substances. The most-debated amendment was that which limited sales direct by brewers.

Public Health. The Report of the Department of Public Health showed a reduction in the number of communicable diseases in 1927 as compared with 1926 from 14,780 to 5,343. There were in 1927, 1,275 cases of scarlet fever, 837 of chicken-pox, 235 of diptheria, 481 of small-pox, 336 of measles, 90 of tuber-

*NOTE.—See Federal Section, pages 54 and 56.

culosis, 74 of typhoid and 15 of cerebral spinal meningitis. The health inspector vaccinated 1,588 against small-pox and gave full treatment against diphtheria to 1,206.

The outstanding feature of the year's activities in the Public Health Nursing Branch was the Travelling Operative Clinic. Some 690 school boards requested this service and six municipal councils asked for it for their municipalities and assumed all financial liabilities. There were over one hundred requests for the services of the Travelling Child Welfare Clinic. In the schools, nurses examincd 11,376 children (including first and second inspections) and 7,492 were found to be with defects.

On Dec. 31, 1927, there were seventeen municipal hospitals in operation. During the year votes were taken at Stettler, Elk Point, and Vulcan, the votes being successful in all places except Stettler. At the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka there were at the end of the year 538 male and 416 female patients, while at the Provincial Mental Institute at Edmonton there were 208 patients.

The preliminary Report on Vital Statistics for 1927 showed birth registrations of 13,447, marriages, 4,617, and deaths, 4,958.

Public Works. The season of 1927 was, from the standpoint of road construction, one of the most unfavourable in many years. Nevertheless, contracts were awarded for the grading of 139.7 miles of main highways, of which approximately 119 miles were carried to completion. The total mileage of main highways which had been improved to standard sufficient to apply for the grant under the Canadian Highway Act of 1919 on Dec. 21, 1927, was: standard earth grade, 1,075.5 miles; first course gravel, 456.9 miles; second course gravel, 309.9 miles. The total amount expended on main highway construction in the year amounted to $851,674.64.

The Annual Report of the Department for 1927 stated that during that year there was spent on highway construction, including roads, bridges and ferries, $1,888,356.20, and on maintcnance, $353,045.49, a total of $2,241,401.69.

During the Session of 1928 there was much discussion as to whether the Government was spending as much on roads, bridges and ferries as it collected from the motor and gasoline taxes. On Mar. 7, Hon. O. L. McPherson, the Minister, tabled an audited statement of the Highways Accounts for 1924, 1925 and 1926, which gave the expenditure for construction and maintenance for the three years at $1,787,878.73 and the interest and sinking fund charges as $2,504,843.56. When Dominion subventions of $310,681.64 were deducted this left a total expenditure from Provincial funds of $4,292,722.29. On the other hand, the revenue under the Vehicles and Highways Act for the three years was $2,956,321.20, and from the gasoline vendor tax, $1,029,347.78 or a total of $3,985,668.98.

Telephones. The total revenue from all sources in 1927 was $3,504,-096.76, an increase over the previous year of $413,751.67. Total expenses, including interest, operating and maintenance charges, were $2,563,361.09. After setting aside $796,812.03 for depreciation and sinking fund there was a surplus of $138,923.64. The number of telephones in operation was 58,331. The Report recommended that the Province should make the City of Edmonton an offer for its municipal system.

Education. During 1927 fifty new school districts were erected in Alberta compared with thirty-nine in 1926. Four rural high schools were also created. The total enrolmcnt in all schools was 154,380. The number enrolled in elementary grades was 137,892 and in secondary grades, 16,488. Forty-nine per ccnt. of elementary grade pupils wcre girls and fifty-eight per cent. of secondary grade pupils were girls. A total of 3,095 left school at the age of fifteen, a gratifying decrease over previous years. The demand for secondary education continued to grow, especially in rural schools, wherc seventy per ccnt. of those in Grade 8 took the high school entrance cxamination compared with sixty-two per cent. in 1926.

Speaking before the Alberta School Trustees Association at Edmonton on Feb. 8, Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, advised the reorganization

of the present school system of Alberta and the adoption of a centralized system in its place. At the Alberta Educational Association Meeting in Calgary in April, 1928, Mr. Baker announced that it was intended to divide the Province into about six main educational districts, these in turn to be divided into sub-districts, each with a superintendent.

The Provincial Institution of Technology and Art had an enrolment of 1,715 students in 1927-28 as compared with 1,287 in 1926-27. A new building for gas tractors was erected during the year.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance on Apr. 9 chose H. D. Ainley of Edmonton as President for 1928.

University of Alberta. The eighteenth Convocation of the University of Alberta was held on May 15, 1928, when two hundred and two graduates, the largest class in the history of the institution, received their degrees. Henry Marshall Tory, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President of the University for twenty years, who retired to become permanent Chairman of the National Research Council of Canada, was presented with the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. A similar Degree was also conferred upon Hon. J. E. Brownlee. At the Alumni banquet it was announced that the Alumni Association Scholarship would henceforward be known as the Henry Marshall Tory Scholarship. A. E. Ottewell was appointed Registrar of the University. The enrolment for 1927-28 was 1,536.

The Annual Report of the University submitted to the Legislature gave the revenue for 1927 as $622,233.81 and the expenditure as $624,009.49. The University revenue is based primarily on fifty per cent. of the succession duties and twenty per cent. of the corporation tax.

On July 9, 1928, it was announced by Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, that Dr. R. C. Wallace, Professor of Geology at the University of Manitoba, had been appointed President to succeed Dr. Tory.

St. Stephen's College. This institution, which combined Alberta College South and Robertson Theological College, had a total registration in 1927-28 of forty-four. Twenty-eight of these were students certified by Presbyteries, taking Theology or pursuing University courses; eight were special students taking lectures and the same number were students taking B. D. courses. Seven students completed their courses during the term and received their diplomas, entitling them to receive ordination.

Catholic Colleges. The Alberta University Catholic College opened in October, 1927, with an enrolment of eighty-four University students and a total enrolment including day students of one hundred and six. Plans were being considered for building a college for women in connection with the present institution.

Edmonton Jesuit College had an enrolment of one hundred and twelve students for 1927-28. A drive for sixty thousand dollars was launched in the Spring of 1928 for the purpose of adding a new wing to the College building.

Other Colleges. Alberta College celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary during 1928, having been founded by Dr. T. C. Buchanan, Oct. 5, 1903, on a site donated by the pioneer missionary, Rev. George McDougall. A special anniversary campaign was started in 1928 to raise $25,000 to apply on the mortgage indebtedness of the new College erected in 1926. Dr. F. S. McCall, B.A., D.D., was Principal. The enrolment in 1927-28 was 1,800.

Concordia College of the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, with A. H. Schwermann as Principal, had an enrolment of 76 students during 1927-28, seven being girls. In September, 1927, a girls' dormitory was opened with accommodation for about twenty students. In June, 1928, the first nine students of the junior college department were graduated.

Labour Problems and Legislation. A number of Acts dealing with labour matters were passed during the 1928 Session of the Legislature. An Act respecting the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada gave the Dominion Government the power to deal with certain labour disputes, for example,

in the mining industry, mentioned in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as to which there might be some doubt as to the extent of the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in a number of particulars as a result of an investigation by a committee representative of employers, employees and the Legislative Assembly. It increased the rate of compensation but imposed certain conditions which limited the extent of the increases. Features of the Bill which caused much discussion were the inclusion of the running trades on the railways and the application of the Act to farm labourers and to retail shops and restaurants. The Conservative Leader opposed the inclusion of the running trades and retail shops and restaurants and some other features of the Bill. The Liberal Leader supported the Bill generally, but asked why it had been made optional insofar as it related to agriculture but compulsory as to the running trades. On the last day of the Session the Bill was amended to provide that it could not be applied to the agricultural industry without the consent of the employing farmer.

An amendment to the Building Trades Protection Act transferred inspection work to the Province. The Woodmen's Lien Act was amended to extend the lien to food supplied to a logging contractor and to make the lumber as well as the logs and timber subject to the lien. Another Bill passed provided that every coal-mine owner should give security for the payment of his employees' wages in a bond or other form of security equivalent to the total amount of wages payable in one month, unless the mine owner satisfied the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of his ability to pay wages and obtained a certificate of exemption.

The Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1927 covered 10,149 accidents, of which 59 proved fatal, 129 resulted in some permanent disability, and 9,961 were of a temporary nature. Compensation covering temporary disabilities totalling $371,787.03 was paid; $415,422.42 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents; and $106,770 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. Assessments levied together with those outstanding at the end of 1926 totalled $1,053,456.08. Of this amount $995,585.92 was collected, $42,839.79 was cancelled, leaving a balance of $15,030.37 unpaid at Dec. 31, 1927.

The Minimum Wage Board reported that five requests were received for permission to work female employees overtime during seasonal rush trade and all were granted. Permission was also granted to the merchants of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat to work their employees additional hours during the Christmas rush. In each case the employers were required to observe the provisions of the various orders of the Board relative to payment for overtime. Special rates were fixed for handicapped employees in three cases and one employer was granted permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than was permitted by the Regulations. A Court case was taken by the Board against a Beauty Parlour in Calgary. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate on the ground that it was a College in which students received training and not a place of business within the meaning of the Act. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court which sustained the decision of the Magistrate. To meet this case the Minimum Wage Act was amended to make it applicable to colleges where instruction was given and at the same time the work of the students revenue-producing.

No application was received in 1927 for the establishment of a board in any dispute under the Provincial Labour Disputes Act, though there were reported five disputes of a minor nature.

Municipal Affairs. Total land assessments in the Province of Alberta in 1927, according to information supplied by the Department of Municipal Affairs, was $508,426,410. It was divided as follows: cities, $74,056,120; towns, $11,769,026; villages, $6,318,873; organized rural municipal districts, $353,924,067; unorganized improvement districts, $62,358,324. The assessed value of buildings and improvements was $80,588,672, distributed as follows: cities, $60,258,306; towns, $12,271,980; villages, $3,407,911; organized rural municipal districts, $4,650,475.

The accounts of the Telephone Department of the City of Edmonton showed a surplus of $120,303.31 for the calendar year 1927. Net revenue from phone rentals was $462,925.57 and from other sources, $20,559.93. Cost of maintenance was, $77,739.81, operating cost, $76,814.46 and capital charges, $208,627.92. This last item included $27,500 for depreciation. The Province made an offer to the City to buy the municipal Telephones, but the offer had not been accepted up to June 30, 1928.

The Calgary City Council on May 17, 1928, accepted a ten-year contract from 1930 with the Calgary Power Company for the supply of electric power. The rate provided by the contract was seventy-four hundredths of a cent per kilowatt hour; and the new rate was applied to the existing contract which had about two years to run.

The Union of Alberta Municipalities passed a resolution urging the immediate construction of an all-Canadian transcontinental motor highway at its Annual Meeting in Edmonton on June 21 and 22, 1928. Resolutions were also passed protesting against the demand of the Federal Department of National Revenue for the payment by municipalities of Sales tax on gravel taken from municipally-owned or operated gravel pits and used by the municipalities in the building of roads; demanding that the Provincial Government should refund to municipalities fifty per cent. of the cost of up-keep of main highways within those municipalities; and further that the Provincial Government should assume the cost of up-keep of all prisoners, including reformatory inmates, committed under the Criminal Code of Canada.

Alberta's Coal; Other Minerals. The Alberta Government took steps to forward the movement of Alberta coal to Ontario very shortly after the Dominion Order-in-Council was passed fixing the rate at $6.75 per ton. On Mar. 31, 1928, the Government appointed an Alberta Coal Standards Board to supervise shipments. The members of this Board were: Chairman, R. J. Dinning; Professor Edgar Stansfield, University of Alberta; and J. A. Ellis, Ontario Fuel Comptroller. In announcing the appointment of this Board, Premier Brownlee stated that a "no restriction" policy could not be seriously considered in the shipment of Alberta coal to Ontario. He stated that the Government would not interfere with the Standards Board which would make its own arrangement with the railways about shipments. As an objection was raised that it was illogical for the Dominion to encourage the shipment of Alberta coal east when the Province of Alberta was taxing that coal, the Premier said that if the Privy Council declared the Alberta Coal tax within the jurisdiction of the Province no levy would be made on shipments going to Ontario. Subsequently, the Privy Council declared the Alberta Coal tax unconstitutional. Suggestions were made for the organization of a coal pool on similar lines to the Wheat Pool, but no action was taken along this line up to the end of June, 1928. At a meeting of the Coal Standards Board with coal operators at Calgary on Apr. 10 the Chairman announced that the Board was acting only in an advisory capacity. "As far as I know," he said, "we have no legal authority to take any steps. We are merely acting in an advisory capacity in the endeavour to determine what should be done in protecting Ontario consumers from what they might consider inferior coal." The Coal Standards Board met with some difficulty in carrying out its functions. On Apr. 30, Chairman Dinning made public a statement signed by J. A. Ellis, Fuel Comptroller for Ontario and a member of the Alberta Coal Standards Board. This statement classified Alberta coals in order of suitability for Ontario and recommended, in view of the fact that it would practically have to be stored for Winter use, shipments from Coalspur, Saunders and Lethbridge areas. On May 2 the Drumheller Board of Trade passed a resolution demanding the dissolution of the Coal Standards Board; but after a meeting between the Board and operators on May 3 it was announced that the difficulties had been smoothed out.

The output of coal from Alberta mines in 1927 was 6,929,366 tons. Of this 2,984,333 tons were bituminous, 594,497 tons sub-bituminous, and 3,350,536 tons lignite. The number of employees in Alberta coal mines in December, 1927, was 11,595, 2,873 being employed on the surface and 8,812 underground.

The mineral production of Alberta in 1927, according to a preliminary Report

A Beautiful Spot in the Province of Alberta

Chateau Lake Louise of the Canadian Pacific Railway (on an altitude of 5,670 feet; 34 miles west of Banff)

by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was valued at $29,375,040. Coal was valued at $21,959,138, natural gas at $3,589,485, crude petroleum at $1,189,007, other non-metallic minerals at $12,124, clay products at $889,355, and other structural materials at $1,735,061.

Developments in the Turner Valley oil field continued on a large scale during the year and tests were carried out in new wells in that and other fields. An unusual feature of the industry was an application made before the Public Utilities Board at Edmonton on Mar. 21, for common user and common purchaser rights over a natural gas pipe line. The application was made by Eric Harvie of Calgary, representing the Range Oil and Gas Company, Limited.

Premier Brownlee announced in the Assembly on Mar. 20 that it was the intention of the Government to create a Department of Mines when the Province had received control of its natural resources.

According to a statement issued by S. C. Ells of the Dominion Department of Mines on July 5, 1928, the bituminous sands of Fort McMurray, Northern Alberta, had by 1927 established themselves as on a commercial basis for the surfacing of highways. Bituminous sand pavements, said Mr. Ells, were first laid in Edmonton in 1915 under the supervision of the Dominion Mines Branch and these demonstration surfaces remained in good condition in 1928. In 1926 Alberta bituminous sand was used for the first time on a commercial scale for the surfacing of highways, when upwards of five thousand square yards of pavement was laid at Jasper, Alberta, and in 1927 further surfacing amounting to approximately thirty thousand square yards was undertaken at Jasper.

Agricultural Production. The field crops of Alberta in 1927 had a value of $272,743,000, which was the highest value on record. The crops were reaped from 10,971,761 acres. The wheat yield was 171,286,000 bushels, which likewise exceeded all previous records. It was reaped from 6,251,000 acres and was valued at $168,003,000. The following table, which is taken from the Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Field Crops of Canada for 1927, shows the yield and value of all the main crops.

	Yield bush.	Value $		Yield cwt.	Value $
Wheat	171,286,000	168,003,000	Potatoes	3,241,000	3,241,000
Oats	101,160,000	44,510,000	Turnips, etc	558,000	631,000
Barley	12,000,000	6,960,000		tons	
Rye	3,131,000	2,436,000	Hay and Clover	599,000	6,236,000
Peas	25,000	56,000	Alfalfa	130,000	1,598,000
Beans	4,100	10,300	Fodder Corn	82,000	547,000
Mixed Grains	475,000	252,000	Sugar Beets	55,000	440,000
Flaxseed	202,000	323,000	Grain Hay	3,750,000	37,500,000

There was an increase of $40,768,160 in the value of agricultural and live stock products exported from Alberta for the crop year 1927-28 as compared with the crop year 1926-27, according to the W. Sandford Evans Statistical Service. Live stock shipped from the Province during 1927-28 was valued at $150,980,167 compared with $110,212,007 for the previous crop year. Wheat shipments increased from 9,770,995 bushels in 1926-27 to 20,257,223 bushels in 1927-28.

The Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture reported greater activity in the live stock industry during 1927 than for many years past. More horses were shipped out of Alberta than in any year since the Province was formed, the total being approximately twenty-two thousand. Alberta breeders made an exceptionally fine showing at the Toronto Royal Show in November, every animal sent from the Province appearing in the prize money. Forty-six cattle won a total of forty-nine awards; thirteen horses won seventeen awards; and twenty-one sheep won twenty-one awards. In all, eighty animals won eighty-seven awards, including four grand championships, ten championships and twenty-five first prizes.

The market for beef cattle was very strong during the latter part of the year, American buyers taking large shipments of cattle from the Province.

Good growth was recorded in the sheep industry. A good wool clip was marketed and returns to growers were satisfactory. The Alberta Provincial

Sheep Breeders' Association received upwards of $27,000, the clip marketed through the Association being 111,059 pounds.

In the Dairy Branch there was a reduced production of creamery butter and factory cheese. A total of 317,614 pounds of butter were sold through the marketing service of the Department during the year at an average price of 36.03 cents per pound. This service was discontinued at the end of 1927, having marketed a total of over seventeen million pounds of butter during the twenty-two years it was in operation. During 1927 the butter-grading service was taken over by the Dominion from the Provincial Department.

In field crops Alberta exhibitors again made a splendid record at the Chicago International. Outstanding were the awards won by Herman Trelle of Wembley who won reserve championships in wheat and field peas as well as carrying off the oats championship for the second successive year.

A slight reduction in the number of poultry on farms was reported by the Poultry Branch. The value of poultry marketed was placed at $1,769,540, farm poultry at $5,000,000, and the total value of poultry and poultry products at $8,500,000. The volume of business handled by the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service in 1927 was 686,335 dozen eggs, 496,612 pounds of poultry and 251,640 pounds of turkeys.

Furs exported during the season of 1926-27 reached a total value of $4,430,131 in spite of a marked decrease in the number of pelts taken.

The sugar content of beets harvested during 1927 in Alberta exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the Province, according to a review of the industry in *The Calgary Daily Herald*, Jan. 21, 1928. The average sugar content was close to eighteen per cent. The total actually harvested was a little less than 34,000 tons. Because of the increased sugar content, coupled with the reworking of Osmose sugar, the output of the Raymond factory was greater than in 1926, practically 100,000 bags being manufactured.

United Farmers of Alberta. The Twentieth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in Calgary from Jan. 17 to 20, 1928, with 485 delegates in attendance. Among the more important questions discussed were wheat grading, banking and credit, education, hail insurance, and relations between Canada and the Soviet Republic.

H. W. Wood delivered his presidential address on the opening morning and discussed the problem of membership. He reviewed the history of the organization from its commencement, pointing out that in 1909 its membership had been 2,147; in 1918, 18,335; in 1921, 37,721; in 1926, 15,552; and in 1927, 11,589. He called attention to the large increase in membership just before the first Farmer Government was elected in Alberta and suggested that the diversion of energy to the Alberta Wheat Pool in 1923 was one of the reasons for the decline in membership of the U. F. A.

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, addressed the Convention, dealing largely with education.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, presented the financial statement of the U. F. A., showing a deficit of $612.68 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1927. The total revenue was $25,254.04 of which dues accounted for $19,030.46. The United Grain Growers' grant for the year was four thousand dollars. The expenditure was $25,866.72. Items of expenditure included $441.11 for the President's expenses, Mr. Wood having declined any salary.

The Report of the U. F. A. Central Board divided the membership of 11,589 as follows: U. F. A., 8,439; U. F. W. A., 1,990; Juniors, 904; life members, 232; members at large, 24. The Board advised that each Junior Local should be allowed to send one delegate to the Annual Convention with full powers and this recommendation was accepted by the Convention.

Premier Brownlee addressed the Convention on Jan. 17 and reviewed the problems before the Province. He estimated that as a result of the success achieved in the removal of discrimination in railway rates between points north and south, and in the reduction of rates to Vancouver to the Prairie scale, the annual savings to farmers of Alberta would be between $800,000 and $900,000

a year. The transportation problem, he said, must challenge every Farmer's Local in the years to come. He defended the policy of the Government in regard to road-building and said that the Government had spent on roads the total receipts from gasoline and automobile taxes except a very small amount. In the same connection he advised the delegates that it was necessary to pay attention to the Debt of the Province and hence it might not be possible to do all that some people thought should be done.

Fraternal Delegate Williams from United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, told the Convention that he believed the next great advance would be in the direction of co-operative purchasing of commodities needed by the farmers. He said that if affiliation should take place between the Saskatchewan and Alberta organizations this would not mean amalgamation, and autonomy with regard to political action should be retained.

An extended debate took place on the report of the U. F. A. Banking and Credit Committee. The Committee strongly urged the continuance of educational work for a Federal bank of rediscount and most of the discussion was along this line. The Committee further advised "that now when we are in the period of inflation and money is plentiful, we should prepare for the hard times inevitably following in the deflation period."

Two important resolutions were passed by the Convention in relation to the grain trade. One directed the appointment of a committee from the U. F. A. to work in co-operation with a committee from the Wheat Pools, with a view to arriving at a grading system based more closely on facts. The other dealt with the distribution of cars during the time of car shortage and requested the amendment of the Federal Grain Act "so that every farmer desiring to ship grain must personally place his name on the order book, unless he is not residing at the point from which he intends to ship, in which event the person who has to do the delivering of the grain to the railway shall order the car." (U. F. A., Feb. 16, 1928.)

Wheat Pool problems were the subject of two resolutions. After a very brief discussion the Convention defeated a resolution favouring "a compulsory pool sign-up provided the sign-up exceeds sixty-five per cent." A resolution was carried to ask the Provincial Government to enact such legislation "within its powers" as will make the buying of pool wheat, knowingly, by line elevator agents subject to heavy fine.

Relations between the U. F. A. and other farmer organizations and companies were the subject of discussion on several occasions. A resolution that no further donation should be accepted from the United Grain Growers failed to find a mover when first brought up and, when a delegate sought to have the matter reconsidered later, this permission was not granted. The Executive Committee was instructed to report on future relationships with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and to bring the matter before the next annual convention. President Wood during the discussion did not think anyone was entirely satisfied with all the results of the Canadian Council of Agriculture but questioned whether another organization would remove the difficulties. He did not regard as practical the formation of a Dominion-wide organization under some form of central control such as was indicated by the name "United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section." Mr. Wood, thought that "the Provincial unit was the largest unit that it is possible to control as one organization," but agreed there should be some form of co-ordinating body.

Forty-six resolutions were passed by the U. F. A. Convention and four by the U. F. W. A. Convention, and a wide variety of subjects were covered. A resolution that "the U. F. A. Association provide all the funds to carry on any campaign" was tabled on the ground that the matter was one for constituency organization. A resolution favouring electoral re-distribution on the basis of people and not districts "giving each class the right to nominate and elect their own representative to Parliament" was defeated after considerable debate. The Convention favoured a Provincial fire insurance fund or mutual municipal insurance for public buildings. A resolution was introduced calling for immediate action with regard to old age pensions, but this was replaced by another that the Federal Government be again urged to accept financial responsibility. The

Convention went on record as urging the Dominion Government to open negotiations with a view to the immediate resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with Russia. A resolution on the St. Lawrence Waterway project was tabled. A declaration was made for a substantial increase in the gasoline tax and increased licence fees on motor trucks used for hire or commercial haulage purposes. A proposal for the setting up of a state medical service was tabled. The Convention adopted a proposal to have a small tax placed on all lands adjacent to existing telephone lines, the proceeds to be used to reduce the telephone rates. The Convention favoured the Dominion Government acquiring possession and control of all the railroads owned by the Province of Alberta. The Provincial Government was asked to appoint a representative to look after the interests of consumers before the Tariff Advisory Board, and the Convention went on record for the development of the Civil Air force as a separate entity from the Canadian Air Force and under a Government department separate from the Department of National Defence.

In the U. F. W. A. an effort was made to secure the adoption of a resolution favouring segregation instead of sterilization of the insane; but it was defeated, the Convention thus re-affirming its stand of the previous year.

The officers of the U. F. A. elected for the year 1928 were: President, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; Executive, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; A. F Aitken, Moyerton; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; J. A. Johansen, Woolford; Directors, Acadia, J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; Athabasca, Donald MacLachlan, Clyde; Battle River, A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Bow River, Harvey Hanson, Namaka; Camrose, J. E. Brown, Castor; E. and W. Calgary, S. J. Ewing, Calgary; E. and W. Edmonton, G. Storie, North Edmonton; Lethbridge, J. A. Johansen, Woolford; Macleod, H. B. McLeod, High River; Medicine Hat, John Fowlie, Social Plains; Peace River South, H. Critchlow, Barrhead; Peace River North, I. V. Macklin, Grand Prairie; Red Deer, G. H. Biggs, Elnora; Vegreville, A. Lunan, Fort Saskatchewan; Wetaskiwin, C. C. Reed, Tees; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree, (*ex-officio*); Mrs. J. W. Field, Spurfield, (*ex-officio*); Secretary-Treasurer, Miss F. Bateman, Calgary.

The Executive of the U. F. W. A. chosen were: President, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Lloydminster; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Field, Spurfield.

On Feb. 1 a delegation headed by President Wood and Vice-President Scholefield presented the resolutions of the Convention to the Provincial Government.

Alberta Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited was held in Calgary, Nov. 23-27, 1927, inclusive. The Report of the Secretary, R. O. German, showed that on Nov. 15, 1927, the total number of members enrolled under the First Series Contract was 42,579, with an aggregate acreage of 3,977,513 or 65.05 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the Province. On the same date there were recorded 2,279 Coarse Grain Contracts with an aggregate acreage of 134,743. The number of members in the Pool for the 1926 crop was 38,460, the Pool acreage being 3,650,703. The total quantity of wheat handled was 44,287,381 bushels, of which 25,872,047 bushels were shipped westward and 18,415,334 shipped eastward. The Provincial gross turnover was $54,750,983. The gross return on a basis of No. 1 grade at the terminal was $1.42 and the payment distributed to growers on the same basis was $1.38.½ The total distribution to the growers was $52,364,909.64, divided as follows: initial payment, $37,122,527.73; first *interim* payment, $6,107,217.09; second *interim* payment, $6,481,198.58; final payment, $2,-653,966.24. There were credited to growers in respect of elevator reserve, $885,747.64 and for commercial reserve, $510,854.84.

The Convention adopted revised by-laws, few amendments being made to the draft presented by the Directors. A proposal to sell bonds for the purpose of financing elevators met with opposition and an amendment thereto was adopted which recommended the securing of more Pool elevators and requested the Board to continue the policy of acquiring country and terminal elevators. A resolution declaring that, in view of dissatisfaction with the present system of grading

wheat, the Alberta Pool should co-operate with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pools for the establishment of a grading system of their own, was defeated.

The Board of Directors was re-elected by acclamation as follows: H. W. Wood, C. Jensen, Lew Hutchinson, Ben S. Plumer, R. A. MacPherson, J. Jesse Strang and George Bennett.

It was announced on Aug. 31, 1927, that Professor W. L. Carlyle, Manager of the E. P. Ranch, had signed on behalf of the Prince of Wales a Pool contract covering one thousand acres.

At a Convention of Pool delegates in Calgary on May 30, 1928, it was decided that Pool elevators would be operated on a cost basis to patrons. The proposal it was stated, would eliminate handling and service charges upon delivery of the grain to the Pool elevator and deduct the actual operating cost on a per bushel basis in the final Wheat Pool payment. The new policy, it was explained, would mean a distribution of Pool elevator excess earnings only to those who patronized Pool elevators on the following basis: 1. Through Pool country houses; 2. Platform shipments to Pool terminals; 3. Through line elevators to Pool terminals.

Dairy and Live Stock Pools. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers Limited was held in Edmonton on Apr. 4, 1928. The delegates approved a recommendation by the Directors that the joint committee representing the U. F. A., the four Provincial Pools and the Provincial Government should continue its investigation of the possibility of acquiring facilities that would lead to the co-ordination of the activities of the live stock, dairy and egg and poultry pools with respect to manufacturing and marketing. Another resolution which was passed asked the Alberta Government to enact legislation providing for the imposition of penalties on persons who knowingly continued to handle products which were under contract to co-operative marketing organizations. The retiring Directors were re-elected without change.

Unanimous approval of the action of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Limited in arranging for the opening of its own selling agency on the Calgary and Edmonton yards and in setting up a central organization in association with the Live Stock Pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba was given at the Annual Meeting of the Pool held in Edmonton, Dec. 14, 1927. Twenty-seven co-operative live stock shipping associations, member associations of the Alberta Co-operative, were represented at the meeting by delegates. A resolution was passed recommending the handling of non-contract live stock on consignment as a temporary measure, and the principle was also accepted that a method of pooling hogs should be worked out. At the third Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers in Edmonton on Mar. 20, 1928, a resolution was passed asking the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to take steps to add a representative from the three Prairie Live Stock Pools to the Joint Swine Committee of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Following the Convention the Board re-elected M. A. McMillan of Tees, President; H. N. Stearns of Innisfree, Vice-President; and A B. Claypool of, Swalwell, Secretary-Treasurer. After the Board meeting, Mr. McMillan tendered his resignation and A. Haarstad of Bentley was elected to carry on pending the election of a successor to Mr. McMillan.

Other Agricultural Affairs. During the Session of 1928 the provincial Legislature appropriated $200,000 to build a dormitory for the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion. There were 150 students registered in 1927-28.

The Women's Institutes of Alberta at their Annual Meeting, May 29 to June 1, 1928, adopted a resolution requesting the Provincial Government to provide a re-adjustment fund to enable the Institute to become self-supporting within a period of five years. The officers of the Institutes, holding office to May, 1929, included Mrs. Wellington Huyck, Strome, President; Mrs. William Stewart, Peace River, Vice-President; and Mrs. D. R. McIvor, Stettler, Secretary-Treasurer.

At their Annual Meeting in Calgary in April the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders chose J. L. Walters as first Vice-President, H. A. Craig as second Vice-President, and W. A. McMaster as Secretary-Treasurer.

S. G. Carlyle was elected Honorary President, H. A. Craig, Vice-President, and E. L. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer at the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Edmonton on Jan. 11, 1928.

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association which was held in Calgary, Feb. 1-3, 1928, went on record as asking that the dumping clause be applied on all butter brought from Australia and that the Australian Treaty be terminated. D. J. Christie, Edmonton, was elected President; T. M. Carlyle, Calgary, Vice-President; and H. P. Madsen, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association which met in Edmonton on Jan. 12, 1928, chose A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar, as President; S. C. Swift, Viking, first Vice-President; D. B. Mullen, Edmonton, second Vice-President; and E. L. Holmes, Secretary.

The Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association Meeting at Edmonton on Jan. 11, 1928, elected G. R. Ball, Strathcona, President; A. W. Sharpe, Lacombe, first Vice-President; T. M. Reed, Strathcona, second Vice-President; and E. L. Holmes, Secretary.

The Alberta Livestock Board held their Annual Meeting at Calgary on Jan. 13, 1928, when Charles Yule, Carstairs, was chosen President, Professor Sackville, Edmonton, Vice-President; S. G. Carlyle, Secretary.

Membership in the Alberta Silver Fox Breeders' Association increased from 76 to 148 registered ranch owners from 1927 to 1928. At the Annual Meeting in Calgary on Jan. 7., W. H. F. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin, was chosen President; H. P. Norton, Calgary, Vice-President; S. M. Hartronft, Calgary, second Vice-President; and A. H. Parker, Millet, Secretary-Treasurer.

J. Lambert was elected President of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association at the Annual Meeting in Calgary on Jan. 12, 1928. G. H. Cresswell was chosen first Vice-President and G. H. Rowswell second Vice-President, with E. L. Holmes as permanent Secretary-Treasurer.

At a Conference between Premier Brownlee, Hon. R. G. Reid, Hon. George Hoadley, and officers of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary on Jan. 24, 1928, it was decided to have appointed two committees which should represent farmer and co-operative organizations for the purpose of conferring with the Government. The first committee, it was decided, should consist of three members representing the U. F. A. Board and one from each of the four Pools. The second committee was to consist of three members representing the U. F. A. and three representing the Alberta Co-operative League, an organization composed of co-operative stores in the Province.

Other Important Incidents. An Institute of Co-operation was inaugurated in connection with the University of Alberta in the last week of June, 1928. The sessions of the Institute occupied the whole week and addresses were heard from Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, Prof. H. E. Erdman of the University of California, from representatives of co-operative organizations in Alberta, and from other authorities on co-operation.

Research into the natural resources of the Province was provided for during the Session of the Legislature by the passing of a Bill authorizing loans for this purpose up to $100,000 *per annum* during 1928 and the four years following. The purposes included surveys of wooded areas, acquisition and improvement of undeveloped lands, and any form of research. The work, the Premier stated, would be carried on in connection with the Scientific Research bureau of the University.

A large increase in highway traffic offences but a marked falling off in serious crime was indicated by Commissioner W. C. Bryan of the Alberta Provincial Police in his Annual Report. There were 876 cases of highway traffic offences in 1927 as compared with 345 in 1926. A total of 7,191 cases were entered in

court, convictions numbering 6,061. In addition the police made 12,593 investigations into complaints. Under the Liquor Control Act there were 915 cases as against 1,077 the previous year, and fines imposed amounted to $25,485.

Thirty-three deaths and a financial loss totalling $2,338,777 resulted from fires throughout Alberta during 1927, according to the Eighth Annual Report of the Provincial Fire Commissioner.

The civil action brought by the Provincial Treasury against Hon. George P. Smith, former Minister of Education, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Hyndman in the Supreme Court of the Province of Edmonton on Nov. 3, 1927.

An Industrial Exhibition of Southern Alberta-made Goods sponsored by the Southern Alberta Development Board was held in Calgary in April, 1928. George Webster was Chairman of the Southern Alberta Development Board for 1928 and J. H. Hanna, Secretary-Treasurer.

A resolution declaring for the secession of the Peace River country from the mother Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the establishment of a new "Province of Peace River" was adopted at a public meeting held at Peace River on Nov. 24, 1927.

The Province of Alberta

Lieutenant-Governor ..... Hon. William Egbert, M.D.

The Brownlee Ministry (U. F. A.)

President of Council and Provincial Secretary ..... Hon. J. E. Brownlee.
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs ..... Hon. R. G. Reid.
Attorney-General ..... Hon. J. F. Lymburn.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health ..... Hon. George Hoadley.
Minister of Public Works ..... Hon. O. L. McPherson.
Minister of Education ..... Hon. P. E. Baker.
Minister of Railways and Telephones ..... Hon. V. W. Smith.
Minister without Portfolio ..... Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ..... Hon. George N. Johnston.

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer ..... V. W. Newson.
Deputy Attorney-General ..... George B. Henwood.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture ..... H. A. Craig
Deputy Minister of Public Works ..... J. D. Robertson.
Deputy Minister of Education ..... John T. Ross.
Deputy Minister of Health ..... Malcolm R. Bow, M.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways ..... John Callaghan.
Deputy Minister of Telephones ..... R. B. Baxter.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs ..... W. D. Spence.
Deputy Provincial Secretary ..... E. Trowbridge.
Provincial Auditor ..... James C. Thompson.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly ..... R. A. Andison.
Clerk of the Executive Council, and Law Clerk ..... John D. Hunt.
Legislative Counsel ..... Dr. W. S. Scott.
Provincial Librarian ..... J. A. Jaffray.
Civil Service Commissioner ..... F. Smailes.
Acting King's Printer ..... W. D. McLean.
Chairman, Liquor Control Board ..... R. J. Dinning.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Political Situation in 1927-28; The New Leaders

With the death on Aug. 17, 1927, of Hon. John Oliver, Premier of the Province since 1918, the Liberal Government of which he had been the head entered upon a new phase of its existence. At a caucus of the Liberal members of the Legislature held on July 18, to consider the situation created by the serious illness of the Premier, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D.C.M., LL.D., Minister of Finance and of Education, had been selected as Acting Premier and Leader-Designate of the Party. Immediately after the funeral of Mr. Oliver on Aug. 20, Dr. MacLean was sworn in as President of the Council, retaining the portfolios of Finance and Education and naming as the members of his Government the same ministers as had formed the Cabinet of his predecessor.

The new Premier had on his hands at the very outset a By-election in the constituency of New Westminster, occasioned by the death, on June 29, of the sitting member, Dr. E. J. Rothwell. Writs had been issued on Aug. 12, naming Aug. 25 as the election day. To contest the riding the Liberals had nominated, on Aug. 11, A. Wells Gray, Mayor of New Westminster, and the Conservatives, on Aug. 17, Charles A. Welsh. The campaign was brief but spirited, both Premier MacLean and Dr. S. F. Tolmie, the Conservative Leader, taking an active part in the contest, supported by several lieutenants. Mayor Gray was elected by a majority of 925 and as this was a decided increase over the Liberal majority in the General Election of 1924, the result was encouraging to the new administration. The seat in Nelson, made vacant by the death of Hon. John Oliver, was filled at a By-election held on Oct. 17. The campaign on this occasion was of an even more strenuous nature than in the New Westminster By-election. The Conservatives were first in the field, nominating Dr. Loren E. Borden on Sept. 15, the Liberals following on Sept. 30 with the nomination of James A. McDonald, Mayor of Nelson. Again both Leaders and a large number of their followers took part. The result was the retention of the seat by the Liberals, though the Opposition gained some satisfaction from the fact that Premier Oliver's majority of 338 was reduced to 28.

Premier MacLean. The new Premier was a native of Prince Edward Island, where he was born, Dec. 8, 1873. After education in a rural school and at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, he had gone West at the age of 19 and taught school in Alberta and British Columbia, finally becoming Principal of the public school at Rossland. He had then taken a medical course

at McGill University, Montreal, returning in 1905 to the boundary country as a full-fledged doctor. He had stood as Liberal candidate for Greenwood in the General Election of 1916 and had been elected and, on Nov. 30, 1917, was appointed Provincial Secretary. He became Minister of Education in 1920 and Minister of Railways in 1922. In 1924, on his appointment as Minister of Finance, he had relinquished his positions as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, retaining the portfolio of Education.

On Oct. 4, 1927, Premier MacLean was the guest of honour at a dinner in Victoria tendered to him by the Laurier Club and at this time made a general declaration of policy. After reviewing the policies of the Liberal Government since it had come into power, he said, "Our policy for the future will not be an entirely new one. It will be based on the policy of the past, as I have already outlined. It will be to continue the present policies but to avoid mistakes that have been made in the past; to still further reduce taxation; to continue our programme of road building as fast as funds will permit, thus opening up the country; to improve the financial relations between Ottawa and British Columbia and to utilize waste products of industry."

Dr. MacLean left for Ottawa on Oct. 26 to attend the Dominion-Provincial Conference, leaving Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, as Acting Premier. He arrived back in Victoria on Nov. 17 and on the 18th addressed a crowded meeting of the local Canadian Club on the work of the Conference. He gave as the three outstanding results of the Conference, the successful impressing of the Federal Government with the individual disabilities of the Provinces and their claims for consideration; the revelation of the friendly attitude of the older Provinces to the claims of the other parts of the country and the revelation of the true attitude of the Western Provinces, which was one of reasonableness. Dr. MacLean characterized the Conference as "one of the most momentous gatherings in the history of our Country."

A mass meeting of the citizens of Vancouver to meet the new Premier was held on Dec. 1 under the auspices of the British Columbia Liberal Association. Speaking on this occasion, Dr. MacLean dealt with the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, stating that no attractive offer had yet been received from the two transcontinental railways and that, failing such an offer, the Government, in his view, should complete the road from Vancouver to Prince George and later extend it to the Peace River country. He claimed at this time that British Columbia was more prosperous than ever before in its history; that its credit was the highest of any Province in the Dominion; that taxation had been reduced at the rate of $500,000 annually for each of the past 5 years and that $2,000,000 was being applied annually to sinking fund out of current revenue.

The Premier made a second trip to Ottawa at the year-end, leaving Victoria on Dec. 31 and arriving back on Jan. 15. To *The*

Victoria Times he said (Jan. 16): "As the chief matters which I discussed in Ottawa concern the policies of the Federal Government, I do not wish to comment on them at this time. I feel satisfied with my trip." Premier MacLean, however, announced that he had made definite progress in his plan for co-ordinating Federal and Provincial Government income tax auditing; had arranged for Federal co-operation in collecting taxes from transient traders and had secured for Victoria the same customs privileges enjoyed by Vancouver in selling supplies to ships.

The Session of 1928. The Fourth Meeting of the 16th Legislative Assembly was opened on Jan. 24, 1928, by his Honour, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Speech from the Throne, after referring to the death of Premier Oliver; the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Confederation; the visits of T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince George, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, dealt briefly with the Dominion-Provincial Conference of November, 1927, stating that "there is reason to hope that the result will be an adjustment of the outstanding differences between the Dominion and the Province which will be of general material benefit." Note was made of the continued improvement in business conditions and it was remarked that "the credit of the Province continues to stand high in the money markets of the world." Since the last Session the Old Age Pensions Act had been brought into operation with beneficent results. The Commission appointed on the request of the Government to enquire into the claim of the Province for the return of the Railway Belt and Peace River Block had completed its work and its report would shortly be presented. It was announced that a Bill to ratify the amalgamation of the City of Vancouver and the municipalities of South Vancouver and Point Grey would be introduced; that amendments to various Acts would be submitted; that the report of the Special Commissioner appointed to investigate the irrigation problem in the dry belt would be presented and the reports of the various Departments of Government, the Public Accounts and the Estimates for the coming fiscal year would be submitted.

The motion to adopt the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Jan. 25 by Wells Gray, (Lib., New Westminster) seconded by J. A. McDonald (Lib., Nelson). The Debate was resumed on Jan. 26 and carried on until Feb. 7. Mr. Pooley, the Opposition Leader*, spoke on Jan. 30, engaging in a general criticism of the administration, with particular attention to the Departments of Finance, Mines and Agriculture and laying down, as Conservative policy, abolition of the absentee vote and substitution of the advance poll; reduction of the rate of procurage charged by the Government on money loaned to farmers and abolition of the unearned increment tax, passed at the last Session but not yet

* NOTE.—In the House.

in force. The Premier replied on Jan. 31. It was a fighting defence of his administration and an attack on what he termed the petty political criticisms of the Opposition. Of his Government he declared that it was working to develop the country, increase business and reduce taxation, while seeking with all its might for a solution of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway problem, now "no worse" than it had been. He announced that the Government had reduced interest on farmers' loans to 6 per cent. as from January, 1928. An important contribution to the Debate was made on Feb. 2 by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, when he announced the following policies affecting his Department,—(1) annual lumber cut to be restricted absolutely to the total annual increment; (2) irrigationists in the interior of the Province to receive extensive relief in water charges; (3) steps to be taken to relieve land owners in the Sumas reclamation area from some of the high costs of reclamation occasioned by war-time conditions; (4) assistance to men who start to pre-empt land and then abandon it after spending time and money on it; (5) Government to select bathing beaches and foreshores suitable for the purpose and set them aside for perpetual public use.

On Feb. 7, Col. C. W. Peck, v.c. (Cons., The Islands) moved in amendment to the Address that the following words be added: "but this House nevertheless regrets that Your Honour's Government has persisted in its previous policy of refusing Cabinet representation to Greater Vancouver, although that great industrial and populous area has been without representation in the Government for over six years." This brought a rejoinder from Premier MacLean that before the next election he would give not only Vancouver but other important centres representation in the Cabinet and on the strength of this he regarded the motion as equivalent to a want-of-confidence motion. On a vote of 25 to 19 the amendment was defeated. The Government was supported by all Liberals except Charles Woodward (Vancouver), who voted for the amendment; by D. A. Stoddart (Provincial) and R. H. Neelands, Frank Browne and Thomas Uphill (Labour). The Opposition received the support of all Conservatives and of A. McC. Creery (Provincial). On the main motion, Mr. Creery voted with the Government and the Address was carried by 26 to 18.

Public Accounts and Budget. The Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, were tabled on Jan. 24 by Hon. J. D. MacLean, in his capacity of Minister of Finance. They showed a total Revenue of $20,528,080, which exceeded the Estimate by $1,968,733, and total Expenditure charged to Income of $20,788,095, or $2,541,043 more than the Estimate, producing a Deficit of $260,015. The balance sheet showed Capital Assets of $106,674,127 and Capital Liabilities of $75,662,761; Current Assets of $18,864,543 and Current Liabilities of $8,938,586; and Deferred Assets of $31,843,446, with Deferred Liabilities of $7,085,751.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Premier MacLean on Feb. 10. Its most important feature was the announcement of a cut in taxation in the next fiscal year of $550,000 to be achieved by,—(1) a cut of 10 per cent. in all income taxes; (2) a discount of 10 per cent. on the turnover tax for payment before date of delinquency; (3) a reduction in minimum payment under the turnover tax from $3 to $1; (4) reduction from one-half to one-quarter of one per cent., in turnover tax on first $4,000 of income earned by professional men, agents and brokers; (5) reduction from 4 to 2 per cent. per acre on Class B lands, containing coal but not thoroughly developed; (6) exemption from income tax of all payments out of superannuation funds; (7) further allowances for contribution to employees' superannuation funds. In addition, the whole basis of the new unearned increment tax on profits made on the sale of natural resources would be changed. Instead of taxing these profits it was proposed to adjust depletion allowances in taxing natural resources, these to be based on amounts actually expended upon properties involved in sales.

The Estimated Revenue for 1928-29 was placed at $20,830,296, and the Estimated Expenditure at $20,821,360, leaving a Surplus of $8,935. The Public Debt at Nov. 1, 1927, was $80,429,701, with Sinking Funds of $16,403,543. This was an increase in Debt over Nov. 1, 1926, of $3,762,020 and in Sinking Funds of $2,434,479, or a net increase in Debt of $1,327,540. It was shown that by refunding short-term loans, interest charges on the Public Debt had been lowered from 5.038 per cent. in 1923 to 4.545 per cent. in 1928, or an annual saving in interest of $302,784. The Premier announced that he proposed to bring down a Bill to authorize the borrowing of $4,600,000 for Capital Expenditure, of which $4,000,000 was for roads, bridges and ferries, $250,000 for public buildings and $350,000 for University townsite.

Premier MacLean went very fully into Pacific Great Eastern Railway finance. He showed that at Jan. 1, 1917, total liabilities had amounted to $22,593,393; that carrying charges paid since then out of Consolidated revenue to sustain this debt were $9,881,030 and charges for all purposes, $20,325,140, making a total liability at Jan. 1, 1928, of $52,799,564. Of this total $33,699,020 was owing the public and $19,100,544 the Province. In other words if the Railway remained in the hands of the Government to be operated as a Government undertaking the total liability could be discharged for $33,699,020; if, however, the P.G.E. Railway Co. or any other company wished to take over the road and reimburse the Government for its total indebtedness, it would have to pay $53,688,901 to date. Regarding P.G.E. policy, the Premier said, "I wish to defer the question of providing money for further construction until the negotiations now under consideration have further developed. Before the close of the Session this matter will be definitely dealt with. Unless satisfactory arrangements for sale are completed a further loan Bill for completion of the

P.G.E. Railway from Vancouver to Prince George will be submitted."

After a thorough review of Provincial finances the Premier dealt briefly with the Government's policies, announcing his intention to bring in legislation amending the "Election Act," the principal change being abolition of the absentee vote and substitution of the advanced poll used in Federal elections. It was, further, his object to secure (1) greater development of British Columbia's resources; (2) settlement and development of vacant areas to increase production; (3) greater utilization of waste products of industry; (4) promotion of harbour improvements to increase trade and exports from the Province; (5) greater publicity for the attractions of the Province for settlers and capital; (6) continuation of Mr. Oliver's effort to secure control of the Peace River Block for use in opening up the northern hinterland and in solving the P. G. E. Railway problem; (7) readjustment of interprovincial relations through the Dominion-Provincial Conference; (8) encouragement of capital by protective legislation and stable taxation.

The Debate on the Budget was opened on Feb. 13 by J. W. Jones (Cons., North Okanagan) who found the financial programme a collection of "apologies and excuses." The Province was running riot with taxation and expenditures and tax reductions were being made in view of an approaching election. The Conservative Leader, R. H. Pooley, spoke on Feb. 16, outlining Conservative policies and laying claim on behalf of his Party for many of the reforms and changes brought about by the Government, saying that they had been results of activities of the Opposition. On the 20th, Ian Mackenzie (Lib., Vancouver) contributed a vigorous speech to the Debate, which was featured by a demand that H. D. Twigg (Cons., Victoria) should resign his seat because the Gauthier charges against members of the Government sponsored by him had not been substantiated. Mr. Twigg replied on Feb. 21 and reviewed both the Gauthier and Carlow charges of the last Session, declaring that he would have been content to have left the electorate of the Province to pass judgment on them. He had proved what he had set out to prove and had no intention of resigning. J. H. Hinchcliffe (Cons., Victoria), spoke on Feb. 22 and offered an amendment, deleting all words after "that" in the motion "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," and substituting "this Legislature regrets that the administration of the Provincial police force has not been kept entirely free from political influence." The amendment was ruled out of order because the necessary notice had not been given. It was at once placed on the order paper by Major Allan Lyons (Cons., Victoria). Speaking on the same day, the Attorney-General, Mr. Manson, made a vigorous defence of the police force, declaring that every charge made against the police administration was false. The Lyons amendment was voted on Feb. 23 and was defeated by 25 to 17, the Government

receiving the support of D. A. Stoddart (Provincial); Major R. J. Burde (Independent) and the three Labour members, R. H. Neelands, Thomas Uphill and F. A. Browne. A McC. Creery (Provincial) voted with the Opposition. The main motion was thereupon adopted.

A Bill embodying the taxation changes announced in the Budget was introduced on Mar. 9. The principal Opposition criticism was directed towards the depletion clauses. It was claimed that the logging industry and many other ancillary industries would be seriously hampered by imposition of the tax as proposed. When the Bill was reported from Committee on Mar. 14, H. D. Twigg (Cons., Victoria), who had lead in the attack, moved an amendment to change the timber depletion allowance of $1.50 per 1,000 ft. b.m. to $2.50 per 1,000 ft. b.m. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order as affecting the revenues of the Crown and his ruling was sustained on a vote of 25 to 17. Mr. Twigg then introduced a second amendment designating more clearly the manner of collecting the tax in the event of a timber vendor, who should pay it, failing to do so. This also was ruled out of order and the Speaker's decision upheld by 24 to 17. A third amendment proposed to create an appeal from the decisions of the Minister. This was negatived on a vote of 23 to 19. Mr. Twigg had seven other amendments to offer but withdrew them, since the Premier had intimated that they would be opposed. The Bill was thereupon given final reading without amendment.

On Mar. 12, Premier MacLean introduced a Bill authorizing the borrowing of $4,000,000 to pay for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway toward Prince George and North Vancouver, the borrowing power to lapse should the extension policy not be carried out. The Opposition Leader, Mr. Pooley, at once protested against the late date at which the legislation had been brought down and characterized the action of the Government as "an outrageous scandal." On motion for second reading, the Premier declared that, if the $4,000,000 was not spent in P. G. E. construction, it would not be spent at all and that the confidence shown in the passing of the Bill would be no deterrent in securing a good bargain for the road. He expressed faith in the sale of the road and announced that before any deal was consummated the Legislature would have an opportunity to pass on it. The motion was further debated on Mar. 13, the Opposition taking the stand against the policy of asking for a large sum which it was acknowledged would not complete the road and concerning the expenditure of which there was no information given as to how it was to be expended. Speaking for the Government, Hon. A. M. Manson declared that the Government's policy had the approval of the Directors of the P. G. E. and the money voted would be spent, if the line were not sold, under the supervision of these Directors. On a vote being taken the motion was carried by 25 to 17. The Bill subsequently received its third reading without amendment.

The Bill to borrow $4,600,000 for roads and public buildings was introduced on Mar. 1 and after several days' debate was given second reading on Mar. 12 on a vote of 26 to 17. Third reading took place on Mar. 13.

Other Legislative Enactments. Fifty-nine measures enacted during the Session were given the Royal Assent at prorogation on Mar. 14. New marketing legislation was for the purpose of strengthening the work of the Committee of Direction, bringing all vegetables produced on the Mainland under its control. The relief of Okanagan and contiguous irrigation districts of part of their irrigation charges and similar steps to aid Sumas landowners were authorized. Authority to amalgamate Vancouver, South Vancouver and Point Grey was given. The Gasoline Tax Act was placed beyond any possibility of legal assault.

With the intention of abolishing the absentee vote and substituting travelling voters' certificates, the Government introduced an amendment to the Election Act. The measure, in spite of the fact that both parties had voiced disapproval of the absentee vote, proved a subject for controversy. On Mar. 8 what appeared to be a deadlock was reached when the Government insisted on giving the Bill second reading before sending it to Committee, while the Opposition demanded that it be sent to Committee before second reading. On Mar. 9, however, the Government agreed to the Opposition's proposal and a special Committee composed of Hon. T. D. Pattullo (Chairman), General Odlum and H. G. Perry representing the Government; J. H. Hinchcliffe and C. F. Davie, the Conservative Opposition; and R. H. Neelands, the Labour Group, was appointed. The Committee reported on the same day, recommending unanimously that the proposed travelling voters' certificates be scrapped; that the proposed advance poll be not considered and that the absentee vote, with a few minor changes, be retained.

Another controversial measure was an Act to amend the Provincial Parks Act. This proposed among other things to empower the Government to lease park lands for business and industrial purposes, as well as to cancel Mount Assiniboine Park Reserve. After a debate which extended over several days second reading was secured on a vote of 24 to 19. In Committee the Conservatives opposed a clause under which the Government would have power to lease any park lands but the clause as a whole received support enough to carry it. The Opposition then moved to strike out of the clause the power to lease park lands "for purposes of trade and industry." This amendment was carried. A clause under which Mount Assiniboine Park Reserve would be cancelled so that the area might be leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway for development was defeated on a vote of 20 to 19.

The Alaska Boundary. A proposal that negotiations should be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, looking to the acquisition by the Dominion of what was known as the Alaskan Panhandle, was brought before the Legislature in the form of a resolution by H. F. Kergin (Lib., Atlin). This was discussed on Feb. 8 and 9 and adopted without division. The resolution, after setting forth the situation and pointing out that the Panhandle acted as a barrier and was detrimental to the development of the northern half of the Province, declared "that negotiations should be opened between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America having in view a readjustment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary," and provided that a copy of the resolution should be transmitted to the Honourable the Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa. Both Mr. Kergin and Ian A. Mackenzie (Lib., Vancouver), who seconded the resolution, dealt at considerable length with the historical background. The latter maintained that Canada should base its claim on "grounds of natural equity and justice" and ask the United States "to remove this cruel barrier from the shoulder of British Columbia and Canada." In the St. Lawrence deep waterway negotiations and in a proposed railway connecting the United States and Alaska, which he knew was being planned, he saw opportunities for making a favorable deal with the United States. H. D. Twigg (Cons., Victoria), while supporting the resolution, was anxious to know whether any inspiration for the matter had come from Ottawa and whether it was part of a move along the line of reaching a settlement between the two countries on the waterways question. He also pressed for information as to the possible connection between the resolution and the proposed railway mentioned by Mr. Mackenzie.

In a despatch to *The Vancouver Daily Province*, Feb. 14, from Washington, D. C., the statement was made that "Canada has not the least chance of getting the Alaskan Panhandle, either by purchase or lease, according to leading government officials interviewed by a representative of *The Vancouver Daily Province* here. As a matter of fact it is questioned whether the British Columbia project will ever get as far as the negotiation period, for if it does the negotiations are certain to be short lived."

The Oriental Problem. The question of oriental penetration came before the House on Feb. 29 when C. F. Davie (Cons., Cowichan-Newcastle) introduced a resolution declaring that the Treaty of 1911 between Great Britain and Japan, as ratified in part by the Canadian Parliament in 1913, was inimical to the Province in so far as the Treaty had, as its effect, the prevention of successful enactment by the Legislature of legislation designed to curb unfair competition of Japanese with Canadian citizens; and requesting the Dominion Government to abrogate the Treaty insofar as it interfered with the rights of the Legislature to deal with the Japanese and declare the extent of their civil rights. The resolution further asked the Dominion Government not to allow any further naturalization of any members of any race or races whose customs, practices or standards of living might threaten to lower the recognized Canadian standard. Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, who was leading the Government, approved the principle of the resolution, but urged that British Columbia could not afford to ignore the international aspect of the problem. He invited the members to meet him informally and draft a resolution that would have the unanimous support of the House.

A motion in amendment to the Davie resolution was introduced at the morning session on Mar. 14 by Dugald McPherson (Lib., Grand Forks-Greenwood) which after a lengthy preamble requested the Dominion Government "to immediately institute negotiations with the Government or Governments of China and with the Japanese Government through an accredited Minister to Japan, with a a view to arranging:—

"(a) The acceptance of the proposals for restricting Oriental immigration which have so frequently been adopted by this Legislature and which were outlined by British Columbia's representatives at the recent Federal-Provincial Conference at Ottawa.

"(b) The repatriation of the Chinese and Japanese residing in British Columbia to the countries of their respective origin so that the proportion of

Orientals in Canada to the Canadian population shall not exceed the proportion of Canadians in China and Japan respectively to the population of China and Japan.

"(c) The substitution for the present Treaty with Japan of one giving due recognition to the rights of British Columbia as a Province of Canada to enact legislation with reference to property and civil rights, as allowed by the British North America Act."

W. F. Kennedy (Cons., North Okanagan) also moved in amendment to the main motion that a paragraph be added placing the Legislature on record as definitely in favour of total Oriental exclusion and requesting the Dominion Government to bring about such measures as would effect such exclusion. There was some discussion, after which it was decided to adjourn the debate pending preparation of a resolution which all could support. At the afternoon session the original resolution and the two amendments were withdrawn and a new resolution, which was in effect the McPherson amendment, was introduced, being moved by Mr. Davie and seconded by Mr. McPherson. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Other Resolutions. On Feb. 8 a resolution introduced by Ian Mackenzie (Lib., Vancouver), calling upon the Standing Committee on Forestry to investigate during the Session the best means to be adopted for the conservation of the forest wealth of the Province, was debated. In seconding the resolution Capt. C. S. Leary (Lib., Kaslo-Slocan), a practical lumberman, painted an alarming picture of the rate at which the forest resources were dwindling, declaring that the remaining supply of Douglas fir would disappear within 12 or 15 years. J. H. Hinchcliffe (Cons., Victoria) felt that the resolution was really a vote of want of confidence in the Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, and on Feb. 9 moved in amendment that the Minister be asked to submit a report on the steps taken for conservation, so that an investigation might be ordered if necessary. Mr. Pattullo spoke on Feb. 15 and sought to show that the Government had forest problems well in hand and that there was no need for public alarm over the depletion of timber. He supported an investigation of the entire lumber situation by a House Committee. By a vote of 25 to 20 the House rejected the Hinchcliffe amendment and the original motion was then carried unanimously. The Committee held several meetings during the Session and heard a number of witnesses but reported on Mar. 9 that time at its disposal was inadequate to procure the necessary data on which to base an intelligent and conclusive report. It was of the opinion that the Forest Branch was doing everything possible with the funds available and recommended that additional sums should be provided to extend forest fire protection and forest conservation. It suggested the appointment of a small committee to continue the enquiry and report at the next Session.

A resolution was introduced on Feb. 8 by C. F. Davie (Cons., Cowichan-Newcastle) petitioning the Canadian Government to alter the Old Age Pension Act so as to provide "(a) that the dwelling house of any pensioner shall not be subjected to the repayment of any amounts paid to such pensioner by said pension authority; (b) reduction of the pension age from 70 to 65 years; (c) that an applicant for a pension shall be entitled to same regardless of such applicant's income up to an amount of at least $365 per annum and (d) exemption of the estate of a pensioner from repayments to the pension authority of amounts paid by way of pension in all such cases where such pensioner leaves surviving him any dependant." A point of order being raised by the Attorney-General, the Speaker reserved his decision but on Feb. 14 ruled the resolution out of order on the ground that it involved the further expenditure of public money. Mr. Davie appealed from the ruling of the Chair. By a vote of 24 to 18 the Speaker was sustained.

Federal aid for the coal industry in the shape of a subsidy to enable coal to be shipped from the five producing Provinces and marketed in Ontario and Quebec was called for in a resolution moved by Charles Woodward (Lib., Vancouver) on Feb. 14. Mr. Woodward proposed a scale of subsidies that would total

$47,500,000. This would enable Canada to keep in the country the $115,000,000 sent to the United States annually for imported coal. The resolution was debated at some length on Feb. 29 and adopted without division.

On the final day of the Session, Mar. 14, a resolution was moved by Hon. T. G. Coventry (Cons., Saanich) expressing the opinion that the Government of British Columbia should urge upon the Dominion Government that Canadian tariffs on farm products should be raised to at least an equality with tariffs of foreign countries on similar products; that the dumping clause should be more frequently invoked and that the principle of a seasonable tariff on fruit and vegetables should be endorsed. The resolution was negatived on a vote of 21 to 17.

A resolution assuring the teachers of the Province of the sympathy of the Legislature in their efforts to obtain superannuation benefits and recommending that all assistance necessary be given them by the Finance Department in the preparation of legislation for presentation at the next Session was carried unanimously on Mar. 14 on motion of Dr. Wrinch (Lib., Skeena). A resolution was also carried unanimously on Mar. 14 calling for the appointment of a Committee of 5 members to enquire into the workings of any systems of health insurance and maternity benefits wherever such systems could be found in effective operation and to report its findings to the Legislature. That free medical treatment, medicine and hospitalization should be provided for all returned soldiers who were in need of such things by the Government of Canada was recommended in a motion introduced by Allan Lyons (Cons., Victoria) and carried unanimously.

Incidents of the Session. On the opening day, Jan. 24, a motion was introduced by Premier MacLean, seconded by R. H. Pooley, Leader of the Opposition, placing on record the deep sorrow and sense of loss experienced by the House in the death of the late Prime Minister, the Hon. John Oliver. Both speakers paid tribute to the high character and public service of the former Premier.

Speaking to a question of privilege on Jan. 25, George Walkem, member for Richmond-Point Grey, who was returned at the Election of 1924 as one of the three members elected by the Provincial Party, announced that he would henceforth ally himself with the Conservative Party, the executive of the Provincial Party having passed a resolution on Jan. 23 releasing the three members from any allegiance they might feel they owed the Provincial Party.

Announcement was made on Jan. 30 by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, that a new code of rules of conduct for members of the House would be drawn up by a Committee, with H. G. Perry, Deputy Speaker, as Chairman.

A somewhat sensational interchange occurred on Feb. 17 when R. H. Pooley, Opposition Leader, assailed the Attorney-General, Hon. A. M. Manson, for having had Rev. Principal W. H. Vance of Vancouver removed from the floor of the House on the previous day, and demanded that he should be removed from office for his "ungentlemanly conduct." Mr. Manson admitted that he had secured the removal of Principal Vance from the distinguished visitors section of the House but that he had been justified in doing so because he had been informed that Mr. Vance had made insulting statements about him. In view of these reported statements it was his duty and the duty of any member to refuse to sit in the House with Mr. Vance. Later he had been assured by Mr. Vance that he had not made the reported insulting statements and accordingly a reconciliation had been effected and the incident had been closed. Mr. Manson declared that no one with the instincts of a gentleman would have sought to reopen the matter. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Feb. 18).

A unique event occurred on Feb. 22 when, during the absence of Mr. Speaker Buckham from the Chamber for a short interval, the Chair was occupied by Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith (Lib., Vancouver). It was claimed to have been the first occasion, so far as the members knew, when a woman had exercised the functions of Speaker in a British Parliament.

As a token of respect for the memory of Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, whose death occurred on Mar. 2, the House

after passing a resolution of condolence adjourned its session on that day. Members attended the funeral, which was held at Nanaimo on Mar. 3, in a body. Hon. W. H. Sutherland took over the portfolio of Mines and Hon. T. D. Pattullo was appointed Commissioner of Fisheries. (Mr. Pattullo had on Dec. 30, 1927, taken over from Mr. Sloan the duties of Provincial Secretary.)

The General Election of 1928. It was generally assumed that the Government would bring on a General Election in 1928 and during the Spring nominating conventions were held in several of the ridings. On Mar. 16, R. H. Pooley, Conservative House Leader, was nominated in Esquimault and, on Apr. 20, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Leader of the Conservative Party in the Province, received the nomination in Saanich. On May 15 Charles Woodward, Senior Liberal member for Vancouver, announced that he would not be a Government candidate because he could not consistently support the Government's policy. A Cabinet reorganization took place on June 5 when Dugald Donaghy, a prominent Vancouver barrister and former member of Parliament for Vancouver North, was sworn in as Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries, and Captain Ian Mackenzie, one of the Vancouver members, as Provincial Secretary, thus giving the City of Vancouver representation in the Government. Immediately thereafter, on June 7, the Legislature was dissolved and July 18 fixed as election day, with nominating day on June 27.

A lengthy *Manifesto* was at once issued by Premier MacLean announcing the Government's policy and explaining its administration of the various departments. Its principal features were:—

(1) Announcement that if it could not sell the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, it would extend it to North Vancouver and Prince George; it had every confidence, however, that negotiations under way would result in the disposal of the line to the Canadian National Railways and, with these negotiations approaching success, it was not considered wise to commence construction at present; (2) announcement by the Prime Minister of Canada that the Railway Belt and Peace River Block would be returned to British Columbia, would be implemented by an agreement between the Dominion and the Province which would be submitted for ratification at the next respective sessions of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature; (3) substantial reductions in taxation in the immediate future consequent upon the general prosperity of the Province, the return of railway lands to Provincial control and the propsective sale of the P. G. E.; (4) protection and encouragement of capital but "we will see to it that the general public's interests are properly conserved;" (5) early investigation into plans for the establishment of a provincial health insurance scheme; (6) studies with a view to permanent relief to taxpayers where school taxes are excessive.

The Premier set out on the night of June 7 on a speaking tour of the Province during which he addressed meetings in every important centre. His first meeting was in Abbotsford on June 8. Disposal of the Pacific Great Eastern and development of the Peace River Valley were laid down as his principal policies. On the same night at a meeting in Victoria, C. J. V. Spratt, President of the Victoria Liberal Association, announced that the Premier would head the Liberal ticket in the Capital.

In the meantime, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Conservative Leader, having resigned his seat as member in the Dominion House for

Victoria, was hurrying home from Ottawa. Interviewed by *The Calgary Herald* on June 9, he stated that the Election had not come as a surprise; that the Conservative Party was in good shape with excellent candidates in the field in most of the constituencies and that he believed there was an insistent demand for a change of government. He reached Victoria on June 11 and at once set about preparing his *Manifesto*. On the 14th he addressed his first campaign meeting speaking at Lake Hill in the riding in which he was standing for election and on the 16th, speaking in the same riding at West Saanich, he announced his platform. In part, the platform was as follows:

Should negotiations fail in having the Canadian National Railways or some other company take over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Conservative Party would immediately have a thorough survey made of all conditions respecting the Pacific Great Eastern and would immediately consult with its Board of Directors with a view to carrying out "the original policy as laid down by Sir Richard McBride in 1912," to complete the railway from Vancouver to Prince George.

Regarding the extension of the road into the Peace River country, the *Manifesto* said that "in view of our present Provincial debt" the Conservative Party would co-operate with the Government of Canada or any corporation in a reasonable way in providing a Coast outlet for the Peace River country and would initiate such a policy and use every effort to have this brought about at the earliest possible date.

The Conservative Party would continue to press for satisfactory conclusion of the return to the Province of railway belt lands, the Peace River block and an increased Provincial subsidy.

Other points included:—encouragement of investment of capital in British Columbia; every effort to reduce taxation; policy of stability with respect to all kinds of taxation; reduction of succession duties and income tax to more equitable basis as rapidly as practicable; placing of agriculture on sound, stable and prosperous basis; encouragement of co-operation and investigation with a view to marketing extension; necessity for cheap loans, good roads, cheap transportation and lowering of farmers' taxation to receive close attention; efforts to facilitate success of new settlers; careful study of irrigation problem; co-operation with fruit growers and distributors with a view to establishing stable conditions; vigorous land policy; co-operation with Federal and British Governments, railways and other corporations in settlement of lands.

Dr. Tolmie left Victoria on June 18 for an extensive tour of the Province. He was present at the Vancouver nominating convention on the 19th when W. C. Shelly, R. L. Maitland, Major George A. Walkem, Col. Nelson Spencer, Thomas H Kirk and William Dick were selected as the Conservative Party slate.

Nomination day, June 27, found 118 candidates entered for the 48 seats in the Legislature. The Conservatives had a full slate. The Liberals had nominees in all ridings except Cowichan-Newcastle and Fernie, where the Conservatives were being opposed by Labour candidates and there were 10 Labour candidates and 14 Independents. As Election day approached the Pacific Great Eastern became more and more the dominating issue. Premier MacLean adopted the attitude that he could solve the problem better than Dr. Tolmie because he was on friendly terms with Ottawa, whereas Dr. Tolmie was not. This attitude was severely criticized by Opposition speakers and papers, on the ground that

it was turning what should be a business proposition into a political deal. Speaking on July 10 at Victoria, Premier MacLean stated definitely that details of the Government's scheme for selling the Railway would not be announced before the Election. It was a big scheme and could not be successfully negotiated under the public spotlight. At the same time, at Vancouver, on July 13, he announced that negotiations had proceeded far and were nearing a successful conclusion. The campaign terminated on July 17, with both Leaders expressing the utmost confidence in the outcome.

The Railway Lands Commission. Appointed on Mar. 9, 1927, a special Commissioner to enquire into the merits of British Columbia's claims for the return of the unalienated portions of the railway lands conveyed to the Dominion in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Justice Martin of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan took evidence in Victoria, June 21-23, and later in the year continued his enquiry at Ottawa. Two blocks of land were involved—the railway belt along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Peace River block, consisting of 3,500,000 acres in the Northern part of the Province. The railway belt had consisted originally of 20 miles on either side of the Railway from the North Arm of Burrard Inlet to the Alberta border, covering altogether 10,976,000 acres. Of the railway belt, 1,394,000 acres had been permanently alienated and 4,108,550 acres temporarily alienated. The land in the Peace River block had been handed over to the Dominion as compensation for economically valueless lands in the railway belt.

The position of British Columbia was in the main that, while that Province's land contribution towards the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway had been accepted and retained by the Dominion, the original idea of building the road through land grants had been abandoned; that the C. P. R. had received by way of subsidy 18,206,985 acres of land, all of which was in the North-West Territories and, therefore, land in which British Columbia in common with the other Provinces had an interest; that no land grants were made by any Province save British Columbia; that in addition the C. P. R. had received a cash subsidy of $25,000,000, another sum of $10,000,000 in lieu of subsidy lands and two stretches of railroad which had cost the Dominion $38,000,000; that British Columbia had contributed her share of this and that finally, British Columbia during many years had been paying a higher proportional rate for transportation than any other Province. On the other hand it was advanced that British Columbia had been willing to give the land for a railway; that she had obtained the railway and that legally she had no claim. This aspect of the case was recognized by the Provincial authorities, who made representations that the decision should be based on equitable rather than on legal grounds. The Commissioner had some doubt as to whether the language of his Commission was sufficiently broad to enable him to pursue this course and in consequence the British Columbia Government, through its representatives at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, pressed upon the Dominion Government the necessity for removing any possible doubt on this score. The outcome was that the Solicitor-General on Dec. 9, informed the Commissioner that it was the desire of the Dominion Government that he should make his enquiry both on legal and equitable grounds.

An incident of the hearings at Victoria had been the refusal of Mr. Justice Martin to hear H. Despard Twigg, M.P.P., who had appeared as the legal representative of Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Conservative Leader. This rendered all the more interesting a *Memorandum* submitted to the Commissioner on Aug. 23 by R. E. Gosnell of the House of Commons Press Gallery, Ottawa, who claimed to be heard in argument by right of *amicus curiae*. Mr. Gosnell pointed out that he had originated and amplified the case of what was known as Better Terms for British Columbia during the premierships of Hon. James Dunsmuir, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior and Hon. Sir Richard McBride (1900-1907) and that he had been retained by the Government of the Province for the period, including 1912 to the outbreak of the War in 1914, preparing the case to be submitted to the Royal Commission provided for by agreement entered into between the Governments

of Canada and British Columbia in 1913. In that connection he had prepared the *factum* that epitomized the claims of the latter and the arguments in support. Owing to the declaration of War the Commission had not been proceeded with. Claiming that counsel who had appeared for the Government had been insufficiently briefed, Mr. Gosnell submitted his *Memorandum* for the information of the Commissioner and this went most exhaustively into the whole case. In acknowledging receipt of the letter of transmittal and the *Memorandum* on Sept. 17, Mr. Justice Martin said "I have read your statement of the case with great interest and it puts the arguments for the Province in a very clear and comprehensive manner."

At the opening of Parliament on Jan. 26, 1928, a reference was made to the railway lands question in the Speech from the Throne, the Governor-General stating that: "My ministers are giving consideration to the restoration to the Province of British Columbia of the lands of the Peace River block and the railway belt." This announcement was received enthusiastically in British Columbia. "I interpret the statement," said Premier MacLean "as meaning that our efforts will reach a successful outcome." The effect, according to *The Times*, Victoria, (Jan. 26) would be the immediate addition of about $500,000 to the net receipts of the Provincial Treasury, the placing of nearly 10,000,000 acres under Provincial control and the swelling of Provincial assets by the addition of big resources of timber, minerals, agricultural land and water powers. Justice Martin's *interim* Report was tabled in Parliament by Premier King on Feb. 6. It found that on principles of "natural justice" and not because of any legal claim, the Federal Government should restore to British Columbia the railway lands in question. The view taken was that the lands had been given as British Columbia's contribution to the building of the Canadian Pacific and were so donated in the belief that the Railway would prove a "ruinous burden" to Canada. Instead, the road had been a success almost from its completion and had proved a great factor in national unity, benefiting the remainder of Canada many times more than it had British Columbia. In view of this the Commissioner could see no reason why British Columbia should, in the light of events, have been penalized for its construction. Considerations of justice required that the Province should be restored to the same basis as the other provinces so far as its relation to the road was concerned.

Belief that immediate action would be taken to implement the recommendations of Mr. Justice Martin was dissipated when on Mar. 29 in response to a question by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, announced in the House of Commons that it was the intention of the Government to enter into negotiations with the Province of British Columbia for the return of the railway lands during the next recess. If an agreement was reached, it would be submitted to Parliament at its next Session. That this was satisfactory to the Provincial Government was intimated by Premier MacLean on Apr. 3. "It will not be difficult to reach a complete agreement on all matters involved," he said, "The important thing is that the Federal Government intends to return the lands." (*The Times*, Victoria, Apr. 3)

Liquor Board Enquiry. The final Report of Mr. Justice Murphy, who had been appointed a Commissioner under the Departmental Enquiries Act to investigate alleged irregularities among the staff of the Liquor Control Board based on statements at the Customs Enquiry in 1926, was tabled in the Legislature on Jan. 26, 1928, by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General. An *interim* Report had been made in March, 1927, but, on account of the absence from the country of two important witnesses, J. F. Wilcox and H. F. Reifel, the Commissioner was unable to complete his enquiry until the Autumn. Reifel returned and was examined but Wilcox could not be reached. The Report found that no evidence had been advanced to show that any employee of the Liquor Control Board had been in receipt of any pay or favours from distillers or their agents.

Agriculture. A synopsis of agricultural conditions in British Columbia for 1927 was issued by G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, on May 16, 1928. It showed that, in spite of unsatisfactory weather conditions throughout the greater portion of the year, production totalled

in value $76,999,269, which was an increase of $5,637,060 or 7.89 per cent. over 1926. Production of small fruits in the Coast Sections was satisfactory but in certain eastern sections heavy rains reduced the marketable percentage. Production of tree fruits was maintained at the 1926 level on Vancouver Island, was considerably reduced on the lower Mainland and was not as heavy in the Okanagan and Kootenays. Total production of all fruits amounted to 173,962,000 lbs. valued at $7,333,785, as compared with 213,580,000 lbs. valued at $7,585,520 in 1926. Production of apples alone amounted to 145,824,000 lbs., a decrease of 16.86 per cent. The total vegetable crop was 255,669 tons or 4,925 tons more than in 1926 but the value of the crop fell from $7,433,507 to $6,684,651.

The area sown to grain amounted to 144,361 acres but owing to excessive rain at harvest time, 18,651 acres had to be abandoned. Production of all grains was 4,702,837 bushels, valued at $4,266,867, a decrease in quantity of 315,575 bushels and in value of $187,072. There was an increase of 12,179 acres sown to fodders, the total being 333,660 acres. The yield was 789,740 tons valued at $10,941,733 as against 720,375 tons valued at $10,457,459 in 1926.

The dairy industry continued to make progress in spite of a none too good season. The value of all dairy products was $12,681,009, an increase of $1,053,709. Butter production amounted to 6,533,553 lbs., an increase of 363,777 lbs. The quantity of cheese manufactured was 128,707 lbs. or 65,363 lbs. less than in 1926. Ice cream produced was 542,597 gallons, a reduction of 37,439 gallons. A total of 16,520,000 gallons of fresh milk was consumed, an increase of 745,000 gallons. Evaporated milk manufactured amounted to 186,226 cases, an increase of 13,464 cases.

Live stock statistics were as follows:— beef and dairy cattle, 364,363, an increase of 26,119; sheep, 130,132, an increase of 26.52 per cent.; egg production, 11,338,633 doz., an increase of 1,382,258 dozen. The quantity of all meats marketed was 50,129,801 lbs., valued at $3,332,633, as compared with 42,489,711 lbs. valued at $2,410,461 in 1926.

British Columbia's legislation with respect to the marketing of fruit and vegetables continued in 1927-28 to be a subject of lively interest. There had been enacted at the 1927 Session of the Legislature a Bill providing among other things for the appointment of a committee to be known as the Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction for the purpose of controlling the marketing of the fruit and vegetable crops of the Interior. This Committee, composed of F. M. Black, Chairman; O. W. Hembling and A. J. Finch, took charge of the marketing of the 1927 crop and so far as fruit was concerned with general success.

Difficulty was, however, experienced in connection with the handling of potatoes owing to the fact that the crop from the interior came into competition with uncontrolled potatoes from other parts of the Province. There was, accordingly, much dissatisfaction among the potato growers. This took the form at first of attempts to prove that the Act was invalid. A Chinese produce shipper, Mah Chong, shipped potatoes from Kamloops to Vancouver without a licence and sold them there at prices below those fixed by the Committee. He was fined on Nov. 16 by a Kamloops magistrate, who declined to accept the defence that the law was *ultra vires* on the ground that it restricted trade and commerce, a matter of Federal jurisdiction. Later, W. H. Hammond, an Ashcroft grower, made a bold attempt to break the regulations in order to test the validity of the Act, but, according to a statement issued by the Committee, he failed to bring his actions within the prescribed limits and no charge was laid against him. In the meantime, F. M. Black, Chairman of the Committee, who had been in the East, returned to British Columbia and went into consultation with the Government and the potato growers and dealers as to means to be adopted to solve the difficulties of the growers. The outcome was that at the 1928 Session of the Legislature the Act was so amended as to bring all the vegetable growers of the mainland under the control of the Committee.

Control was extended to the berry growers of the mainland by Order-in-Council passed on May 8. These growers had decided by a large majority to apply to come under that Act and had nominated Alex. Rankin and Fred Cox as their representatives on the Committee of Control to be set up.

The British Columbia system of control was made the subject of enquiry by the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation in Ottawa when the application of the Horticultural Council for increased protection for domestic produce was under consideration on Dec. 9, 1927. F. M. Black, Chairman of the Committee of Direction, who appeared in support of the application, was asked to give the Board a detailed account of the operation of the Produce Marketing Act. When he had concluded, W. H. Moore, Chairman of the Board, said in part (*The Globe*, Toronto, Dec. 10), "You are plainly attempting to restrain competition. You are attempting with the best intentions in the world to dictate to the growers, to tell them what they should get, to dictate what the distributors should have and to regulate what is good for the consumer. You are a Committee appointed by a Province that is mainly interested in growing fruit. It seems to me that since you have undertaken to annihilate domestic competition and to regulate production, or since you have undertaken to do the thing set out in Clause 10 of your legislation, it is our duty so to report." It was presumed that this report would be made to the Registrar under the Combines Act, F. A. McGregor, and in view of this Mr. Black interviewed him. Mr. McGregor saw nothing, according to Mr. Black, to which exception could be taken in the operations of the B. C. Marketing Board. (*The Daily Province*, Vancouver, Dec. 21, 1927).

The 38th Annual Meeting of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association took place at Kelowna, Jan. 17-19, 1928. Membership was reported to have passed the 2,000 mark and at 2,189 had surpassed all previous records. Apart from the reports and addresses which covered a wide field, a large number of resolutions were considered. The work of the Committee of Direction was endorsed unanimously. There was division of opinion, however, on a resolution asking that the Marketing Act be so amended that, when any commodity was brought under its provisions, it should be Province-wide in its application. An amendment referring the resolution to the Executive for consideration and report was adopted. The Executive later brought in a new resolution which recommended that the resolution in question and another on the same subject should not be pressed for the reason that the Act already contained provisions by means of which it was possible to extend the districts and products under control. The new resolution was thereupon adopted. Resolutions were adopted, among others, commending the work done by the Provincial Government in controlling fire blight; impressing on the Dominion Government the menace of collar rot; appreciating the appointment of an entomologist to devote his time exclusively to the woolly aphis problem; asking for an investigation of state health insurance; requesting action to secure the elimination of undesirable varieties of apples; requesting the Provincial Government to increase considerably the school tax on wild land held for speculative purposes; supporting the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to secure amendments to the Produce Marketing Act to strengthen its provisions; asking that the authority of the Committee of Direction be strengthened; asking that in the event of the validity of the Marketing Act being tested in the Courts, all Acts of similar nature should be tested. The Directors elected the following officers:—President, Thomas Abriel, Nakusp; Vice-President, R. H. Macdonald, Vernon; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Barss, Vancouver.

On July 22, 1927, it was announced at Victoria that the Government had appointed Major William G. Swan, Consulting Engineer to the Vancouver Harbour Board, a Commissioner to investigate the irrigation problems of the interior fruit districts, a subject which had been a source of grievance for years because of the contention that the Government was charging more for water than the industry of fruit growing could stand. Major Swan made a thorough investigation of the situation and his Report was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 2, 1928. While considering that the industry should not find present irrigation charges onerous if marketing conditions continued to improve, Major Swan recommended that the Province should extend certain measures of assistance to the irrigationists. Among his recommendations were:— lower interest rates on Government borrowings for irrigation; repayment of borrowings for permanent structures over a 50-year instead of a 30-year period; reduction in charges on lands not suitable for intensive cultivation, with the Province, if necessary, carrying the load involved for a time; extension of the new market control law; reduction in transportation rates on fruit to the Prairies. A delegation of Okanagan fruit growers had waited on the Government on Jan. 20 and

had asked that the statutory penalty for failure to meet water charges on Feb. 1 should be suspended until the Swan Report had been implemented by legislation. To this Premier MacLean had replied that the Government could not prevent the imposition of the penalty but that the fruit interests might safely leave the whole irrigation problem to the Cabinet. Speaking in the Legislature on Feb. 2, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, reviewed the situation and indicated that there would be legislation introduced which would reduce the capital charges on the irrigation works.

The Advisory Board of the B. C. Farmers' Institute met in Victoria, Dec. 1-3, 1927, and received reports from the various institutes throughout the Province. Many questions of interest to agriculture were discussed and a programme of requests laid out for presentation to the Government. These were placed before Premier MacLean and members of his Cabinet on Dec. 6 and included a number of resolutions with respect to game and fur problems; a request that British Columbia should be brought under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loans Act; a recommendation that amendments be made to the Noxious Weeds Act to provide similar powers as in Ontario; a recommendation that consideration be given to the needs of settlers in outlying districts through lack of medical advice and the advisability of state assistance through the establishment of some form of health insurance and a request for information as to how far legislation could go in controlling the inroads of Orientals.

The United Farmers of British Columbia met in Vancouver on Feb. 21, 1928, with an attendance of 6 delegates. Methods of strengthening the organization were discussed and it was decided not to enter active politics just then but to enlarge the scope of activities with the ultimate object of allying the organization with a national body. Several resolutions were adopted, including recommendations for a system of bonuses for land clearing; single tax on farm lands; a free consultative clinic for the diagnosis of disease; planning of road work in the charge of a responsible commission; rigid enforcement of the Noxious Weed Act and stumping powder at cost to *bona fide* farmers. Officers elected were:—President, E. E. Hardwick, Princeton; Secretary, S. R. Gibson, Jura.

The B. C. Dairymen's Association met in Nanaimo on Feb. 21-22, 1928. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to pass the proposed Dairy Farmers' Losses Redistribution Act; requesting the Dominion Government to (a) rescind the Order-in-Council applying schedule 2 of the Australian trade agreement to New Zealand; (b) apply the dumping clause immediately on all butter sent from Australia to Canada on consignment, as well as on direct sale and (c) to terminate the Australian trade agreement; urging the dairy associations of the Dominion to adopt selective registration and formulate a standard of minimum requirements for registration; requesting the Directorate to appoint a committee to investigate the question of forming a B.C. dairy pool; calling for better salaries of veterinarians of the Health of Animals Branch and asking that Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands be made a T.B. free area. The Directors elected J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie, President, and W. H. Hicks, Agassiz, Vice-President. Henry Rive was Secretary.

Mining. The Annual Report on the mining industry of British Columbia for 1927 was submitted to Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Mines, by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist. The year was again a prosperous and satisfactory one, with a gross value of mineral production of $60,729,358. This was $6,459,484 less than in 1926, which resulted from lower metal prices rather than from decreased output. If valued at 1926 prices, 1927 output would have been approximately $1,000,000 greater than that of 1926. Tonnage amounted to 5,416,021 tons, an increase of 640,948 tons over 1926. There were increased outputs of lead, zinc and coal and decreases in gold, silver and copper. The output of structural materials was somewhat less but miscellaneous minerals showed a substantial increase. Since mining commenced in the Province in 1852, the total production had been $1,048,837,828 and of this over 50 per cent. was produced in the last 12 years. British Columbia in 1927 was leading all the Provinces in the production of silver, lead, zinc and copper.

During 1927 a greater amount of development was carried on than in any previous year, the two most active areas being the Portland Canal Division and

the Slocan District. Nine new concentrators were constructed, with a combined capacity of approximately 1,100 tons. Steady progress was also being made in the metallurgical treatment of ore, particularly by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited. Total dividends declared by the various mining companies were $10,800,838, as compared with $9,747,270 in 1926.

Quantities and values of mineral products in 1927, with comparative figures for 1926, were as follows:—

Mineral Production

Mineral	1926 Quantity	1926 Value	1927 Quantity	1927 Value
Gold, placer.....oz.	20,912	$ 355,503	9,191	$ 156,247
Gold, lode.....oz.	201,427	4,163,859	178,001	3,679,601
Silver.....oz.	10,748,536	6,675,606	10,470,185	5,902,043
Copper.....lb.	89,339,768	12,324,421	89,202,871	11,525,011
Lead.....lb.	263,023,937	17,757,535	282,996,423	14,874,292
Zinc.....lb.	142,876,947	10,586,610	145,225,443	8,996,135
Coal.....tons (2,240 lbs.)	2,330,036	11,650,180	2,453,827	12,269,135
Structural Materials and Miscellaneous Minerals.....	.....	3,675,128	.....	3,326,894
		$67,188,842		$60,729,358

Fisheries. The value of the production of the fisheries of British Columbia in 1927, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was $23,227,904, which was a decrease from the preceding year of $4,139,205. This decrease was accounted for chiefly by a falling-off in the pack of salmon, this declining from 2,065,190 cases valued at $16,350,139 in 1926 to 1,361,977 cases valued at $11,666,797 in 1927. The total value of salmon as marketed in various forms fell from $18,769,605 to $14,253,803. The catch of halibut also decreased and its marketed value was down from $4,543,720 to $3,805,386. On the other hand the output of fish oil and meal of various kinds (including the products of the whale fishery) increased in value from $1,325,672 to $2,289,952. There was a marked increase in the amount of capital engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing fish, this amounting to $12,263,636, as compared with $9,609,209 in 1926. The capital investment in the fish canning and curing industry, however, dropped from $22,002,056 to $18,764,253, the number of establishments declining from 165 to 153. Employees in the primary operations numbered 13,076 and in fish curing and canning, 8,366.

Public Works. The Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was submitted to Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D., Minister of Public Works, by P. Philip, Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer. The Department concentrated its efforts in 1926-27 on the construction of strategic links in the trunk highway system. Three important highways—Cariboo Road (Fraser Canyon Section), Nelson-Kaslo Highway and Golden-Yoho Road—were thrown open to the public. Towards ultimately providing highway connection between Hazelton and Prince Rupert, considerable construction work was undertaken along the Skeena River Valley. A major project of importance was the completion of the Harrison-Agassiz Road along the north bank of the Fraser River. Reconstruction and surfacing of highways continued a feature of the highway programme and accommodation roads for settlers again received the consideration of the Department, almost 100 miles of such roads having been undertaken in addition to the reconstruction of many existing settlement roads. The Department in 1926 issued 169 licences to motor-stages and in 1927, up to Oct. 31, 185.

Lands. The Report of the Lands Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted to G. R. Naden, Deputy Minister of Lands, by H. Cathcart, Superintendent of Lands. From land sales, the Branch received during the year $283,707; revenue under the Land Act amounted to $98,255 and under the Coal and Petroleum Act, $34,842; and there were sundry

receipts of $17,408, a total of $434,213. Pre-emption records allowed numbered 413; certificates of purchase issued, 1,831 and certificates of improvements, 217. Land sales aggregated 10,759 acres. Crown grants issued, 1,414; total acreage deeded, 71,018. Coal prospecting licences issued, 142 for 90,880 acres; coal leases issued, 2 for 502 acres; sundry leases, 190 for 20,242 acres.

The Report of the Survey Branch was submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands by J. E. Umbach, Surveyor-General. Nineteen parties were engaged on survey work for the Branch during the season and a total of 31 qualified surveyors were employed on field work, including 7 who served as assistants. Under Crown land surveys, 197 parcels were surveyed covering about 25,244 acres. Under control surveys, triangulation control surveys were extended in various portions of the Province. Under photo-topographical surveys, 3 parties were engaged. A number of miscellaneous surveys were also carried out. The office staff was divided into the Survey Division and the Geographic Division. The former gazetted 37,996 acres of surveys, dealt with 60 miles of rights-of-way plans, supplied clearances for numerous applications, prepared 17 new departmental reference maps and supplied considerable information. The Geographic Division dealt with the compilation and drawing of maps for lithographic reproduction, the preparation of standard base maps and the calculations incidental thereto, the distribution of map stock and all photostat and map-mounting work.

The Report of the Forest Branch was submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester. By the addition of the Shuswap and East Thurlow Island forests to the area under reserve in the Provincial forests, 437,900 acres were added, bringing the total to 5,860,000 acres. One standard lookout and a number of secondary lookouts were constructed; 85 miles of trails were constructed or rebuilt and 43½ miles of telephone line were erected to provide better communication on forest reserves. Educational work among architects, contractors, builders, etc. in Eastern Canada relative to the use of British Columbia woods was continued and schools were supplied with literature and samples. Attention was given to finding a use for previously waste products. Total water-borne lumber trade was the highest on record, amounting to 740,230,330 ft. b.m. The value of forest products showed a decline, due to the lower price received for lumber and curtailment in shingle and box production. The total value was $83,087,000, as compared with $84,802,000 in 1926. Pulp and paper production showed a substantial increase. Much silvicultural investigation was carried on and forest entomology was studied. The total amount of timber scaled in ft. b.m. was 2,853,702,462, as compared with 2,918,119,212 in 1926. The number of sawmills operating were 375 with estimated daily capacity of 12,176 M. b.m. and shingle mills 65 with estimated daily capacity of 12,042 M. In all there were 1,284 fires recorded and of these 87½ per cent. were extinguished before they had reached the size of 10 acres. The area burned was estimated at 101,944 acres, the smallest acreage in 10 years. Total damage was placed at $215,708.

Education. The 56th Annual Report of the Public Schools for the year ended June 30, 1927, was submitted to Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M., LL.D., Minister of Education, by S. J. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Supcrintendent of Education. The enrolment in the schools of the Province increased during the year from 101,688 to 105,008 and the average daily attendance from 85,293 to 88,306. There were enrolled in correspondence classes, 391 pupils; night schools, 5,176; Normal School, Vancouver, 198; Normal School, Victoria, 137; Victoria College, 192; University of British Columbia, 1,582. There were 3,336 grade teachers and 195 special instructors. During the year a programme of studies was prepared for junior high schools, four of which were placed in operation. The grand total cost of education was $9,172,728, of which $3,402,941 was contributed by the Government. (This amount included the annual grant to the Provincial University.)

Enrolment at the University of British Columbia for 1927-28 was 1,741 of whom 1,305 were in the Faculty of Arts and Science; 240, in Applied Science; 33, in Nursing; 50, in Agriculture; 51, in graduate studies and 62, in Teachers' Training Course. In addition 487 attended the summer session in Arts; 5, in public health nursing; 13, in occupational course in agriculture; 116, in short

course in agriculture; and 37, in evening class in botany. On Apr. 25, 1928, it was announced that Dr. H. T. J. Coleman had resigned as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, while on Apr. 30, Dr. D. Buchanan, head of the Department of Mathematics, was appointed his successor. Dr. Coleman remained as Professor and head of the Department of Philosophy. During the year, Dr. E. H. Archibald resigned as head of the Department of Chemistry but remained as Professor of Analytical Chemistry. Dr. R. H. Clark became head of this Department. D. C. Harvey, M.A., was appointed Professor and head of the Department of History. The annual Congregation ceremonies took place May 10, when degrees were conferred on 224 students—bachelors of arts, 172; masters of arts, 16; bachelors of applied science, 22; masters of applied science, 1; nursing, 5; bachelors of science in agriculture, 7; masters of agriculture, 1. On June 8, it was announced that a scholarship fund to produce $1,500 annually had been established to encourage agricultural research in memory of the late Premier, Hon. John Oliver.

The formal opening and dedication of the new Union Theological College of the United Church of Canada took place on Oct. 19, 1927. The Principal, Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D. and the staff of the College were installed and a Convocation held at which Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Divinity were conferred on Rev. J. Williams Ogden, Rev. John Chisholm, B.A. and Rev. S. S. Osterhout, M.A., Ph.D. Rev. Robert Laird, D.D., delivered the inaugural address. Enrolment for the session was 31 and of these 4 graduated. The only change in the staff was the appointment in April, 1928, of Rev. R. B. Y. Scott, M.A., B.D., to the Chair of Old Testament Languages and Literature.

The opening of Union Theological College was followed on Nov. 9 by the dedication of the new Anglican Theological College, which had also been erected on the campus of the University. The opening ceremonies were performed by the Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Primate of Canada.

Teachers of British Columbia were organized in the B. C. Teachers' Federation and this body held its Annual Meeting and Convention, Apr. 10-12, 1928, in the Kitsilano High School. The Federation was honoured on Apr. 10 by a visit from His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon. Addresses were delivered on educational problems and a number of sectional meetings held. The question of superannuation was of special interest and it was announced that a measure would be introduced at the next Session of the Legislature providing for a system of pensions. T. W. Woodhead, Principal of Kitsilano Public School, was elected President.

School trustees were organized in the B. C. School Trustees Association and held their 23rd Annual Meeting at Harrison Hot Springs, Oct. 17-19, 1927. Many matters of importance in school administration were under discussion. Officers elected were: President, H. Manning, Revelstoke; 1st Vice-President, H. V. Hobbs, Saanich; 2nd Vice-President, F. H. Bates, North Vancouver; Secretary-Treasurer, G. A. Grant, Burnaby.

Public Libraries. The Report of the Public Library Commission for 1926-27 was made by the Commissioners, Norman F. Black, Vancouver, Chairman; Christina Ross Frame, Victoria and Laura E. Jamieson, New Westminster, who had been appointed December, 1926. The powers and duties of the Commission were: (a) to co-operate with public library associations and boards and librarians; (b) to apportion the moneys annually appropriated by the Legislature for the aid of public libraries; (c) to promote the establishment and extension of public library facilities; (d) to operate a system of travelling libraries. The Commission reported that the number of public libraries remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6; that 3 new public library associations had been organized, bringing the total to 23; that 43 one-room rural schools had been supplied with books; that 386 travelling libraries, averaging 90 volumes each, had been loaned and that there were 2,222 borrowers of books by mail, who borrowed 6,633 volumes. The Commission launched a library survey and for the purpose formed a Research Board composed of 6 professional librarians, a representative of the B. C. Teachers' Federation and the three members of the Commission. For the support of the survey the Carnegie Corporation appropriated $6,000.

Labour. The Report of the Department of Labour for 1927 was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labour, by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister. It showed that the loss of working time owing to trade disputes was the lowest for any year on record. The statistical section of the Report gave the year's industrial pay-roll for the Province as $177,522,758.14, which compared with $175,173,836.47 for 1926, and $159,959,820.80 for 1925. The Department received returns from 4,597 industrial employers of labour, whose aggregate pay-roll was $130,047,021.92 and the balance of over $47,000,000 was made up of the pay-roll, ascertained or estimated, of railway employees, manual workers in Government service, ocean services, wholesale and retail firms, and several other lines of industrial activity. The extent of variation of employment during the year was indicated by the returns which accounted for 70,389 industrial workers in January and 87,563 in August, the months respectively of least and most employment. Other figures showed that in 1927 the percentage of white workers was increased and that of Asiatics lowered. The number of low-paid wage-earners,—adult males receiving less than $19 a week,—fell from 14,609 in 1925 and 9,498 in 1926 to 4,409 in 1927. This was attributed chiefly to the Male Minimum Wage Act, under which an order was made in 1926 enforcing a legal minimum wage of 40c. an hour in the lumbering industry, the largest industry in the Province. Steps were taken in 1927-28 to extend the Act to restaurants and catering. T. F. Paterson and F. V. Foster, members under J. D. McNiven, Chairman of the Board, who had applied the law to the lumber industry, resigned and were succeeded by E. B. Perry, restaurant proprietor, Vancouver, and Harry Wood, business agent of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. After a full Enquiry the Board issued its order respecting wages in restaurants and catering and this became effective in April, 1928.

Workmen's Compensation. The 11th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, being for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted to His Honour, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, by the Commissioners, E. S. H. Winn, Chairman, Parker Williams and Hugh B. Gilmour. The audit of 1927 payrolls had not been completed but they were expected to exceed $175,000,000 as compared with adjusted payrolls in 1926 of $172,597,260. The number of employing firms engaged in industry at Dec. 31, 1927, were 8,243. Of those operating in 1927, 1,563 were employing labour for the first time and there was a net increase for the year of 630 in the number actively operating. The Act was protecting 175,000 workmen in respect of industrial accidents, while during the 11 years that the Act had been in effect, 249,547 accidents had been reported of which 2,419 proved fatal. In 1927, 30,066 accidents were reported, of which 219 were fatal. Lumbering in all its branches accounted for 42 per cent. of all accidents. Collections in 1927 amounted to $3,531,773. The sum of $1,615,929 was paid in compensation to workmen; $643,594 for medical aid; and $777,543 in pensions.

Minimum Wage Board. The 10th Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board, covering the year 1927, was submitted to the Minister of Labour by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman; Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Vancouver and Thomas Mathews, Vancouver, members. Payroll returns for the week of greatest employment during 1927 were requested from establishments whose staffs were wholly or partially composed of women and girl workers. Replies were received from 3,455 employers, an increase of 332 over 1926. These had 17,507 female employees, as against 16,070 for the previous year. This was not the gross total of women workers in British Columbia, as domestic servants, fruit-pickers and farm labourers were excluded from the operation of the Act. Average weekly wages for employees over 18 years, or experienced, were $17.06; under 18 years, or inexperienced, $10.40. Average hours worked per week were 43.92.

Provincial Industrial School for Boys. The 23rd Annual Report of the School, being for the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was submitted to Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, by David B. Brankin, Superintendent. The School, consisting of 3 cottages, administration building, kitchen block,

auditorium, barn and poultry buildings and temporary workshops, was situated on the Dewdney Trunk Road, 1 mile from Port Coquitlam. It had at Mar. 31, 1927, 130 boys in its care, 56 having been admitted and 58 released during the year.

Insurance. The 16th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was submitted by J. P. Dougherty, Superintendent of Insurance, to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General. At the end of the year there were 233 insurers licensed to transact business, of which 222 were Dominion and 11 Provincial licensees. Fourteen new companies were licensed during the year. There were 1,379 life insurance and 1,605 fire and miscellaneous insurance agents and 20 adjusters carrying on business in the Province. Net fire insurance premiums totalled $5,670,340; net amount of losses incurred, $2,662,799 and net amount of losses paid, $2,598,098. There was $308,808,000 life insurance in force, on which premiums of $10,524,000 were paid and claims paid totalled $1,753,000

Health and Vital Statistics. The 31st Report of the Provincial Board of Health, being for the year ended June 30, 1927, was submitted to Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Secretary, by H. E. Young, M.D., Provincial Health Officer. Dr. Young reported that during the year three full-time health units had been established, with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Health Board; that work in regard to tuberculosis was making very satisfactory progress; that the venereal clinics were carrying on their work in a most satisfactory manner; that a new laboratory had been opened at Kelowna, making four Provincial laboratories; that there was a continued improvement and extension of public health nursing; that on the whole the year had been favourable with respect to the occurrence of infectious diseases.

The 55th Report of Vital Statistics, being for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, was submitted to Dr. Young by Herbert B. French, M.A., Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The total number of living births was 10,063, giving a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of population. Deaths totalled 5,474 or 9.6 per 1,000. The number of marriages was 4,418. The population was estimated at 568,000.

Liquor Control Board. The 6th Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., by H. Davidson, Chairman. Total sales for the year amounted to $13,805,089, an increase of $370,744 over the previous year. This was made up of: spirits, $7,280,499; liqueurs, $156,367; wines, $584,239; oriental liquor, $469,086; malt liquor, $5,314,896. Net profits amounted to $3,469,397, which was apportioned as follows: reserve, $173,469; mothers' pensions, $571,067; municipalities, $953,700; hospitals, $408,728; consolidated revenue fund, $1,362,429.

Miscellaneous Reports. The Report of the Provincial Museum of Natural History for 1927 was submitted to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Secretary, by Francis Kermode, Director. During the year, although no field expeditions were sent out, the work in the office materially increased, as collectors and students throughout British Columbia, who were interested in natural history constantly sent in specimens for examination and identification, and this entailed a great deal of study and investigation. Visitors who registered totalled 27,499, while the total check by attendants was 48,761.

The 55th Annual Report of Mental Hospitals was submitted to the Provincial Secretary by A. L. Crease, M.D., C.M., Acting Medical Superintendent. (The death of Dr. H. C. Steeves, Medical Superintendent, had taken place on Dec. 7, 1926). There were in residence in the hospitals at Essondale, New Westminster and Saanich, on Apr. 1, 1926, 1,995 patients, with 76 on probation. New admissions during the year numbered 494. There were discharged in full, 203; died, 161; on probation at end of year, 76; leaving 2,125 in residence at Mar. 31, 1927. The treatment, as in former years, went on in much the same way.

The 6th Annual Report of Tranquille Sanitarium was submitted to the Provincial Secretary by A. D. Lapp, M.B., Medical Superintendent. A total of 368 patients received treatment during the year ended Mar. 31, 1927. There were 136 admissions and 145 discharges. The number of beds available was 245 and the average population, 223. During the year a gravity water system and a trunk sewer were installed and a number of new buildings erected. Funds were provided by the Legislature for a new 100-bed infirmary and other necessary additions.

The 6th Annual Report of the Fire Marshal, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, by J. A. Thomas, Fire Marshal. Total losses from fire during the year amounted to $2,622,995, a decrease of $1,015,432, compared with 1926. Assistant fire marshals in organized, and provincial police in unorganized districts made over 47,000 inspections and issued 4,437 orders. During the year a systematic inspection of all public institutions for the care of the sick and aged was made.

The Report of the Superintendent of Provincial Police, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, by J. H. McMullin, Superintendent. The strength of the Force at Dec. 31 was 9 officers and 209 non-commissioned officers and men, a decrease of 10 for the year. The Motor Branch licensed 76,187 motor vehicles. The number of indictable cases dealt with was 5,210, with convictions amounting to 4,657. The number of escorts of prisoners was 2,242 and 169,130 miles were travelled in the course of these escorts.

The Annual Report of the Inspector of Municipalities, for the year 1927, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., Attorney-General, by Robert Baird, Inspector. This gave the value of taxable land in the Province at $302,889,841, made up of cities, $197,742,025; districts, $104,099,695 and villages, $1,048,121; taxable improvements, $306,802,860, made up of cities, $188,714,163; districts, $116,556,975 and villages, $1,531,722; exemptions, $83,745,240; total taxable property, $693,437,941. Population was 449,209. Total debenture debt of cities and districts, $113,430,018, sinking funds, $370,397; tax arrears, $3,631,703; taxes levied, $15,296,250; total receipts, $25,141,571; total expenditures, $25,533,379.

Some Events of the Year. Under an Order-in-Council signed at Ottawa on Sept. 29, 1927, an agreement under which British Columbia undertook to put into effect Old Age Pension legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament, became operative and on Oct. 15 the first cheques were issued, being retroactive to Sept. 1. Administration was in the hands of the Workmen's Compensation Board and British Columbia was the first Province to adopt the system.

The B. C. Division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held its Annual Meeting at Vancouver, Nov. 23-24, 1927, and on Nov. 25 spent the day at Nanaimo, where problems of the coal mining industry were discussed.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the B. C. Historical Society took place in Victoria on Oct. 14, 1927. John Hosie, Provincial Librarian and Archivist, was elected President; Beaumont Boggs, 1st Vice-President; V. L. Denton, 2nd Vice-President; Corresponding Secretary, Major H. Nation; Recording Secretary, Miss A. Russell.

The Union of B. C. Municipalities met in Nanaimo, Oct. 18-19, 1927, and discussed many matters of interest to municipal government. Officers elected were: President, T. Reid, Reeve of Surrey; 1st Vice-President, Ald. Bridgman, North Vancouver; 2nd Vice-President, Mayor Love, Grand Forks; Secretary-Treasurer, Wells Gray, New Westminster.

Over 50 cities and other municipalities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were represented at the Conference of the Western Canada Development and Unity League, Victoria, Oct. 20-22, 1927, when problems connected with the progress of the West were discussed. Officers elected: President, J. A. Gregory, Mayor of North Battleford; Vice-President, Wells Gray, Mayor of New Westminster.

The Province of British Columbia

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, B.Sc., LL.D.

The MacLean Ministry * (Liberal)

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education.....Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D.
Minister of Lands, Commissioner of Fisheries.....Hon. T. D. Pattullo
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. E. D. Barrow
Attorney-General, Minister of Labour.....Hon. A. M. Manson
Minister of Public Works, Minister of Railways,
Minister of Mines.....Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D.
Provincial Secretary.....Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie
Minister of Finance, Minister of Industries.....Hon. Dugald Donaghy

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. John Andrew Buckham

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary.....J. L. White
Superintendent of Education.....S. J. Willis
Deputy Attorney-General.....W. D. Carter, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Finance.....E. D. Johnson
Deputy Minister of Lands.....G. R. Naden
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....David Warnock, O.B.E.
Deputy Minister of Railways.....J. E. Griffith
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....P. Philip
Deputy Minister of Mines.....Robert Dunn
Deputy Minister of Labour.....J. D. McNiven
Assistant to Commissioner of Fisheries.....J. P. Babcock

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* NOTE.—As at June 25, 1928. As *The Review* goes to press the following Ministry is announced—(*The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Aug. 22, 1928):

The Tolmie Ministry (Conservative)

Premier, President of the Executive Council,
Minister of Railways.....Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie
Provincial Secretary.....Hon. Samuel L. Howe
Attorney-General.....Hon. R. H. Pooley
Minister of Lands.....Hon. Frank P. Burden
Minister of Finance.....Hon. W. C. Shelly
Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. W. Atkinson
Minister of Mines.....Hon. W. A. McKenzie
Minister of Public Works.....Hon. Nelson S. Lougheed
Minister of Education.....Hon. J. Hinchcliffe
President of the Council.....Hon. R. W. Bruhn
Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Royal L. Maitland

There are yet portfolios under the Constitution Act of Labour and Industries to be filled, which will be distributed among the Ministers.

LITERATURE, HISTORY, MUSIC, DRAMA AND ART

By

William Arthur Deacon

Progress in Canadian Literature; Histories Predominate; Death of Charles Mair

The year 1927-28* was notable for the number of books issued rather than for the quality of those coming under the head of creative writing. Historical writing maintained its usual high level; but in fiction and poetry the number of volumes of first importance was remarkably small. There was no particular reason for this; it was just an off year. Interest centred rather in the commercial aspect of literature and the effect of the world-wide movement for more intelligent distribution of books was that more people were reading, and were reading better and more suitable books than ever before, which condition could not fail to exert a beneficial influence on Canadian literary taste in general, and to encourage authors to attempt finer, more ambitious work. Public support of the native author was firmer than ever. Realizing the value of national pride in a native literature as a great factor in stimulating a national consciousness, governments were slowly coming to assume some responsibility in the matter, as is evidenced by the action of the Saskatchewan Government, which, during Canadian Book Week, Oct. 24-29, 1927, distributed free to all towns that would use them, a set of eighty lantern slides and printed lectures dealing with Canadian authors and their work.

The death of Charles Mair at Victoria, B.C., July 5, 1927, in his 89th year, was a loss of importance, since Mr. Mair—a "Canada First" man of the Riel Rebellion—was the first Canadian poet with the national outlook, and his first book, *Dreamland and Other Poems*, issued in 1868, was the first Canadian book published after Confederation. *Tecumseh*, by which he is best known, appeared in 1886, and is a poetic drama of merit based on the War of 1812. He was a man of affairs and a patriot as well as an author, and his last message was one urging young writers to high endeavours. Shortly before his death, he was interviewed by N. de Bertrand Lugrin. After touching on other matters, he said: "Let us not be content with anything less than the best in all we undertake. We are building a Canadian literature to-day. If we would serve our country we must make our literary ideal as high as the highest—" He stopped, tired, and the sentence was never completed.

* NOTE.—Summary covers period July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928.

Fred Jacob, Literary and Dramatic Editor of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, died June 3, 1928. Born at Elora, Oct. 31, 1882, he joined *The Mail* in 1903. He had published one novel, *Day Before Yesterday*, and had another, *P. V.*, ready for the press. He was also the author of a book of one-act plays called *One-third of a Bill*. In the journalistic field, Mr Jacob enjoyed a high reputation as a critic of the theatre and of pictures.

The Dominion Government sent Lawrence J. Burpee as the Government's delegate to the Berne Convention on Copyright, whose sittings commenced May 8, 1928.

The Canadian Literature Club, Toronto, had a busy season with meetings on the first Monday of each month. At one of these Isabel Ecclestone Mackay's play, *Two Too Many*, was presented with great success thus ensuring dramatics as a permanent feature. A short story contest was held for a prize of $25 donated by Archie P. McKishnie, which was won by Lillian Leveridge with *The Prayer that Saved*. There was also a poetry contest in which the winners were Kathryn Munro (Mrs. J. E. Tupper), Lillian Leveridge and T. H. Lister. On May 6, 1928, the following officers were elected for 1928-29: Hon. President, Donald G. French; President, R. A. Pryne; Recording Secretary, Mary Woodsworth; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. N. Frederick.

Bliss Carman was the recipient of the Lorne Pierce gold medal for 1928. He and Duncan Campbell Scott were also elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain, William D. Lighthall, LL.D., being appointed a Delegate Fellow to receive his fellow Canadians into membership.

The David Awards, donated by the Province of Quebec, for 1927 were given as follows: the winner in the history section for English writers was R. C. Featherstonhaugh, for *The Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion C.E.F.*; and in English literature, Archdeacon F. G. Scott, for his volume of poems, *In Sun and Shade*. Each received a prize of $600. The winners in the French section were L'Abbé Ivanhoe Caron, Assistant Archivist of the Province, for *La Colonisation de la Province de Québec; Cantons de l'Est, 1791-1815*; and Professor Henry Laureys of McGill University for *La Conquéte des Marchés Extérieurs*.

The Women's Canadian Club of Toronto held two contests for writers. The first, for essays on *The Inner Canada*, was won by Professor Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University, who received a prize of $100, with two second prizes of $50 each going to John L. McDougall and Wilfred Kerr, as announced on Jan. 9, 1928. The second competition, for a short story, was won by Mrs. Mary Quail Innis, wife of Professor H. A. Innis of the University of Toronto, announcement being made on Apr. 30, 1928. The Women's Canadian Club of Regina also held a literary contest, concluded in July, 1927, which was won by Mrs. Austin Bothwell, with an essay on the history of Regina.

Two prizes of $200 each were awarded by the I.O.D.E., for 1928 to Winifred Abercrombie of Vancouver for *Fast Fetters* and Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, also of Vancouver, for *Initials Only*.

The Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association held three contests during the year. On Oct. 20, 1927, announcement was made that Gertrude Macaulay Sutton had won first prize in the story contest with *Theft from the Devil*, and T. M. Morrow had received second prize with *The Number of Perfection*. The one-act play contest, concluded Feb. 29, 1928, resulted in Merton S. Threlfall, St. Lambert, Que., winning the first prize of $75 with *The Guests of Captain Hargreaves*; second prize of $50 to Marjory Reynolds, Vancouver, for *No Man's Land*; with two third prizes of $25 each to Mary Wallace Brooks, Montreal, for *The Mother of a Prophet*, and to Leo Kennedy, Verdun, for *Pierrot and Columbine*. Finally, on Mar. 7, 1928, prizes were awarded in the poetry contest, as follows: Lady Roddick's prize of $35 for the best short poem contributed by a member of the group went to Warwick Chipman for *Immortality*; Mrs. R. E. MacDougall's prize of $25 for the best poem by a Canadian over 18 years of age was divided, $15 to Dorothy Livesay of Toronto for *Impuissance*, and $10 to Mary A. Knight of Newport Landing, N.S., for *A Modern Adam*; Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland's prize of $15 for the best French poem was captured by Robert Choquette, Montreal, with *Amour, Divine Rose Humaine*; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Byer's prize of $10 for the best poem by a person under 18 years of age was won by Betty MacKay, Montreal, with *Babuska*.

The Jardine Prize of the University of Toronto for poetry was awarded to F. W. Burton. Margaret Muirhead of Vancouver won the $100 prize offered by the I.O.D.E. for the best essay on *Confederation*. "Mary Seton" of Halifax, daughter of the late Senator L. G. Power, won the fourth prize in a contest held by the Poetry Society of London, England.

Gena Branscombe (Mrs. John F. Tenny), a native of Prince Edward County, Ontario, was honoured by the New Netherland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by a memorial, Jan. 12, 1928. On Apr. 27, 1928, Queen's University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lorne Pierce for his scholarly labours. Dr. Pierce had donated a valuable library of *Canadiana* to that University of which he was a graduate.

Among the significant addresses of the year touching Canadian literature, worthy of note was the thoughtful speech of Howard Angus Kennedy before the Lion's Club of Montreal, Dec. 4, 1927, wherein the speaker defined what, in literature, should be local, and what universal; and the lecture of H. Napier Moore, editor of *Maclean's Magazine*, before the Montreal Advertising Club on Dec. 14, 1927, in which he made the statement that for the previous year 94 per cent. of all material in *Maclean's Magazine* had been written by Canadians living in Canada.

In February, 1928, a magazine for women, *The Chatelaine*, was launched by The Maclean Publishing Company under the editorship of Anne Elizabeth Wilson, and proved immediately successful.

The book censorship movement continued inconclusive and even confused. Owing to an order given the police of Montreal for a clean-up, *The Montreal Star* and *The Gazette* of that city simultaneously, on Mar. 31, 1928, published editorials against immoral literature. On June 14 following, the Canadian Booksellers' and Stationers' Association in annual session at Toronto protested against undue police interference, citing a recent case in which a bookseller had been arrested on grounds so slight that the magistrate dismissed the case without hearing any defence. Still later, on June 25, the Chief Constables' Association, in convention at Vancouver, passed a resolution asking for the establishment of a board of censors at Ottawa.

In poetry, the long expected *Complete Poems of Marjorie Pickthall* was the most substantial offering. Miss Pickthall sang consistently in the minor key, but attained lyric perfection therein. Wilson MacDonald's restrained and truly inspired *Ode on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation* was generally conceded to be the best of the many poems that greeted this event, S. Morgan-Powell of *The Montreal Star* saying: "Beyond any doubt this is the finest tribute to the Confederation Jubilee that has appeared from any Canadian pen." E. J. Pratt issued a fine poem, called *The Iron Door*, on death. The only volume of any size from any living poet was *The Land of Singing Waters* by A. M. Stephen of Vancouver, which showed great improvement in prosody over his earlier book, *The Rosary of Pan*. William Havelock Robb, the bird lover, produced a beautifully turned-out little book, *The Quill and the Candle*, in praise of his feathered friends. The Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association issued its usual excellent *Poetry Year Book*. John Hanlon was responsible for a worthy chap-book called *Other Songs*; and two new poets made their appearance—Molly Bevan with *Gifts of the Year*, and Daniel Hugh Verder with *A Book of Lyrics*.

Maurice Hutton's *Many Minds*, being thoughtful evaluations of the classics, was the year's outstanding collection of essays, and perpetuates some of the popular lectures for which Professor Hutton is famous. In *The Book of Ultima Thule* Archibald MacMechan continued his essay-like narratives from the history of Nova Scotia; and verging more on fiction and legend, Laura Goodman Salverson told the story of Lief the Lucky in *Lord of the Silver Dragon*. The cult of French Canada produced only one book, but that a splendid interpretation of the *habitant* by Georges Bouchard, M.P., entitled *Other Days Other Ways* and illustrated with striking woodcuts by Edwin H. Holgate. *Only This* by James H. Pedley was a well written and exceptionally candid narrative of personal experiences in the Great War. Another posthumous collection of Peter McArthur's farm sketches came out under the happy title of *Friendly Acres*. William Arthur Deacon, in *The*

Four Jameses, produced a book of a new type, dealing mock-seriously with the poetry of Gay, McIntyre, Gillis and MacRae—Canadian singers who came by a left-hand route to national fame. Merrill Denison, heretofore known as playright, published the only avowedly humourous book of the year, called *Boobs in the Woods*. J. Edgar Middleton recreated an important historical incident in his *The First Canadian Christmas Carol*, based on Father Jean de Brébeuf's *Jesus Ahatonhia*, a Huron Indian carol. The work was illustrated by Stanley F. Turner. Percy Ghent reproduced some interesting documents in *Literary and Historical Fragments of Canadian Interest*.

In fiction, a truly notable event was the publication of Frederick Philip Grove's *A Search for America*, which brought the author into immediate prominence. The novel is almost wholly autobiographical, and constitutes a unique record of the mind and feelings of the immigrant. It tells of the author's landing in Canada in the early 1890's with a classical and liberal education but no money, and of his wanderings in search of his proper niche, which he eventually found in Manitoba as teacher and friend to foreign settlers. Mr. Grove was instantly recognized as one of Canada's foremost novelists, and made a lecture tour of Ontario in March, 1928, under the auspices of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

B. Mabel Dunham, in *Toward Sodom*, continued her fact-fictional narrative of the Pennsylvania Mennonites, who settled near Kitchener about a century ago; and maintained her reputation for careful craftsmanship. Constance Travers Sweatman did a very competent novel, called *Half Price*, on the younger generation.

Criticism continued to increase in quantity and importance, the seven volumes published in 1927-28 being a remarkably satisfactory collection. H. L. Stewart, Professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University, turned out a profound and comprehensive piece of psychological interpretation in his *Anatole France the Parisian*, which won an international reputation, as did also Barker Fairley of Toronto University with *Charles M. Doughty*, a keen and scholarly analysis of the entire writings of the author of *Arabia Deserta*. Referring to Professor Fairley's book, one critic said: "It has been done once and for all." Lorne Pierce's *An Outline of Canadian Literature* is a source and reference book of great value; while Gustave Lanctot added to the *Makers of Canadian Literature* series a most able study, *Francois Xavier Garneau*. Norman Gregor Guthrie's *The Poetry of Lampman* is almost unique as a set piece of constructive criticism. J. G. Sime published a short but searching survey of a great novelist's development in *Thomas Hardy of the Wessex Novels*. Thomas O'Hagan's *Intimacies in Canadian Life and Letters* is chiefly notable for the introduction it furnishes to the work of certain French Canadian writers.

Historical writing, as usual, bulked larger than any other department; and a large number of the year's contributions were of lasting importance and high merit. First of the group, indeed, one of the finest and most important historical documents ever

issued in Canada is Lawrence J. Burpee's *Journals and Letters of La Vérendrye and His Sons*, put out by the Champlain Society. La Vérendrye born at Three Rivers, Que., 1685, set out to explore the West in 1732, he and his sons being the first whites to penetrate beyond the Great Lakes. The translations are by the late W. D. LeSueur. Mr. Burpee edited the documents, never before published, and supplied authoritative notes to guide the reader through them. When we add that a copy of J. B. Tyrrell's *David Thompson's Narrative*, published in 1916, sold during 1927 in Boston for $110, it will be seen how valuable a work the Champlain Society is doing.

It was a Mackenzie year. After more than a century of neglect, there suddenly appeared four books on the life and work of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to reach the Arctic and the Pacific Oceans overland. Mackenzie's own *Voyages*, long out of print, were reissued by the Radisson Society. A full length and exceedingly well done biography was completed by Dr. M. S. Wade, of Kamloops, B.C., under the title of *Mackenzie of Canada*. Arthur P. Woollacott, in *Mackenzie and his Voyageurs*, supplied a digest from the Voyages with some other matter; and Hume Wrong, in *Sir Alexander Mackenzie*, tells the stories of his explorations briefly and well.

The first history of Ontario came from the pen of J. E. Middleton, who supplies an authoritative work, *The Province of Ontario*, covering the period of 1615-1927. *In the Privy Council. In the Matter of the Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland in the Labrador Peninsula* is a 12-volume work prepared by lawyers on both sides of the historical law-suit, and containing data of inestimable historic value: *e.g.*, the location and history of King's posts. After long reticence, the Hudson's Bay Company opened its records to an American writer, T. Morris Longstreth, who produced therefrom the first, though unofficial, history of the organization in a book called *The Silent Force*, which is naturally of great interest. R. C. Featherstonhaugh, after several years of the most careful work, furnished an excellent regimental history that was widely and highly praised—*The Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion, C.E.F.*

In *My Generation of Politics and Politicians*, W. T. R. Preston, sometime organizer for the Liberal Party in Ontario, gave the public his memories of fifty years behind the scenes. It was a provocative and controversial volume. W. P. M. Kennedy published in the *Edinburgh Review, 1927*, an article, *The Political Development of Canada, 1867-1927* that is an authoritative statement on the sixty years of Confederation. J. W. Dafoe said some notable things about Canadian status at lectures delivered before the University of Chicago in 1927 at the request of the Harris Foundation, and which may be found in *Great Britain and the Dominions.*

Other published historical works of the first importance were: *Inventaire des concessions en fief et seigneurie, fois et hommages, et aveux et denombrements, conservés aux archives de la province de*

Québec, by Pierre-Georges Roy, which is useful, reliable and original; *In the Wake of the Wind Ships*, a history of ship-building in Canada, by Frederick William Wallace; *The Townships of Darlington and Clarke*, a picture of pioneer conditions in Ontario, by John Squair; *An Historical Atlas of Canada* by Lawrence J. Burpee; *La Centenaire Cartier, 1814-1914*, a biography of one of the Fathers of Confederation, by J. K. L. Laflamme; *Political Unrest in Upper Canada* by Aileen Dunham; and Dr. J. L. Morrison's *The Eighth Earl of Elgin.*

Others of this class deserving mention include J. B. Brebner's *New England's Outpost*, showing American influence predominant in Nova Scotia until the Conquest; Hon. Edward Whelan's *The Union of the British Provinces*, edited by D. C. Harvey; *Old Manors, Old Houses*, published by the Historic Monuments Commission of the Province of Quebec, with hundreds of admirable illustrations; William Kirby's *Annals of Niagara*, republished and edited by Lorne Pierce; Helen I. Cowan's *British Emigration to North America 1783-1837*; *With the Conquering Canadians from Valcartier to the Rhine* by the late Major General Sir Edward Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commander of the Canadian artillery in France; *A History of the University of Toronto* by W. Stewart Wallace and *The History of Victoria College* by the late Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D.; a republication of Marc Lescarbot's *Nova Francia; A History of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Canada* by Arthur Garrett Darland; Hon. C. H. Mackintosh's *Chronicles of Canada's Diamond Jubilee*; *McDougall of Alberta* by John Maclean; *Transactions, United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada 1917-1927*, edited by Helen Merrill Egerton; *History of England 1688-1815* by E. M. Wrong, M.A., who died while lecturing at Magdalen College, Oxford, in March, 1928; J. Camille Pouliot's *Quebec and the Isle of Orleans*, an historical reminder; *The Port of Montreal* by Lawrence Chalmers Tombs; *Ottawa Past and Present* by A. H. D. Ross; *Makers of 19th Century Europe* by Ralph Flenley; *Canadian Progress 1927*, an annual survey of merit; *Canada Today 1928*, a yearly publication dealing with Canadian affairs; and Bryce M. Stewart's *Canadian Labour Laws and the Treaty*. Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook released a volume of intimate recollections of the inner workings of British statecraft during the Great War, under the title of *Politicians and the War 1914-16.*

Among several timely books on topical matters, we notice *The Message of the Carillon and Other Addresses* by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, wherein the Premier most gracefully gives voice on behalf of the nation to its universal beliefs and aspirations; W. Stewart Wallace's *The Growth of Canadan National Feeling*, an admirable short essay; and O. J. Stevenson's *A People's Best*, (illustrated by the brilliant young Canadian artist, Robert Ross) wherein the head of the English Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, recounts the careers of A. S. Vogt, Duncan Campbell Scott, Walter Allward, C. W. Jeffreys and many other Canadians eminent in the arts. W. Eric Harris published *Stand to Your*

Work, containing preachments of various sorts. *The Oriental Occupation of British Columbia* by Tom MacInnes deals with a vital problem.

There were only two volumes of plays—*Canadian Plays from Hart House, Vol. II.*, edited by Hon. Vincent Massey; and *Come True*, a one-act play by Mazo de la Roche.

Technical treatises of importance included: *Pernicious Anaemia* by Beaumont S. Cornell, M.B.; *Your Growing Child* by H. Addington Bruce, M.D., *The Evolution of Joint Stock Companies* by H. S. Ross, K.C.; *Family Allowances* by Rev. Father Leon Lebel, S.J., and John Thomas Calliton's *Assisted Emigration and Land Settlement.*

Canadian writers were prolific on religious, theological and philosophical subjects, including collections of sermons and ecclesiastical histories. The most important of such books were Sir Bertram Windle's *Religions Past and Present*, being a consideration of anthropology as it affects Christian belief; and *The Teaching of Old Boy*, in which Tom MacInnes delivers a brilliant exposition of the thought of the Chinese sage, Lao Tze. There were also W. A. Cameron's *The Potter's Wheel*, consisting of sermons; and a further volume of sermons, *Out of a Scribe's Treasure* by Frederick H. Du Vernet, D.D., late Archbishop of Caledonia and Metropolitan of British Columbia. *The Public Worship of God* contains the Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching, delivered at Yale University in 1927 by Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Sclater of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. *In Conference with the Best Minds* by Lorne Pierce is a set of papers urging more liberal habits of thought and reading upon clergymen: it deals specifically with the making and delivery of sermons. James Leonard McGuire's *Oat-Cakes and Sulphur* is a thoelogical work. *Superpersonalism; The Outer Consciousness, a Biological Entity* by W. D. Lighthall, LL.D., lies on the borderland between philosophy and the physical sciences. *The Anglican Episcopate of Canada and Newfoundland* by Owsley Robert Rowley, and *Life of Bishop Baldwin* by Dyson Hague, are church histories.

The year offered a rather new prospect to the Canadian author, since on Dec. 10, 1927, a Canadian author for the first time had a book filmed by a Canadian Moving Picture company. The author was R. G. MacBeth, D.D, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, and the book was his *Policing the Plains.*

Canadian History in the Schools; Jubilee of Confederation; and Other Historical Incidents

Interested in the teaching of Canadian history in Canadian schools for some years, The Association of Canadian Clubs had the matter under discussion at the Annual Meeting at Ottawa in September, 1927, when the National Secretary, Graham Spry, presented a report of investigations he had made among teachers and professors as to how much Canadian history was taught in the schools; and his recommendation was adopted that a thorough survey covering many months be made into the hours of instruction, the text used, the kinds of examinations

held, the amount of other history taught, and so on. Commenting on this action editorially on Sept. 21, 1927, *The Manitoba Free Press* said:

> This is all very encouraging. It seems remarkable that it has been necessary to carry on an agitation in Canada about the teaching of Canadian history. There is no record that the schools of the United States, Great Britain or France, have failed to teach the history of these respective countries. There may have been doubts at times of the kind of history that was being taught, but there is no evidence that in the schools of these countries the teaching of the history of their own country was relegated to a secondary position as has been the case in Canada. There has been an improvement here in recent years, but much yet remains to be done. A majority of Canadians have learned more Canadian history in the present year than they had learned in all their life. This has not been the result of anything done in an official way, but is due to the information given to the public in connection with the Jubilee celebration. The story of Canada unfolded last June and July proved as fascinating as a novel to large sections of the public, warmed as it was with romance, colour, heroism and dauntless enterprise. It is exceedingly appropriate that the Canadian Clubs should, at this time, be following up the impetus given to the study of Canadian history. The colour, romance, and fascination of Canada's story should be put into the schools. And when placed in the schools, it should be given front rank in the list of studies. We imagine the country is ready to stand behind the educational authorities in any step they may take to bring about this condition.

What *The Citizen*, Ottawa, of Apr. 20, 1928, designated as "the most breath-taking voyage in recent human history" terminated on Canadian soil. Captain Hermann Koehl and Baron Von Huenefeld, Germans, and Major James Fitzmaurice, of the Irish Free State, left Dublin at 5.30 a.m., Apr. 12, 1928, to cross the Atlantic in a Junkers monoplane called the *Bremen*. The first half of the journey was uneventful; but later they encountered snow storms and dense fog that they could neither fly under or over. Flying "blind" for many hours, they eventually saw land below them, and flew over it looking for sign of habitation that would warrant a landing. At 1 p.m., on Apr. 14, with their last drop of fuel, they landed at Greenly Island on the Quebec-Labrador Coast. In response to a wireless message for help, the famous Canadian pilot, C. A. "Duke" Schiller flew from Murray Bay to Greenly with Dr. Louis Cuisiner, French ace and a mechanic named Thibault, arriving there at nightfall on the 17th. The rescue plane flew 1,000 miles to reach the *Bremen*, and as a terrible storm was raging at the time, Schiller and his companions showed great bravery as well as skill.

After working all Summer, on Oct. 27, 1927, the remains of the *Nancy* (see *The Review* for 1926-27, p. 541) were taken out of the Nottawasaga River, and placed on an island near Wasaga Beach. Her sides torn by cannon balls that struck her during her epic fight, her seams split by the ravages of time, the ship was only a skeleton of the frigate that was scuttled in 1814 to prevent her falling into the hands of the then enemy. The keel, however, remains as straight as on the day it first took the water, said to be in 1789.

On Oct. 15, 1927, two ancient cannon were mounted at the west door of the new East Block Parliament Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, the guns bearing the inscription: "Part of the armament

of the French warship *Le Prudent*, captured and burnt by the British under Admiral Boscawen on July 26, 1758, at Louisbourg." *Le Prudent* was one of the last two fighting ships with which General Chevalier Drucour was defending the fortress against a formidable attack by the British by land and sea. After being sunk, *Le Prudent*, carrying 74 guns, lay under the waters of the harbour for more than 140 years. At the beginning of the 20th Century a Quebec wrecking firm began to raise the cannon to sell them as scrap-iron. Frank Yeigh induced the Canadian Clubs to intervene, with the result that these two were presented to the Province of Ontario; but they had remained hidden away, forgotten, for 25 years, when Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works, had them unearthed and suitably mounted. Two companion guns stand on the University grounds nearby.

Old Indian treaties continued to be a problem. On Dec. 10, 1927, Gabriel Syllibouy, Chief of the Micmac Indians, produced at Whycoccomagh, Cape Breton, an old document purporting to be an ancient treaty according Indians special hunting privilges. This was offered as defence at a trial for breach of the game laws. A test case was being made of it. A similar protest was lodged with Attorney-General Price of Ontario by Chief Bigwin, May 9, 1928. During June, 1928, the six Nations Indians on the Brantford Reserve, numbering 5,000, appealed without success to the King and to the League of Nations against their treatment by Canada. On June 29, 1928, they issued a formal declaration of independence, which was not taken seriously.

On Dec. 15, 1927, the Fraser Institute, Montreal, after being long closed for repairs and alterations, reopened its doors. It had been rebuilt and made fire-proof; the reference department greatly extended, and space set aside for a children's department. Special precautions were taken with the housing of rare books.

War memorials continued to be erected under the efficient guidance of the Historic Sites and Monuments Commission at Ottawa. On Nov. 11, 1927, there was unveiled at the Arlington National Gallery, Washington, D.C., a cross of Canadian granite in honour of the citizens of the United States who served in the Canadian army. The Canadian Government voted $10,000 to pay for the monument, and the United States Government donated the site. On Oct. 6, 1927, a carillon of 23 bells, each inscribed for some hero or group, and placed in the Soldiers' Memorial Tower, Hart House, University of Toronto, was dedicated with suitable ceremonies. Reports in *The Globe*, Toronto, of Aug. 5, 1927, and in *The Citizen*, Ottawa, Nov. 4, 1927, described the existing state of the battlefield of Vimy Ridge, in particular the discovery there by Canadian engineers of the famous Grange Tunnell 750 yards long, and a few trenches still in their original state. On July 24, 1927, the corner-stone was laid of a memorial church being built at Ypres. The Soldiers' Memorial Committee, meeting in the Mayor's office, Mar. 20, 1928, decided to erect a cenotaph in Confederation Square, Ottawa, to commemorate that

city's 1,461 dead. The Committee in charge of plans for the cenotaph in Calgary reported on Feb. 17, 1928, that the fund had passed the $3,000 mark. Esquimault's War Memorial was unveiled Sept. 8, 1927.

On the unveiling of the Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Ottawa in July, 1927, *The Manitoba Free Press* said:

> The unveiling of the statue last week was made the occasion for striking tributes to Laurier by Mr. Baldwin, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. King. . . . It was these qualities of mind and heart that supplied the themes for the eulogies delivered by his friend, disciple and successor, Mr. King; by his friend and political opponent, Sir Robert Borden; and by Mr. Baldwin who knew him by the affinity of one fine character for another. One quality Laurier had that perhaps more than any other has led to his early political canonization—a native and instinctive magnanimity, which tempered his attitude to supporters and opponents.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Justice Pouliot, Laurier's Athabaska home was acquired by the Province of Quebec, owing to the generosity of Noah A. Timmins and A. Kirk Cameron, of Montreal, and Madame Pauline Laurier-Harvey, the house to be used as a national museum. The Province of Quebec also received from the heirs of Hon. R. Dobell the very old and interesting Jesuits' House at Sillery, and from the heirs of Hon. James Cuthbert the first chapel built in this country, at Berthier, for Protestant worship.

Memorials of peace times were unveiled and dedicated as follows: a cairn near Bella Coola to Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, on Aug. 26, 1927; a cairn on the bank of the Fraser at Sapperton, on Nov. 19, 1927, to mark the foundation of New Westminster; on Sept. 11, 1927, a memorial stone to the pioneers at Lake Maskinonge; on Aug. 27, 1927, a stone on Dufferin Heights to the pioneers of Stanstead; on Aug. 24, 1927, a monument at Halifax in memory of the frigate *Shannon*, which defeated the frigate *Chesapeake*, June 1, 1813, in the last and most famous sea fight between Canada and the United States; a cairn at Maple Creek, on Aug. 12, 1927, to mark the site of Fort Walsh and the exploits of Major Walsh of the R.N.W.M.P.; by the Canadian Pacific Railway on Nov. 5, 1927, at Craigellachie, B.C., to mark the driving of the last spike on Nov. 7, 1885; on Sept. 22, 1927, near Calgary, on the approximate location of the grave of Chief Crowfoot, a cairn and tablet to mark the signing of the Indian treaty with him, Sept. 22, 1877; at Frontenac, Minnesota, on the site of Fort Beauharnois, on Sept. 17, 1927, a tablet to the missionaries, Fathers Michael Guignas and Nicholas de Gonner, who brought the Gospel from Quebec to Minnesota in 1727; on July 25, 1927, at Fort Saskatchewan, a stone in memory of the arrival of the North West Mounted Police in 1874; on Aug. 9, 1927, near Fort Saskatchewan, a cairn to mark the site of Fort Augustus, founded in 1794 by Angus Shaw of the Northwest Company; at Fredericton, Aug. 9, 1927, a cairn commemorating the existence of Fort Nashwaak; a cairn at Dundas, Ontario, March, 1928, to Sir William Osler. The Canadian National Railways continued their good work of restoring totem poles to their proper locations in British Columbia, and

stated May 9, 1928, that they would restore eighteen at Kitwanga, Prince Rupert and other points during the year. The Niagara Historical Society petitioned the Ontario Government for funds to erect a memorial to Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe, who convened the first Parliament of the Province of Niagara in 1792.

The Canadian Historical Society held its Annual Session at Winnipeg, May 24 and 25, 1928, when Prof. Chester Martin, Vice-President, who presided in the absence of the President, Dr. A. G. Doughty, read a paper by Dr. Doughty on *The Awakening of Canadian Interest in the Northwest.* Officers were elected as follows: President, Prof. Chester Martin; Chairman of the Management Committee, Lawrence J. Burpee; Treasurer and English Secretary, Norman Fee; Educational and French Secretary, M. Gustave Lanctot. The election of a Vice-President was left over, pending a reply from Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was asked to accept the nomination.

The Annual Meeting of the Champlain Society was held in Toronto Mar. 15, 1928, when W. Stewart Wallace, Editor, reported that the last volume of Colonel William Wood's Select *British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812* would be ready for distribution within a short time; and that other works in preparation were *The Letters of Sir Charles Bagot* and a volume of original materials relating to Hudson's Bay and the Hudson's Bay Company. The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., B.A.Sc.; Secretaries, Eric Armour, K.C.; W. Stewart Wallace, M.A.; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Julia Jarvis. The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, on Dec. 16, 1927, after a busy and successful year, elected the following officers: Viscount Willingdon, Patron; W. D. Lighthall, K.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Honorary President; Victor Morin, LL.D., F.R.S.C., President; E. C. Wurtele, Honorary Recording Secretary; Miss N. M. Cooper, Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

The Women's Canadian Historical Society * on Nov. 15, 1927, opened Colborne Lodge, the High Park residence of John Howard, which had been renovated by the City of Toronto at a cost of $5,000 and turned into a public museum in charge of the Society, which held its Annual Meeting, Mar. 29, 1928, when Miss S. Mickle was re-elected President; Mrs. Balmer Neilly, Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Roberts, Recording Secretary. The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society was held at Cobourg, June 20, 1928, when the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson; President, Louis Blake Duff, Welland; First Vice-President, E. Green, Ottawa; Second Vice-President, A. H. Young, Toronto; Treasurer, J. S. Carstairs, Toronto; Secretary, A. F. Hunter, Toronto. The Elgin Historical Society (formerly the Elgin Historic and Scientific Institute) held its Annual Meeting May 7, 1928, when the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Dr. J. H. Coyne; President, F. B. Holtby; Secretary, Miss E. N. Lewis. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal reported that "The officers for 1927-28 remain

* NOTE.—The Toronto Branch.

unchanged" (See *Review, 1926-27*). The Nova Scotia Historical Society, at its Annual Meeting, Apr. 13, 1928, elected Ven. Archdeacon Vroom, D.D., President; W. L. Payyant, Recording Secretary; J. Plimsoll Edwards, Corresponding Secretary. The Niagara Historical Society, at its Annual Meeting, Oct. 13, 1927, elected the following officers: President, Rev. C. H. E. Smith, M.A.; Recording Secretary, Miss G. Carnochan; Corresponding Secretary and Curator, Miss Catharine Creed. The B. C. Historical Association held its Annual Meeting Oct. 14, 1927, and elected John Hosie, President; Harold Nation, Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Alma Russell, Recording Secretary.

On Apr. 19, 1928, in London, England, the 321st anniversary of Henry Hudson's last communion in the Church of St. Ethelburga, a memorial window, the gift of the Hudson's Bay Company, was unveiled. On Dec. 26, 1927, Oxford University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters on Dr. H. P. Biggar, Canadian Archivist in London, and the first Canadian to receive the honour.

A mountain peak in the Caribou Range of the Rocky Mountains, 10,900 feet high and visible from the Yellow Head Pass, was named for the British Premier, Stanley Baldwin; and a large number of lakes, railway stations, rivers and peaks were named in commemoration of various persons, among whom American aviators were conspicuous by their number. An islet and station in British Columbia were named for Charles A. Lindbergh, American aviator; stations Hoskin and Wilde on the Hudson's Bay Railway were named for mounted policemen; Rawebb derives its name from Ralph Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg, and Jacam from J. A. Campbell, former M.P. for The Pas; Bird is named from the present member from Nelson, and Paterson from the President of the On-to-the-Bay Association. Doran Lake in the Red Lake District is named after Mildred Doran, American aviatrix, who was lost flying to Honolulu; and Lakes Tully and Medcalfe after the pilots of the *Sir John Carling*, Canadian plane, which went down in attempting to cross the Atlantic in the Summer of 1927; Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim, 63-year old flyer, lost with the *St. Raphael*, had a lake named for her, and her pilots Minchin and Hamilton were honoured by lake-names, while "St. Raphael" was given to another lake in honour of the British plane. Fitchie Lake receives its name from an Ontario Government aviator killed in 1927. Lloyd W. Bertaud, American pilot of the *Old Glory* was similarly remembered; and also Philip A. Payne, Canadian-born newspaper man who lost his life in "Old Glory." The gallant Count de Lesseps, who crashed in Quebec in 1927 had a lake named after him. The visit to Canada of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, was recorded by naming a station for him on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Nungesser and Coli, who, after flying the Atlantic in 1927, perished in Labrador, each had a lake named for them in Northwestern Ontario, and Nungesser a river as well.

Valuable acquisitions were reported by the Vancouver City Museum, the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, the Antiquarian

and Numismatic Society of Montreal, and the University of British Columbia Library. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon presented their portraits to the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. The revenue from the bequest of J. H. R. Molson enabled the Fraser Institute to add 2,498 volumes to their library. The Government of France presented to the City of Quebec a bronze bust of Louis XIV, which is a replica of the famous marble completed in 1665 by the sculptor, Bernin.

A bronze plaque of Sir William Osler done from life in 1903 by the French sculptor, F. Vernon, was brought to McGill University in January, 1928, and hung in the library, which also received Sir William Osler's medical library from Oxford—of unique historical value. Dr. Casey Wood secured for McGill the first printed book containing coloured illustrations, and a Persian work on natural history dating from 1410. F. M. Ruggles of Toronto bought from the estate of Mergo L. Morgenthau, and brought to Canada, a collection of coins and gems, containing 40,000 and said to be the finest in the world. It required two freight cars to transport it, and Lloyd's fixed the value for insurance purposes at $250,000.

Dr. Ham Resigns; Folk-Song Festivals; and Many Recitals

While there was so much musical activity in Canada during the season of 1927-28 that the mere listing of all noteworthy performances is beyond our space limits, there was one signal cessation of activity. At the Annual Meeting of the National Chorus, Feb. 18, 1928, after giving the best concert in its history on Jan. 26, Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., founder of the Chorus in 1903, and its conductor ever since, resigned, and the organization was almost automatically disbanded. From the Executive and members of the Chorus, generous tokens of their appreciation and affection for the retiring conductor were forthcoming, and on every side glowing tributes were paid Dr. Ham's splendid musical achievements. Edward Johnson, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, delighted audiences at Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1927; at Toronto, Oct. 25; and at Montreal, Nov. 6. On Jan. 7, 1928, he was reported to be considered in New York "the world's greatest tenor;" and on June 14, he promised to assist the following Autumn the Vogt Choir, just formed at his native city of Guelph, with 80 members under the directorship of R. G. Green. Mark Hambourg, "one of the most brilliant of living pianists," played before enthusiastic audiences at Calgary, Mar. 29, 1928; at Victoria, Apr. 4; and at Toronto, Apr. 13.

With J. Murray Gibbon as the leading spirit, and E. W. Beatty's generosity in offering $3,000 in prizes, the interest in folk-music was greatly stimulated in its active year. Harold Eustache Key resigned the leadership of the Montreal Mendelssohn Choir to join the Publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway to arrange festivals. An international jury of judges at Montreal, Apr. 13, 1928, awarded the following prizes: $1,000 to Arthur Cleland

Lloyd, Vancouver; $750 to Claude Champagne, a young Canadian studying music in Paris; $500 to George Bowles, Winnipeg; $250 to Ernest E. MacMillan, Toronto; $150 to Alfred E. Whitehead, Montreal; and $100 each to Irvin Cooper, Montreal; George Bowles, Winnipeg; Miss Wyatt Pergeter, Bournemouth, England; and to Pierre Gautier, Ottawa. There were over 1,000 entries. These prizes were presented by His Excellency the Governor-General at Quebec, May 25, 1928, when the second Folk-Song and Handicrafts Festival was staged. Besides the playing of the winning compositions, there was then staged a 13th century French opera and *L'Ordre de Bon-Temps*, words by Louvigny de Montiny and music by Dr. Healy Willan. This movement has had far-reaching results. Aug. 27, 1927, there was a festival of Gaelic music at Winnipeg, followed June 20-24, 1928, by a New-Canadian Folk-Song and Handicrafts Festival at which music from the German, Ruthenian, Polish, Ukrainian, and Scandinavian was heard to advantage. J. Murray Gibbon and Charles Marchand appeared in a recital of French-Canadian songs at Boston University, Jan. 10, 1928. Madame Jeanne Dusseau, Toronto Soprano, under the auspices of the Association of Canadian Clubs, commenced at Ottawa, Mar. 15, 1928, a nation-wide tour of folk-song recitals. Mlle Juliette Gaultier de la Vérendrye, the pioneer in this work, continued her public recitals at Ottawa, June 29, 1927; at Montreal, June 23, 1928, and at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1928.

In the festivals of a more general nature, Winnipeg led. Its tenth Annual Festival was held Apr. 23-May 3, 1928; and was attended by 14,000 persons. There were 133 classes and 763 entries. It was the largest thing of its kind in North America, and fifth in size in the British Empire; but, according to the English critic, Hugh S. Roberton, "in the standard attained it ranked second to none." The eighth Ottawa Eisteddfod, now known as the Eastern Ontario Musical Festival, was held at Ottawa, May 15-17, 1928, with over 1,000 entries. The seventh Hamilton Eisteddfod was held May 11 and 12, 1928. On May 23-25, 1928, was held the 15th Moose Jaw Festival, which became the Saskatchewan Festival, Saskatoon and Regina joining Moose Jaw. There were 410 entries and 2,500 competitors. Dr. E. C. Bairstow, J. Peebles Conn, and H. S. Robertson, all from England, were the judges as in the other Western festivals. The sixth British Columbia Musical Festival was held in Vancouver, May 7-12, 1928; the Okanagan Festival at Kelowna, April 25, 1928; the Peel County Festival at Brampton, June 2, 1928; the Victoria Festival, Apr. 10-15, 1928, which was in addition to the Victoria Cymrodorion Society's Eisteddfod on Nov. 6, 1927; the Alberta Festival at Lethbridge, May 15-17, 1928, this being the 21st annual event with 400 entries; at Brandon, June 10, 1928; at London, June 12-13, 1928; at Port Arthur, Apr. 24-28, 1928; at Stratford, May 5-11, 1928. Contests were also held at Milton, Owen Sound, Waterloo, Kitchener, Walkerton, Orillia, Belleville and other centres. Montreal and Toronto held no festivals; but the week of Mar. 28, 1928, in

Montreal was a "Music Week" under the direction of the Delphic Study Club, when numerous concerts were given.

The 31st Annual Festival of the Mendelssohn Choir, held in Massey Hall, Toronto, Feb. 16, 17, 18, 1928, was rated by the late Fred Jacob, then musical critic of *The Mail and Empire*, as "one of the best in the history of the organization." The partnership with the Cincinnati Orchestra was happily continued. The most applauded number rendered was Brahms' *Song of the Fates*, though the longest was Handel's *Acis and Galatea*. Earle Spicer, a Canadian baritone of international fame, appeared with the Choir as soloist. Programmes were subsequently repeated at Detroit, Mar. 13, and at Cincinnati, Mar. 14, 15, 16, 1928, the Choir sending 226 members. For the first time in 20 years, George H. Parkes, the organizing genius of the Society was unable, through ill health, to accompany it on its annual invasion of the United States. The officers for the season were: Conductor, Dr. H. A. Fricker; President, G. H. Parkes; Secretary-Treasurer, T. A. Reed.

Under its founder and conductor, Dr. Lugi Von Kunits, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave ten twilight concerts in Massey Hall, Oct. 16 and 30, Nov. 13 and 27, 1927, Jan. 15 and 29, Feb. 12 and 26, Mar. 12 and 26, 1928. The following distinguished Canadian artists appeared with the Orchestra: Ernest Seitz, Isabelle Burnada, Mark Hambourg, Lady Eaton and Marjorie Candee. Perhaps the most interesting presentation was the *Concerto in D Major* by Donald Heins, who in July, 1927, moved from Ottawa to Toronto to join the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Officers of the Orchestra Association for 1927-28 were: Col. A. E. Gooderham, President; Norman Seagram, Honorary Secretary.

The Mendelssohn Choir of Montreal gave two concerts on Dec. 12, 1927, and Apr. 17, 1928, respectively. The Annual Meeting was held Apr. 24, 1928, when the following officers were elected: Honorary President, E. W. Beatty; President, Capt. H. Powys-Herbert; Secretary, F. Herbert Ruel.

The Montreal Elgar Choir, under the conductorship of Berkley E. Chadwick, gave four recitals. These were: Nov. 23, 1927, Jan. 12, Feb. 20, and May 16, 1928. As usual, Bach's *St. Matthew's Passion* was beautifully rendered in Convocation Hall, Toronto, by the leading musicians of the city under the conductorship of Dr. Ernest MacMillan. This work was also given simultaneously in Winnipeg by the Philharmonic Society under the directorship of Douglas Clarke.

The Hart House String Quartet enjoyed another successful season and augmented its reputation by concerts at Montreal, Nov. 11, 1927; at Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1927; at New York, Jan. 14, 1928; at Washington, Feb. 2, 1928; at Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1928; besides the usual recitals at Hart House, including those on Jan. 9 and 16, and Feb. 23, 1928. The Dubois String Quartet, which had done much during 18 years to develop a love of chamber music in Montreal, gave six recitals during the season of 1927-28 and initiated the practice of charging no admission, which led them to seek

larger quarters. At a meeting held in the Windsor Hotel, Nov. 10, 1927, it was decided to launch the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. The Committee, which guaranteed the cost, was composed of Brig.-General F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., Sir Andrew MacPhail, E. M. Berliner, L. M. Fortier, Arthur Letondal and Robert Lindsay. J. J. Gagnier was selected as the Conductor. The first performance, representing the composers of four countries, took place in the Princess Theatre, Jan. 22, 1928. A third concert was given Mar. 4, 1928; and every one was much gratified with the first season's work.

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto gave seven concerts, on Nov. 10, Nov. 23, Dec. 1, 1927, and Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, and Mar. 1, 1928, the principal feature of which was the amount of first-rate Canadian talent displayed. Two young Canadian musicians—Hyde Auld, baritone, and Ellen Ballon, pianiste—who had made reputations abroad, were introduced by the Club to Toronto audiences. Dr. Healy Willan gave a recital of original compositions, and the Hambourg Trio was heard. At the Annual Meeting, Apr. 23, 1928, it was announced that the Club would establish a music scholarship. The Matinee Musical Club of Montreal gave recitals, Feb. 7, Apr. 3, and May 1, 1928. On the last-named date the scholarship for violinists was awarded to Miss Margaret Bernier; Mrs. J. Leslie Hodges was elected President and Mrs. C. Herbert Plant, Secretary-Treasurer. The Morning Musical Club of Ottawa held fortnightly concerts as usual. The Women's Musical Club of Winnipeg held seven concerts on Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5, 1927, Jan. 9 and 16, Feb. 6, and Mar. 5, 1928. At the Annual Meeting, Mar. 30, 1928, Mrs. J. Y. Reid was elected President and Mrs. C. S. Strang, 47 Kennedy St., Secretary-Treasurer. The Vancouver Women's Musical Club held excellent concerts fortnightly October, 1927, to April, 1928, inclusive, together with "Advanced Student Members" fortnightly recitals. The same Club arranged twenty philanthropic concerts and donated the annual scholarship of $250. At the Annual Meeting, Apr. 4, 1928, Mrs. R. P. Shannon was elected President and Miss Margaret Shover, Business Secretary. The initial meeting of the Calgary Women's Musical Club was held Sept. 28, 1927, under the presidency of Mrs. E. J. Anderson; and on Feb. 2, 1928, the Club brought Miss Kathleen Parlow back to her native city for a violin recital.

The Ottawa Centenary Choir, accompanied by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, gave three artistic performances, concluding on Apr. 30, 1928, under the direction of Cyril J. L. Rickwood, The Ottawa Temple Choir, also under the able conductorship of Mr. Rickwood, gave its Annual Concert Feb. 27, 1928, in the Russell Theatre, repeating the programme on Apr. 21, 1928, in Montreal, much to the delight of the residents of that city. The Ottawa Boys' Choir, directed by William Cook, gave a fine series of concerts in its own city.

The Halifax Choral Union, under Ifan Williams as Conductor, gave excellent performances, Dec. 12, 1927, and Mar. 16, 1928, while the Halifax Philharmonic Society distinguished itself at the Spring Festival, Apr. 17, 1928. The Regina Symphony Orchestra in its fourth season, presented a series of five concerts under the conductorship of Knight Wilson. The Regina Women's Musical Club also had an active year. On Aug. 13, 1927, Douglas Clarke succeeded Hugh Ross as Conductor of the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir. The Philharmonic Societies of Winnipeg and Montreal were active, as were also the Montreal Select Choir, the Victoria Male Chorus, the Music and Dramatic Club of Montreal, the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, the Montreal Opera Society, the McGill Operatic Society, the Toronto Conservatory Choir and Orchestra, the Loyola Choral Society, the Catholic Choral Society of the Church of Our Lady at Guelph, the St. Catharines Philharmonic Orchestra, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philharmonic Choir, and the Swedish Musical Club of Winnipeg, as well as many other organizations that also were aiding materially in making Canada a land of song.

The Schubert Choir, conducted by H. K. Jordan, and accompanied by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, gave an excellent concert at Brantford, Apr. 26, 1928. The Eaton Choral Society, with T. J. Crawford as Conductor, rendered a notable programme at Massey Hall, Mar. 14, 1928, which was repeated in Hamilton, Mar. 25. W. H. Hewlett, Mus. Bac., conducted the Elgar Choir of Hamilton in recitals at that city on Feb. 21 and Mar. 6, 1928. The Music-Maker Singers, organized in the season of 1926-27 had a busy year, including an appearance in New York, their name having been changed to The Canadian Singers of Toronto.

The Canadian College of Organists met at Toronto, Aug. 29, 30 and 31, 1927, where they gave brilliant recitals and elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. C. MacMillan, F.R.C.O., Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Langlois, Mus. Bac., and a nationally representative Council. Norman Wilks, well-known English pianist, in June, 1928, was appointed to the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Several Canadians won prizes and honours during the year. Madame Donalda, a native of Montreal, who had been working in Paris for some time, received the rosette of Officier de l'Instruction Publique. Eva Naiditch, of Winnipeg, won a Percy Grainger scholarship at the Chicago College of Music. Brahm Sand, the 18 year-old 'cellist virtuose of Montreal, won the $3,000 prize donated annually by the Quebec Government for the best all-round musician. Etta Coles, of Regina, won the Mona Bates scholarship. J. Edward Webb won the silver medal at the Ottawa Exhibition music competition. Mona Reid of Toronto, 16 years of age, won Signor Ferrari Fontana's scholarship for untrained voices.

Many Canadian musicians won distinction abroad. Jeanne Gordon, leading mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, achieved a sensational success during the national

grand opera festival at Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1927. Odette de Foras, of Calgary, sang the leading operatic role in *Napoleon* at His Majesty's Theatre, London, in February, 1928, before the King and Queen, when His Majesty most graciously expressed himself as highly pleased with her art. Eva Clare, pianist, won the highest praise from European critics when playing at Prague, Munich, Vienna and Budapest, in December, 1927, and January, 1928. In March, 1928, Edith Champion was engaged by the Grand Opera Company in Breslau, one of the finest organizations in Germany. Eva Gauthier was praised for her concert work in New York, Jan. 6, 1928. On Oct. 24, 1927, Campbell McInnes and Avis Phillips, left Toronto for New York to engage in the production of opera in English. Marjorie Candee sang with great success in concert in New York about Mar. 1, 1928. Myrtle Webber, appeared in opera in Buffalo with great acclaim, Nov. 16, 1927. Sarah Fisher had the distinction of being the only British subject to sing at the first Mozart Cycle, international festival, held in May, 1928, at the Odeon, Paris. Miss Fisher, prima donna of the Opéra Comique, Paris, for a number of years, was named an associate of the Royal College of Music, London. On Apr. 24, 1928, the League of American Pen-women gave Gena Branscombe Tenny, composer of *Pilgrims of Destiny*, the prize as "the creator of the most magnificent work by a woman to be performed last year." Wilfrid Pelletier, on Apr. 10, 1928, was promoted from Assistant to full Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, New York. On Apr. 20, 1928, Harry Fields, and, on Apr. 25, Ruth Shatford won marked applause on their respective appearances in concert at Wigmore Hall, London. On Apr. 3, 1928, Miss Isabelle Burnada of Calgary, after triumphs in Toronto, New York, Boston and Chicago, sailed to fill engagements in London and Paris. Harold Meek ("Edouard Albion") founded the National Opera Company of Washington, D.C., of which he was made Director. Nicolo Cosentino, of Toronto, after spending seven years in Italy in study and in singing in opera in such cities as Palermo, Milan, Florence and Naples, was heard in Masey Hall, May 8, 1928, before proceeding to New York for an audition with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Unusual romance is found in the career of Chief Oskenonton of the Mohawk tribe, a noted vocalist, who in 1915 was a guide in the Lake of Bays district, and who had never appeared in opera, in concert, or on the screen except as an Indian chief, dressed in all the panoply of his tribe. He was discovered by two Toronto women, Mrs. James Kennedy and Mrs. Shaw, who persuaded him to have his voice trained. He visited Ottawa and Toronto on Jan. 23 and 26, respectively, 1928, where he was heard in recitals.

Nov. 3, 1927, at Massey Hall, saw a continuation of the novel experiment tried a year before by the same organization, the Musical Art Society. This second concert, like the first, was performed on five pianos playing in unison. In tone and volume, the sound sometimes resembled that of an organ. The pianists

were, as in the previous year, Reginald Stewart, Señor Guerrero, Madam Norah Drewett, Viggo Kihl and Ernest Seitz. The Conductor was Dr. Ernest MacMillan. Dr. H. A. Fricker, F.R.C.O., gave a notable organ recital at Victoria, Apr. 16, 1928.

Madame Gertrude Huntley of Victoria, returned from triumphs abroad to make a Canadian tour, playing at Calgary, Oct. 26, 1927; at Ottawa, Nov. 19, 1927; in Montreal, Dec. 1, 1927; and elsewhere in the Dominion.

The vocal concert of Miss Ruth Shatford in Montreal, May 22, 1928, was an event to be remembered; and Miss Helen Williams of Winnipeg made a distinct impression when she played at the Conservatory Hall, Toronto, Nov. 30, 1927.

Hart House; Other Little Theatres; Films Made in Canada

Hart House Theatre offered six bills during its ninth season, 1927-28. Carroll Aikins, Canadian poet and playwright, and owner of an experimental theatre at Naramata, B. C., was the Director, under the Syndics—Hon. Vincent Massey (Chairman), Mrs. Vincent Massey, Lieut.-Col. G. F. McFarland and Dr. George H. Locke. The six bills were: *The Swan* by Ferenc McInar; *The Doctor's Dilemma* by Bernard Shaw; *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll; *Rutherford and Son* by Githa Sowerby; *Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare; and a Canadian bill made up of *The Prize Winner* by Merrill Denison; *The Velvet Muzzle* by J. E. Middleton; and *The Return of the Emigrant* by Mazo de la Roche.

The opening of the new Little Theatre, on King Edward St., Ottawa, by His Excellency, the Governor-General, on Jan. 3, 1928, was an event of national importance. The building was formerly the Eastern Methodist Church, a stone structure, which was purchased for $25,000. Nearly twice as much more was spent in interior alterations. It has a seating capacity of 498. It is commodious and well laid out. Describing it in *The Globe*, Toronto, Lawrence Mason said: "It is a playhouse second only to Hart House among Canadian Little Theatres, and superior to Hart House in several particulars." In an inaugural address, the President of the Ottawa Drama League, Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, paid special tribute to the enthusiasm and effort of Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank and the generous support of H. S. Southam. A presentation was made to Dr. Scott at the opening exercises. The following well-known Ottawa citizens comprised the Board of Directors: H. S. Southam, Col. O. M. Biggar, C. A. Gray, Eric Brown, Capt. L. G. Chance, W. D. Cromarty and Capt. R. M. Stewart. The officers who were *ex-officio* Directors were: Dr. Duncan C. Scott, President; Col. H. C. Osborne, First Vice-President; and Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, Second Vice-President.

Rupert Caplan, a native-born Canadian was Director of productions. The Russell Theatre had closed simultaneously

with the opening of the Little Theatre, which made for the financial success of the latter venture. The Ottawa Drama League had a membership of 1,800 during 1927-28.

The Winnipeg Community Players, inaugurated their seventh season with the presentation of Shaw's *Arms and the Man* at the Little Theatre, Nov. 4, 1927; and continued their excellent work as usual during the remainder of the season. The Vancouver Little Theatre Association, owning its own theatre and publishing an excellent bulletin called *Little Theatre News* seven times a year, produced Somerset Maugham's *The Circle*, Oct. 18-22, 1927; Porter Emerson Browne's *The Bad Man*, Dec. 13-17, 1927; Ferenc McInar's *Liliom*, Feb. 14-18, 1928; J. M. Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*, Mar. 27-31, 1928; Eden and Adelaide Philpotts's *Yellow Sands*, May 8-12, 1928. At the Annual General Meeting, June 17, 1927, W. G. Murrin was elected President, and Leonard Miller, Secretary. E. V. Young was Director for 1927-28. The Little Theatre organization, newly formed in Montreal, performed Arthur Pinero's *Mrs. Dane's Defence*, Nov. 9, 1927, and on Jan. 25, 1928, *Fanny's First Play* by G. B. Shaw. There was no president during the season 1927-28. Mrs. T. H. Forlong was Secretary and W. A. Tremayne, Dramatic Director. The Werendale Players of Montreal gave 51 performances during the year, and announced that during twenty years they had raised $100,000 for charity by their efforts. The Brandon Little Theatre was organized April 5, 1928. *Voices* by Mary Wallace Brooks, and *The Turtle Dove*, were presented "for members only" the third week in May. L. D. Shewan was Art Director. The Regina Little Theatre group presented three one-act plays, Dec. 26, 1927.

With the idea of recruiting for the Drama League of Ottawa, a Junior Branch was formed which became immediately very active. On Jan. 15, 1928, was performed, solely by children, *The First Christmas Tree*, written by a 16-year old Ottawa boy, Ted Devlin, Jr. On Apr. 16, the Junior Branch gave Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel*, and on Apr. 30 they presented *The Land of Far Away* by H. A. V. Green of Winnipeg. In April, 1928, the Montreal Little Theatre Players presented four plays for children—*Puck in Petticoats*, *A Fair Riddle*, *Three Pills in a Bottle* and *The Foam Maiden*—in which many of the parts were taken by children.

Moving pictures were increasingly attracting the attention of Canadians, thereby offering a chance to extend their activities in dramatic art. July 9, 1927, Hopkins Moorehouse was appointed Editorial Director of the Lion's Gate Cinema Studios, which had recently purchased a studio site in West Vancouver. On Dec. 14, 1927, at Toronto, the film, *Policing the Plains*, by R. G. MacBeth was released. It was written by a Canadian, filmed in Canada by a Canadian company with Canadian capital. Of its merit, Augustus Bridle said in the *Toronto Star:* "For greater realism of facts this picture is enormously superior to any American-made picture of Canada." The Director was Arthur David Kean, a native of the Red River Valley, who spent three Summers on

the picture. On Feb. 25, 1928, S. Morgan-Powell announced in *The Montreal Star* that the Canadian International Films Ltd., a Canadian company financed by Canadian capital, had commenced work on a big Canadian war epic. Work was being carried on at Trenton, Ontario, where the Ontario Government had leased its studios to the film company for five years.

Canadians who distinguished themselves abroad during the season of 1927-28, in connection with dramatics, included Raymond Massey, acting and directing in London, of whom *The Nation* (London) said: "Mr. Raymond Massey is rapidly increasing his reputation as actor and producer." Miss Freda Warter of Victoria, Jan. 28, 1928, won a two-year scholarship at the Beerbohm Tree Dramatic School in London. Miss Margaret Bannerman made a successful début in variety at the Victoria Palace, London, July 9, 1927. On the signal success of Gordon McLeod in filling Sir Martin-Harvey's place during the latter's illness in Canada in the first months of 1928, a Canadian firm was formed in April, 1928, with $50,000 capital, to produce Mr. McLeod in his own plays in a tour of Canada in 1929. Miss Muriel Sheather of Port Credit, Ontario, was selected, Dec. 15, 1927, to play a leading part in the Canadian War film, *Under the Barbed Wire*, screened at Hollywood. Audrey Mildmay of Vancouver appeared in the leading role in *The Beggar's Opera* in her native city, Jan. 5, 1928, with an English touring company.

For the third season, a Passion play, bidding fair to rival the famous drama of Oberammergau, was enacted every Sunday during July and August at St. Jerome, Que., with a cast of 500 besides a choir of 125 voices. On Mar. 25, 1928, a triumph was scored by the Toronto members of the Canadian Catholic Students' Mission Crusade in a wonderful rendition of *Christ the King* by a cast of 180 performers. The sacred drama, *In the Shadow of the Cross*, the work of Rev. Father Leo Murphy of Halifax, was fittingly presented by local artists, Apr. 2, 1928.

Picture Galleries and Art Societies

The Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery was tabled in Parliament, Feb. 29, 1928. The Report contradicted an assertion of *The Montreal Star* a few weeks previous that "in the past 20 years more than $2,000,000 has been sunk in pictures for the National Gallery of Canada." The Report showed that the cost to the country during the past quarter of a century for purchases, upkeep and all other activities, including hundreds of loan exhibitions from coast to coast and even in Europe, totalled something like $900,000. Upkeep and other expenses appear to have averaged $20,000 a year, so that it would be nearer the mark to say that the splendid collection to date recognized by world experts as one of the best in America, cost the country about $500,000. A recent appraisal of the nation's Old Masters showed an increase in existing values over prices paid, ranging as high as 1,000 per cent., and averaging

not less than 75 per cent. The collection was growing steadily and maintaining a high quality. Its importance to Canada could not be over-estimated. Its three important pictures by Tintoretto place the collection in this respect above almost every other one in America. Its large *Christ with Angels* by Veronese is one of the most outstanding pictures by this master in the Western world. The *Portrait of a Lawyer* by Giovanni Battista Moroni has no superior in America. The recently acquired *Christ Child and St. John* by Bernard Luini shows this great master at his very best; while a group of still earlier pictures by Pietro Lorenzetti and Agnolo Gaddi can scarcely be exceeded in quality. Mrs. Eric Brown was doing valuable work in arranging classes for school children at the National Gallery so that they might learn to enjoy the pictures. She also appeared on the lecture platform in Winnipeg on the evenings of Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, 1927, to describe and illustrate the valuable art collection already brought together in the gallery of the nation at Ottawa. These lectures, by the talented wife of the Director of the National Gallery, were a part of the programme of her tour of the Western Canadian cities at that time.

At the Annual Meeting held May 8, 1928, Hon. Vincent Massey and R. Y. Eaton were re-elected Honorary President and President respectively of the Art Gallery of Toronto; Col. R. W. Leonard, G. A. Morrow and A. H. Robson were re-elected Vice-Presidents and D. H. McDougall, again Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. In his presidential address Mr. Eaton reported the holding of 17 exhibitions during the year and stressed the broad-minded policy of the Board. E. R. Greig tendered his resignation as Curator after 16 years' service and was succeeded by Fred S. Haines, A.R.C.A., a Toronto artist, who had been a teacher at the Ontario College of Art, in which work he was succeeded by Franz Johnston, A.R.C.A. Among the more important acquisitions of the Gallery during the year were *Falls of St. Anne* by Otto Jacobi, oil, from Thomas Jenkins; *Mother at Prayer* by Ivan Mestrovic, marble, from Mrs. Timothy Eaton; *Eve* by Auguste Rodin, marble, and *Portrait of Joachim* by J. S. Sargent, oil, from Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wood; *Mist Phantasy* by J. E. H. MacDonald, oil, from Mrs. J. S. Williams.

At the Annual Meeting of the Art Association of Montreal, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Sir Vincent Meredith; President, F. J. Sheppard, M.D., LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Robert Lindsay, H. B. Walker; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Blackader; Secretary, Miss Ethel M. Pinkerton. At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Art Society of Montreal, Apr. 17, 1928, Mrs. Alexander Murray was re-elected President; and Mrs. R. E. Welsh was elected Honorary Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. David Seath, Secretary. The membership stood at its full *quota* of 400 and there were 40 on the waiting list.

The General Assembly of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts convened at Montreal, Nov. 25, 1927, when the following

officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry Sproatt, President; E. Wyly Grier, Vice-President; Charles W. Simpson, Treasurer; E. Dyonnet, Secretary. The main business of the Assembly consisted in the election to full academicianship in the R. C. A. of F. S. Coburn of Montreal, painter, and A. Scott Carter of Toronto, designer; and to associate academicianship of Emmanuel Hahn of Toronto, sculptor.

The Ontario Society of Artists held its Annual Meeting Mar. 8, 1927, when F. H. Brigden was elected President and H. S. Palmer, Secretary. The following were elected to membership: Charles Comfort, Allan Barr, Charles McGregor. At the Annual Exhibition 233 works were shown, a feature of the Exhibition being the excellent showing by young men and women graduates from the Ontario College of Art. At the O. S. A. Small Picture Exhibit, 254 pictures were hung representing 45 members of the Society. The Annual Report expressed approval of the educational work carried on at the Toronto Art Gallery under the direction of Arthur Lismer.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Art Association, held at Toronto in October, 1927, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Dunnington Grubb, President; Honorary Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. Wilson Smith; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Parsons.

The Report of Jan Bailleul, Director of the School of Fine Arts of Quebec, submitted May 30, 1927, stated that the enrolment for 1926-27 was 577, and the average attendance at the end of the year was 377 students. The Society of Manitoba Artists, active during the year, was bending its energies to obtaining funds for an art gallery in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg School of Art, under C. Keith Gebhardt, Principal, reported the enrolment of 405 students for the year 1927-28. The Calgary Natural History and Arts Museum in the Travelers' Building, First Street East, was officially opened by Mayor Fred E. Osborne on Apr. 24, 1928, the foundation of the collection being the works formerly owned by the defunct Natural History Society.

On Sept. 21, 1927, at the Annual Meeting in Vancouver of the B. C. Art League, W. G. Murrin was re-elected President. The Island Arts and Crafts Society of Victoria, showed progress, holding its Annual Exhibition, Oct. 25-31, 1927, and numerous other exhibitions and lectures during the year. The officers for 1927-28 were: President, T. S. Gore; Secretary, James S. McMillan; Treasurer, Donald S. Cameron.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild reported a profitable year in 1927, and an attractive illustrated bulletin was issued covering the Society's activities. At the Annual Meeting held at Montreal on Jan. 12, 1928, Professor Henry F. Armstrong was elected President, and George G. Fox, Honorary Treasurer.

The 21st Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in Ottawa, Feb. 17-18, 1928. J. P. Hynes was

re-elected President; Percy E. Nobbs, Vice-President; and Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary.

In September, 1927, the University of British Columbia was presented by the Native Sons of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Co., with eight historical paintings by John Innes, dealing with the early history of the Province. Governor Charles V. Sale represented the Company and B. A. McKelvie, the Native Sons, at the presentation. On Apr. 17, 1928, the family of the late Robert Harris, C.M.G., R.C.A., painter of the famous *Fathers of Confederation*, donated $20,000 in cash and $60,000 in paintings for the establishment of an Art Gallery in Charlottetown, and offered to endow the institution to provide for its maintenance. The building was to cost $40,000, the City of Charlottetown and the Province of Prince Edward Island, by legislation passed Apr. 27, 1928, having agreed to devote $10,000 each to the project. In October, 1927, F. N. Southam of Montreal, on behalf of himself and his brothers, presented to the B. C. Art Gallery five pictures of British Columbia Indians, by W. Langdon Kihn of New York. The valuable collection of Japanese prints made by the late Sir Edmund Walker were presented by his family to the Royal Ontario Museum in July, 1927.

J. C. M. Keith, of Victoria, architect of Christ Church Cathedral was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in May, 1928. In March, 1928, Sir Andrew T. Taylor, formerly of Montreal, was made an Honorary Fellow of University College, London.

On Nov. 11, 1927, the judges in the War Memorial Competition in Winnipeg awarded first place and the prize of $500 to Elizabeth Wood of Toronto; but on Dec. 2, the War Memorial Committee rejected Miss Wood's design and accepted that of Gilbert Parfitt of Winnipeg. On Aug. 23, 1927, Gustav Hahn, Toronto, was awarded $500 by the Dominion Government for a design of a one-cent piece, and J. E. H. MacDonald was awarded $1,000 for designs for the 5-cent and 25-cent pieces. On Mar. 19, 1928, the Landscape Architects' Competition of the Parks Board, Hamilton, for plans to develop the north-western entrance to the City was won by three Toronto competitors as follows: $2,000 to Wilson, Bunnell & Borgstrom, whose associates were Earl L. Shepherd, architect, and Harkness, Lowden & Hertzberg, bridge engineers; $1,000 to H. B. & L. A. Dunnington Grubb, landscape architects; and $500 to John M. Lyle, architect. Arthur H. Eadie, of Toronto, won $200 in the Calgary War Memorial Competition, it was announced, Sept. 21, 1927.

In December, 1927, Vernon March completed the group for the Canadian National Memorial, Ottawa. The height is 17 feet and it is to be placed on top of the granite arch, 60 feet high, on the Plaza. *Return to Mons* by Inglis Sheldon-Williams, the gift to the Dominion from Lord Beaverbrook, showing the Canadians' last battle in the Great War, Nov. 11, 1918, was hung in the Archives Department, Ottawa, Apr. 14, 1928.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the bust to the memory of the late William Brymner, C.M.G., R.C.A., by Mrs. W. W. Chipman at the Art Association Galleries, Montreal, Mar. 21, 1928, William Maxwell suggested that the William Brymner Memorial Fund be subscribed to at least $30,000. The purpose of the income from this fund was to assist young artists by giving prizes and purchasing pictures.

A Canadian Press dispatch of Aug. 31, 1927, printed in *The Calgary Herald*, told of the revival of the art of totem pole building by Chief Joseph Smith, of Campbell River, B. C. It was stated that only two or three living Indians in British Columbia had mastered this ancient art.

The 29th Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held in Montreal, Nov. 25, 1927, when the Group of Seven and other disciples of the "newer" technique were very prominent. About 600 members attended the opening. A series of Canadian historical paintings by Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A., was shown in the Print Room of the Art Association, Montreal, Oct. 18, 1927. On Jan. 10, 1928, oils and water-colours by Miss F. H. McGillivray, A.R.C.A., were shown in the Print Room of the Art Association, Montreal. An exhibition of Canadian West Coast Art was held in the Art Gallery, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1928. On Nov. 8, 1927, Mrs. Jean Munro exhibited in the Print Room of the Art Association, Montreal, a collection of North African and Canadian subjects. The 45th Spring Exhibition of the Art Association, Montreal, opened Mar. 22, 1928. Christina Harrington's paintings of flowers were on exhibition at the Art Association Galleries in Montreal, Apr. 19, 1928.

Exhibitions at the Toronto Art Gallery were as follows: Oct. 7-Nov. 6, 1927, a loan exhibition of portraits; Oct. 26—Nov. 5, 1927, early Canadian prints; Dec. 2, 1927, "Little Pictures" by members of the O. S. A., a group of Modern European Sculpture and modern paintings from India; Jan. 6, 1928, Canadian West Coast Art and water-colours by Robert Norton; Feb. 10, 1928, the 8th annual show of the Group of Seven; Mar. 2—Apr. 1, 1928, the 56th Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists and paintings by the late Edmund Morris, A.R.C.A.; Mar. 16, 1928, portraits by Richard Jack; Apr. 13—May 6, 1928, work by Paul Manship, R. Tait McKenzie, Robert Holmes, Albrecht Durer (on the 400th anniversary of his death), The Canadian Society of Graphic Art and the Toronto Camera Club; May 11, 1928, Old Masters and modern posters; May 24—June 4, 1928, contemporary British paintings. About 1,500 British, European, and Canadian paintings were catalogued at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 27—Sept. 11, 1927. The Robert Simpson Co. exhibited a collection of Canadian paintings from Jan. 20 to Feb. 3, 1928, and between June 30, 1927 and June 30, 1928, also showed paintings by the following Canadian artists: W. St. Thomas Smith, Florence Proctor, Graphic Arts Association, F. McGillivray Knowles and E. A. McGillivray Knowles, George Thomson and F. N. Loveroff. The T. Eaton Co.,

Ltd., Toronto, held exhibitions of paintings of the late R. F. Gagen, R.C.A., O.S.A., beginning Nov. 14, 1927, and of colour prints and water-colours by W. J. Phillips, A.R.C.A., commencing Feb. 28, 1928.

At Richardson's Art Galleries, Winnipeg, Mar. 3, 1928, the Society of Manitoba Artists held its third Annual Exhibition, hanging between 70 and 80 pictures.

At Ottawa from Nov. 20 to Dec. 20, 1927, there was exhibited the McGill collection of Indian West Coast Art together with those from the National Museum and the Royal Ontario Museum. Franklin Brownell's paintings were on view Dec. 7, 1927, at James Wilson and Co.'s galleries, which also on Feb. 25, 1928, showed the work of Harry Britton, A.R.C.A., and of his wife, Henrietta Britton. A brilliant opening on Jan. 23, 1928, marked the large and impressive annual exhibition of Canadian art in the National Gallery of Canada.

At Victoria the following exhibitions were held: June 26, 1927, water-colours by Charles John Collings; July 13, 1927, paintings by local artists; July 23, 1927, water-colours by Miss Sophie Atkinson; Sept. 24, 1927, etchings by Rembrandt, Whistler and others; Oct. 6, 1927, paintings by Thomas Bamford; Nov. 26, 1927, paintings by A. M. D. Fairbairn; Feb. 15, 1928, British oils, water-colours and pastels.

Vancouver's annual Exhibition of Fine Arts was held Aug. 14, 1927. The Regina Local Council of Women held an exhibition of paintings, Nov. 1, 1927. An exhibition of Canadian paintings was opened at the Museum of Natural History at New York, Apr. 17, 1928.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1927

By

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.

CLASSED BOOKS

Babcock, Louis L. The war of 1812 on the Niagara frontier. (Buffalo historical society. Publications, v. 29). Buffalo, The society.

Barron, John Augustus, ed. On chattel mortgages and bills of sale, ed. by J. A. Barron and A. H. O'Brien; 3d ed. Toronto, Canada law book co.

Bennett, Clarence E. Advance and retreat to Saratoga in the American revolution. Schenectady, Robson & Adee.

Bishop, William Avery. The flying squad, by W. A. Bishop and R. Stuart-Wortley. New York, Doran.

Bonner, Robert Johnson. Lawyers and litigants in ancient Athens; genesis of the legal profession. Chicago, University of Chicago press.

Brebeuf, Jean de. The first Canadian Christmas carol; Jesus Ahatonhia, Huron Indian carol, circa 1641, English interpretation by J. E. Middleton. Toronto, Rous & Mann.

Brebner, John Bartlett. New England's outpost; Acadia before the conquest of Canada. (Columbia university. Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 293). New York, Columbia university press.

Brock, Anna Maude (Cawthra), comp. Brock family records. Toronto, privately printed, The author.

Burwash, Nathanael. The history of Victoria college. Toronto, Victoria college press.

Cameron, William A. The potter's wheel. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Canadian Military Institute. The Golden Book. Toronto, the Institute, privately printed.

Casson, Herbert Newton. Better business letters. London, Efficiency magazine.

Casson, Herbert Newton. The story of the greatest company in the world. London, Efficiency Magazine.

Charlesworth, Hector Willoughby. The Canadian scene, studies historical and political. Toronto, Macmillan.

Close, Etta. Excursions and some adventures. New York, Dial press.

Cohen, J. L. Mother's allowance legislation in Canada; a legislative review and analysis, with a proposed "standard" act. Toronto, Macmillan.

Crawford, A. W., ed. Greater English poets; an anthology of English verse, ed. by A. W. Crawford, A. J. Perry and A. S. P. Woodhouse. Toronto, Macmillan.

Daly, George Thomas. Catholic action. Toronto, Macmillan.

Davisson, Walter P. Pooling wheat in Canada. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

Deacon, William Arthur. The four Jameses. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

De la Fosse, F. M., ed. 1827-1927, Centenary history St. John's Church, Peterborough, with an introduction by R. C. Blagrave. Peterborough, Review press.

Denison, Merrill. Boobs in the woods. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

Denison, Septimus Julius Augustus. Memoirs. Toronto, Best printing co.

Dorland, Arthur Garratt. A history of the Society of friends (Quakers) in Canada. Toronto, Macmillan.

Dunham, Aileen. Political unrest in Upper Canada. (Royal colonial institute. Imperial studies, no. 1). London, New York, Toronto, Longmans, Green & co.

Du Vernet, Frederick Herbert. Out of a scribe's treasure. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Fairley, Barker. Charles M. Doughty; a critical study. London, Cape.

Featherstonhaugh, R. C., ed. The Royal Montreal regiment, 14th battalion, C. E. F., 1914-1925. Montreal, Gazette publishing co.

Flenley, Ralph. Makers of nineteenth century Europe. London, J. M. Dent.

Flick, Alexander C., ed. The papers of Sir William Johnson, v. 5. Albany, University of the State of New York.

Garand, Philias S. History of the city of Ogdensburg. Ogdensburg, N.Y., M.J., Belleville.

Gibbon, John Murray, comp. Canadian folk songs (old and new), selected and tr. by J. M. Gibbon, harmonizations by G. O'Hara and O. O'Brien, decorations by F. H. Johnston. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent.

Grove, Frederick Philip. A search for America. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

Guerin, Thomas. Feudal Canada, the story of the seigniories of New France. Montreal, The author.

Guthrie, Norman Gregor. The poetry of Archibald Lampman. Toronto, Musson book co.

Hales, Benjamin Jones. Prairie birds. Toronto, Macmillan.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. The clockmaker; or, The sayings and doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville; introduction by R. P. Baker. New York, Leviathan press.

Hammond, Melville Ormond. Confederation and its leaders; diamond jubilee ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Harris, W. Eric. Stand to your work. Toronto, Musson book co.

Healy, William J. Winnipeg's early days. Winnipeg, Stovel co., ltd.

Heneker, Dorothy A. The seigniorial régime in Canada; subject 7 of the Canadian history competition under the auspices of the government of the Province of Quebec. Quebec, The King's printer.

Hutton, Maurice. Many minds. Toronto, Musson book co.

Innis, Harold Adams. The fur-trade of Canada. (University of Toronto. Studies. History and economics, v.5, no. 1). Toronto, University library.

International Association of Medical Museums. Sir William Osler memorial number; appreciations and reminiscences, ed. by Maud E. Abbott; 2nd ed. Montreal, privately printed.

Jackson, Robert G. How to be always well. Toronto, Print-Craft, ltd.

Jackson, Thorstina S. Saga Islendinga i Nordur Dakota. Winnipeg, City printing and publishing co.

Johnson, Emily Pauline. Legends of Vancouver; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Jones, Harry A. Machine shop practice. Toronto, Nelson.

Kenton, Edna, ed. The Indians of North America from The Jesuit relations and allied documents; travels and explorations of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, 1610-1791, ed. by R. G. Thwaites. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 2v.

King, William Lyon Mackenzie. The message of the carillon, and other addresses. Toronto, Macmillan.

Kirby, William. Annals of Niagara, ed. by L. Pierce; 2d ed. Toronto, Macmillan.

Langton, Hugh Hornby. James Loudon and the University of Toronto. Toronto, University of Toronto press.

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Lighthall, William Douw. Superpersonalism; the outer consciousness a biological entity; reflections on the independence of instinct and its characteristics in evolution. Montreal, Witness press.

Lizars, Kathleen Macfarlane. The valley of the Humber; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Longstreth, Thomas Morris. The silent force; scenes from the life of the mounted police of Canada. New York, Century.

Lyon, Laurence. Where freedom falters. London, Scribner's.

McArthur, Peter. Friendly acres. Toronto, Musson book co.

McCormick, J. Hanna. Lloydminster or 5,000 miles with the Barr colonists. London, Drane.

McGuire, James Leonard. Oatcakes and sulphur. Quebec, Patrician publishers.

MacInnes, Tom. The teaching of the old boy. Toronto, J. M. Dent.

Mackenzie, Alexander. Voyages from Montreal, on the river St. Lawrence, through the continent of North America to the frozen and Pacific oceans in the years 1789 and 1793, with a preliminary account of the rise, progress, and present state of the fur trade of that country, with introduction by C. W. Colby. (Master works of Canadian authors, ed. by J. W. Garvin.) Toronto, Radisson society of Canada.

Maclean, John. McDougall of Alberta. Toronto, Ryerson press.

MacMechan, Archibald. The book of Ultima Thule. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

McWilliams, Roland F. Russia in nineteen twenty-six, by R. F. McWilliams and M B. McWilliams. London & Toronto, J. M. Dent.

Madison, Harold L. Indian homes. (The Cleveland museum of natural history. Pocket natural history, no. 2. Anthropological series, no. 1.) Cleveland, Ohio, The museum.

Meagher, Sir Nicholas. The religious warfare in Nova Scotia, 1855-1860; its political aspect; the Honourable Joseph Howe's part in it and the attitude of the Catholics. Halifax.

Middleton, Jesse Edgar. The Province of Ontario, a history, 1615-1927, by J. E. Middleton and F. Landon, 4v. Toronto, Dominion publishing co., ltd.

Millard, F. P. Through the fog. Toronto, The author.

Morgenthau, David. Genesis and science. Toronto, The author.

O'Hagan, Thomas. Intimacies in Canadian life and letters. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

Pedley, James H. Only this; a war retrospect. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.

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Roberts, Jessie (Alexander), comp. Successful recitations. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Roberts, Morley. On the old trail; through British Columbia after forty years. London, Nash & Grayson.

Ross, Alexander Herbert Douglas. Ottawa, past and present. Toronto, Musson book co.

Sandiford, Peter, ed. Comparative education; studies of the educational systems of six modern nations; new ed. London, J. M. Dent; New York, Dutton.

Sclater, John Robert Paterson. The public worship of God. (Lyman Beecher lectures on practical theology at Yale, 1927.) New York, Doran.

Scott, Martin J. Isaac Jogues, missioner and martyr; an adaptation of the original biography of Martin-Shea. New York, Kenedy.

Selekman, Ben Morris. Postponing strikes; a study of the Industrial disputes investigation act of Canada. New York, Russell Sage foundation.

Squair, John. The townships of Darlington and Clarke, including Bowmanville and Newcastle, Province of Ontario, Canada. Toronto, University of Toronto press.

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Choquette, Robert. La Pension Leblanc; roman dessins de Paul Lemieux. Montréal, Louis Carrier.
Dugré, R. P. Adélard, s. j. La campagne canadienne. Montréal, Le Messager.
Féron, Jean. Le siège de Québec, 1759; roman historique. Montréal, Editions Garand.
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* NOTE.—The list of French-Canadian books is contributed by Ægidius Fauteux, bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal, P.Q.

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JOURNALISM

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

The year in newspaper activities which recorded the international press gathering at Geneva, the visit to Canada of Mr. Walter of the *Times*, the libel action of Sir Arthur Currie, the tour of a group of English newspaper representatives to the Dominion, the lamented deaths of several prominent journalists, the much-discussed sale of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, the rejection by the Senate of the Bill to identify newspaper ownership, and other important matters, possessed a wider interest than usual.

Bill to Fix Newspaper Ownership. The second reading of the Bill entitled the "Post Office Act Amendment," but actually designed to give publicity to the owners, editors and financial obligations of newspapers, was moved by Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., in the House of Commons, Feb. 14, 1928. A similar measure was introduced by Mr. Church in 1926 and 1927, but not adopted. As to the origin of this proposed legislation, the *Grain Growers' Guide*, Winnipeg, Mar. 15, declared that it gave partial effect to a principle for which the organized farmers had contended for some years. "The public," the *Guide* insisted, "is entitled to know the power behind the press and the voice that really speaks through its columns." Mr. Church, in supporting his Bill, said that a similar law in the United States worked satisfactorily, condemned corporation influences in determining press policy, blamed the Union Government for previous failure to pass the Bill and proposed its going to the Private Bills Committee. Hon. Mr. Veniot, Postmaster-General, welcomed the measure, advocated its passage in Committee of the Whole and offered an amendment making the law apply to all newspapers and periodicals. Thus amended the House adopted the Bill without vote or debate. In the Senate the second reading of the Bill was moved by Senator Belcourt, Mar. 22, who pointed out that while not a Government measure, the Postmaster-General approved of it. During the debate that followed, four well-known journalists, Messrs. George P. Graham, John Lewis, W. A. Buchanan and Smeaton White discussed the Bill. The last-mentioned Senator moved the six months' hoist which carried by a vote of 41 to 18. Mr. Buchanan was not opposed to the law in principle, nor was Mr. Lewis, but all four challenged the practicability of the measure and the difficulty of attaining the end in view by such legislation. Mr. Graham, in a clear analysis of the situation that would arise under the law, declared that "the impersonal character of Canadian journalism had been its strength."

The Geneva Conference. The Press Conference called by the League of Nations held its sessions at Geneva from Aug. 24 to Aug. 29, 1927, Lord Burnham presiding. There were delegates from 38 countries. The questions debated dealt with the protection of news, either when published or in course of transmission, the undesirability of making Government news a monopoly and the facilities required to enable correspondents and reporters to perform the duties efficiently. The Report which recommended an international agreement on some of these points came before the sixth Committee of the League on Sept. 30. Sir Austen Chamberlain caused amusement by professing timidity in bringing the request for lower telegraph and telephone charges in Great Britain before his colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, who was present from Canada, stated that another conference of the kind would be held in three or four years. Mr. Carrel, on returning home, addressed a joint luncheon of the Canadian Press and the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association in Toronto, Oct. 26, reiterating his confidence in the work of the Conference. The most notable resolution was a protest against a censorship of the press, whether open or disguised, as a great obstacle to international understandings.

The British Press Party. A party of ninety-eight persons, connected with the British Newspaper Society under the presidency of J. S. King of the West Middlesex *Gazette*, left Liverpool Aug. 4, 1927, on the Canadian Pacific liner, *Montrose*, for a month's tour of Canada. The organization arrangements were made by W. Rupert Davies and E. Roy Sayles. The party arrived in Quebec, Aug. 12, and went first to the Maritime Provinces and afterwards through central Canada to Victoria, B.C., and back to Quebec. Official receptions were given in the various Provinces. In Toronto, Aug. 25, at a joint luncheon of the Canadian and Empire Clubs, Lord Hewart of Bury, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who was a guest and who in early life had been a writer for the London press, gave a witty and critical address picturing modern newspapers as a huge machine dwelling on the sensational rather than the normal aspects of life. This address drew forth adverse comment both in Canada and in England. In a vote of thanks on this occasion, Premier Ferguson pleasantly vindicated the press. At Buffalo, Aug. 30, addressing the Canadian and American Bar, Lord Hewart said his Toronto speech had been misquoted. In an interview printed in *The Toronto Star*, Sept. 3, Lord Hewart expanded his views. The Ontario Government gave an official dinner, Sept. 8, to the party, Premier Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson receiving the guests. Mr. Ferguson drew attention to the absence of news about Canada in the English press, and Sir Richard Winfrey of the *Advertizer*, Peterborough, England, said Lord Hewart's opinions had been intended for English consumption.

General Currie's Action for Libel. The trial of the action for libel brought by General Sir Arthur Currie against Mr. F. W. Wilson of the *Guide*, Port Hope and Mr. W. T. R. Preston, began at Cobourg, Apr. 16, 1928, before Mr. Justice Rose. The article which caused the action was published in the *Guide*, June 13, 1927, and charged generally that the military operations on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, when the Canadian forces attacked Mons, were unnecessary, caused great loss of life and were undertaken to glorify the military authorities. The trial lasted until May 1. The counsel for the plaintiff were: W. N. Tilley, K.C., R. H. Parmenter, K.C., D. H. Chisholm, K.C., and R. Wilmot, and for the defendant, Mr. Wilson, there acted Frank Regan, T. H. Hall, and W. A. Campbell. Mr. Preston conducted his own case. Reports of the proceedings from day to day appeared in the leading newspapers of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The incident in which Colonel John A. Currie of Toronto was threatened with contempt of court for attempting to reply to a question which the Judge had ruled out, occurred Apr. 18. Numerous arguments took place as to what evidence should be admitted and what excluded and on Apr. 20, Mr. Preston disclaimed suggesting that General Currie had falsified military records. On Apr. 25, Judge Rose declared that if defendant's counsel, Mr. Regan, continued making "irregular and unauthorized speeches" one of the other counsel for defendant would be asked to take up the case. General Currie's evidence was given on Apr. 27 and 28. Mr. Preston's address to the Jury was given on Apr. 30. Mr. Tilley addressed the Jury the same day arguing briefly but ably that the evidence did not bear out the charges made in the article. The jury deliberated for three hours and forty-two minutes, after hearing Judge Rose's charge and returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500 damages and costs. A poll of the Jury showed 11 to 1 in favour of the verdict, the dissenting vote being that of George Mouncey, one of the two returned soldiers who were Jurors. Appeals from the verdict were filed at Osgoode Hall, May 16.

***The Mail and Empire* Changes Owners.** *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, announced Oct. 3, 1927, that the property had been purchased by Mr. I. W Killam, President of the Royal Securities Corporation and that the new organization had elected Mr. Killam as President, with Messrs. John Scott (formerly Managing Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal) Claude A. C. Jennings (Chief Editor of *The Mail and Empire*) and George E. Scroggie (Business Manager of the paper) as Directors. Mr. Scott was appointed Managing Director. Recognizing the general interest taken in the new management, the paper showed taste and judgment in giving a few details of the careers of Messrs. Killam and Scott. The former was born in Yarmouth, N.S., in 1885, and, either as a bank clerk in Halifax, or as an official of the financial company of which he was the head, Mr. Killam had been continuously in business life. He had represented his Company in London, England, from 1909 to 1913.

The paper, it was announced, "is entirely his own personal enterprise and he has no associates outside his Executive." Mr. Scott began newspaper work in his native city, St. John, N.B., and had been connected with *The Gazette* for 26 years, filling successfully every responsible position on the staff. He was presented, Dec. 24, 1927, with a case of table silverware by his former Montreal associates, the good wishes of the *Gazette* staff being expressed by Senator White. *The Mail and Empire* has continued its steady progress under the new control and maintained its political policy as the chief independent Conservative newspaper in Ontario.

Meetings of Press Organizations. At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press at Toronto, Apr. 30 to May 2, 1928, the daily newspapers throughout Canada were represented. The President, J. H. Woods, *The Calgary Herald*, was in the chair. The management of the organization was represented by J. F. Livesay, General Manager, John W. Tibbs, Assistant General Manager, and C. A. Day, Chief Accountant. The Directors elected for 1928-29 were; J. F. Burd, J. H. Woods, Burford Hooke, E. H. Macklin, M. E. Nichols, W. H. Dennis, H. P. Robinson, E. J. Archibald, Henri Gagnon, J. A. McNeil, Arthur R. Ford, W. B. Preston, Irving E. Robertson, John Scott, and E. Norman Smith. At the subsequent Directors' Meeting, Messrs. Macklin, Woods, Scott, and Gagnon were re-elected Honorary President, President, First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively. The business of the Meeting of chief interest was the work of gathering the news, a service which, through the energy of the officials and the talent of its staff and correspondents has immensely extended the facilities of Canadian newspapers in reporting the events of the world. As *The Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, N.B., Apr. 26 remarked of the organization, it is "the most powerful, most public-spirited, and most co-operative organization in the Dominion." In fact, this body, which does not work for profit, has revolutionized the news service. During the year its representatives covered adequately and fairly such events as the ocean air-flights, the Conservative Convention, Parliamentary proceedings, the Pan-American Conference in Havana, the League of Nations, the Washington Radio Conference, sport, accidents, murders, farmers' conventions, etc. The visiting British newspaper men commented upon the wonderful efficiency of the Canadian dailies in the field of world news.

On May 4, 1928, sixty members of the Daily Newspaper Association attended the Annual Meeting of this body when Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec, was elected President, W B. Preston, *Expositor*, Brantford, Vice-President, and N. T. Bowman, *The Telegram*, Toronto, Treasurer.

At Calgary, Oct. 24, 1927, the Alberta Press Association became the Alberta division of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. The officers elected were: S. N. Wynn, Yorkton, Sask., Honorary President; F. W. Turnbull, *Advocate*, Red Deer, President; H. G. McCrae, *Herald*, Hanna, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Ottawa Press Club was organized Feb. 6, 1928, with V. M. Kipp, President; Emile Boucher, Vice-President; F. W. Rowse, Secretary; and E. S. Green, Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Press Club was held Oct. 10, 1927, and the following officers elected: Honorary President, Harold Moore; President, Bruce Boreham; Vice-President, J. W. Sifton; Secretary-Treasurer, F. J. O'Malley; Auditor, F. H. Avery; Executive Committee; J. E. March, H. Lash, A. E. H. Coo, Alan Bill, H. E. Wilder, C. E. Rydberg; Trustees: G. V. Ferguson, J. S. Woodward, R. Patton.

Litigation Concerning the Press. The Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment Apr. 24, 1928, allowing the appeal, with costs, of the *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock, against the *Telegram*, Toronto. This restored the judgment of Mr. Justice Logie and a jury at Woodstock, Feb. 28, 1927, awarding $6,000 damages for an article attacking the *Sentinel-Review's* attitude on prohibition.

The suit of Alderman Mercure against the *Standard*, Montreal, for $5,000 damages for an article criticizing the members of the City Council for the purchase of the Montreal Water and Power Company, was decided in his favour by Mr. Justice Duclos, June 29, 1927. Notice of appeal was given.

The appeal of Mr. A. A. Cowie of Oakville against the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith dismissing his action for damages against *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, was heard at Osgoode Hall, Feb. 3,.1928, and judgment reserved.

Jerome Internoscia, advocate, Montreal, sued the publisher of *L'Italia* for $900 because an article written by him on "International Fascism" was not published as he understood the editor to promise and because the original copy was not returned. Mr. Justice Cousineau dismissed the action on the ground that no injury had been done the plaintiff as the original copy had subsequently been found returned. The paper, he stated, was under no obligation to publish the article.

That the material published by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, Toronto, could not be appropriated by others was the decision of Mr. Justice Logie, Feb. 29, 1928. *The Gazette*, Montreal, pointed out the importance of this judgment to newspaper in that it maintained the right in common law, apart from copyright, of a newspaper to exclusive ownership of news, or other reading matter, collected and paid for by itself.

Deaths of Noted Journalists. The Autumn of 1927 witnessed the passing of several well-beloved figures in Canadian journalism—Samuel L. Kydd who had retired the previous year from the managing editorship of *The Gazette*, Montreal; Walter J. Wilkinson, managing news editor of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto; and John S. Crate, managing editor of *The Ottawa Journal*. Each had spent his life in the strenuous tasks of daily newspaper

work. Mr. Kydd's retiring but influential personality was recognized everywhere and *The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Sept. 8, paid a judicious tribute to his labours by saying that the historic journal to which he devoted himself reflected his "clear, far-seeing mentality; calm, judicious, prudent, forceful for the right, fair, just and strong." Mr. Wilkinson, who died Sept. 30, was a notable figure in Toronto journalism for forty years, resourceful, masterful, familiar with every branch of a great newspaper office, and with a complete grasp of the requirements of a reporter and editor in the field of local and world news. Mr. Crate, who died suddenly in September while on a visit to Toronto, had made good on both the Toronto and Ottawa press and had attained his high place by sheer hard work.

The sudden death in Toronto, June 7, 1928, of John R. Bone, managing editor of *The Toronto Star*, was a blow to many friends whose confidence and affection he had won by his lofty character, scholarly tastes and social gifts. *The Star* recorded that he had been with the paper "since young manhood. For twenty-eight years he had served on this newspaper, for twenty-one as managing editor. He came to it as a reporter on concluding his course at Toronto University, and his especial fitness for the profession which he had chosen was evident from the beginning. His personality had since been woven into the newspaper which he made the centre of his journalistic affections. He had become part of it—and it of him. A very large share in its up-building and the forming of its policies can be ascribed to him. He had a keen and active mind and a high sense of responsibility to the public."

Fred Jacob, literary and dramatic critic of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, died suddenly of heart disease, June 3, 1928. He was much admired for his many talents as writer of novels, plays and verse.

On Oct. 1, 1927, a tablet was unveiled in the Windsor Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, to the late George Ham, by Miss May S. Clendennan, President of the Canadian Women's Press Club. The inscription on the tablet reads: "To the memory of Colonel George Henry Ham, official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who died in Montreal, Apr. 16, 1926. This tablet is erected by the Canadian Women's Press Club in grateful recognition of his services as their founder and friend. He was a gallant gentleman and great of heart." Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Company, referred fittingly to the outstanding qualities of the famous writer and witty companion—kindness, courage and loyalty.

Staff Changes. John Alexander McNeil, an able and experienced journalist, who had been on the staff of *The Gazette*, Montreal, from 1913, with previous service in London and Toronto, was appointed managing editor in succession to Mr. Scott, who took charge of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto.

Joseph Lister Rutledge, writer of short stories, was appointed

editor of *The Canadian Magazine*, published by Messrs. Hugh C. MacLean and Andrew MacLean.

Fred H. Goodchild, telegraph editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal, was selected for a similar post on *The Vancouver Province*, in April, 1928, a presentation being made to him by Mr. Bilkie, chief editor of *The Gazette* on behalf of the staff.

In May 1928, the Southam newspapers, six in number, chose Lukin Johnston of *The Vancouver Province*, to be head of the London News Bureau of these papers and to furnish special cables and letters from Europe. A similar bureau was also established in Washington, and for this position, C. O. Smith of *The Calgary Herald*, was selected.

H. J. Ford, of *The Albertan*, Calgary, was appointed business manager of *The Star*, Regina.

Other Incidents. Mr. John Walter of *The Times*, London, accompanied by Mrs. Walter, arrived in Canada Mar. 11, 1928, as the guest of the National Council of Education, and after addressing audiences in the chief cities from Coast to Coast, returned to England, Apr. 27. In Montreal, as elsewhere, the subject of his speeches was the history of the great newspapers of which he and Major, the Hon. Mr. Astor, M.P., are the proprietors. The control of the paper as a national institution is provided for by a board of trustees consisting of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Lord Chief Justice, the Presidents of the Royal Society and Institute of Chartered Accountants who have to approve of any sale of shares in the Company.

The Australian House of Representatives, June 1, 1928, unanimously passed the amending Bill removing the obligation upon newspapers to sign editorials and reports of political meetings during election campaigns. The Senate endorsed the Bill in October, 1927.

J. E. B. McCready, of *The Guardian*, Charlottetown, sole survivor of the Ottawa Press Gallery of 1867 and still writing his daily column, celebrated the beginning of his 90th year on Apr. 4, 1928.

The Gazette, Montreal, completed its 150th year of publication on June 3, 1928.

Hon. R. B. Bennett addressed the Montreal Press Club, Jan. 16, 1928, on the duties and responsibilities of newspapers.

John W. Dafoe, chief editor of *The Manitoba Free Press*, representing the press of the Dominion, attended the fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, in Montreal, Jan. 27, 1928, compared the newspapers of to-day with those of early times and discussed, from his long experience, the conditions that make newspapers influential and successful.

The Southam Publishing Company announced, May 11, 1928, that the capital of the organization was $9,000,000 and that its officers were: William Southam, Sr. (the founder of the business), Honorary President; F. N. Southam, President and Managing Director; W. M. Southam, Vice-President; P. S. Fisher, Secretary. Directors: J. F. Burd, Vancouver; P. S. Fisher, Montreal; J. M. Imrie, Edmonton; F. I. Ker, Hamilton; Hon. W. G. Nichol, Victoria; M. E. Nichols, Winnipeg; W. M. Southam, Ottawa; F. N. Southam, Montreal; R. Southam, Toronto; H. S. Southam, Ottawa; W. J. Southam, Hamilton and J. H. Woods, Calgary.

THE CHURCHES IN CANADA

By

Wellington Jeffers

The Catholic Church

It is fitting to begin the record of the Catholic Church in Canada for the year 1927-28 just where the record of the previous year ended, that is, with the appointment of His Excellency, Most Reverend Andrea Cassulo, titular Archbishop of Leontopolis, as Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland in succession to His Excellency, Most Reverend Pietro di Maria who had been Apostolic Delegate from 1918. The appointment was made by His Holiness Pope Pius XI., on May 7, 1927, but it was not until July 13, 1927, that the new Apostolic Delegate arrived in New York where he was welcomed at the pier by Mgr. Joseph Lebeau, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Ottawa and the Rev. Father Alphonse Pelletier of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, New York. Mgr. Cassulo arrived in Ottawa on July 16 where he was given a most cordial welcome by a large gathering of representative citizens. The first official visit of His Excellency was made to the Archdiocese of Toronto on Sept. 21, 1927, where he was welcomed by His Grace, Most Reverend Neil McNeil, Rev. Mgr. Whelan, v.g., Rt. Rev. Mgr. Blair, Rev. Thomas Manley, and Rev. Father Johnston. Various Catholic institutions were visited on the following day.

This was the first of a series of visits paid by Monsignor Cassulo throughout Canada. His itinerary included the Hamilton Diocese in September, 1927; in October, Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Regina; in November, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria; Montreal in December; Kingston, Gananoque and the Alexandria Diocese at Cornwall in May, 1928; and Halifax, in June.

The ancient Basilica of Quebec was the scene of a great demonstration on Feb. 7, 1928, when 25,000 people welcomed Raymond-Marie, Cardinal Rouleau, the third Canadian Cardinal, when he returned to his Archiepiscopal See after receiving at Rome almost the highest honour in the gift of the Catholic Church. Early in December, 1927, Archbishop Rouleau, former head of the Dominican Order in the Province of Quebec, past Bishop of Valleyfield, and head of the oldest Archdiocese on the North American continent, had left for Rome at the Pope's summons and was elevated to the Cardinalate on December 19th as titular cardinal of the Church of St. Peter in Montorio, which previously had been always entrusted to a Spanish Cardinal. At the official reception on Feb. 7, the first following his appointment, addresses of welcome were read by Mgr. Omer Plante on behalf of the French-speaking people

of the Diocese and by Rev. Father Maguire, parish priest of Sillery, in the name of the English-speaking people. In the course of his reply Cardinal Rouleau said that his appointment to the Sacred College was a gratuitous gesture on the part of His Holiness, bestowed upon the humblest of the Church as the greatest honour paid to Catholics in Canada. Archbishops, Bishops, other clergy and members of the laity were present at the welcome in the Basilica and again at the banquet in the evening presided over by Premier Taschereau.

On Feb. 8 a purse of $20,000 was presented to His Eminence by the clergy of the Province after paying their respects to him in the Archbishop's Palace at Quebec. He turned this amount over to the Saint Sacrament Hospital. A Civic Reception was also given to Cardinal Rouleau on Feb. 8.

A storm of protest from leading Catholics in Canada followed the acceptance by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways System, of an invitation by President Calles of Mexico to visit the Republic, inspect their railway system and prepare a plan for its reorganization. The Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, in an open letter to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, asked him "what powerful secret influence forced him to affront the Catholics of Canada by turning a portion of their taxes to the aid of the most infamous Government in the world." He argued that as Catholics constituted forty per cent. of the population of Canada they were to that extent owners of the Canadian National Railways System and equally with other citizens paid the salaries of Sir Henry Thornton and of the staff of engineers who accompanied him to Mexico.

Premier King, in replying to Bishop Fallon, declared that the Canadian Government had no more to do with the visit of Sir Henry Thornton to Mexico than had the Government of the United States in connection with the visit paid to the same country by Colonel Lindbergh about the time of Sir Henry's visit. The latter's statement was brief—that the visit was primarily concerned with banking interests. (For further information as to these statements, see pages 94, 95 and 221 in this volume.)

Bishop Fallon refused to accept an analogy between Colonel Lindbergh, not in the pay of the United States Government, and Sir Henry Thornton, "the most highly paid official in the Dominion of Canada" and "the public servant of Canada." The Government of Canada, he contended, was responsible for him wherever he went and whatever he did in his official capacity. Goodwill towards the Mexican people, he said, was not being shown by sending an envoy to the aid of a Government that was engaged in the savage persecution of a helpless people.

The Holy Father, in a plea to the American press, had described the Mexican situation in part as follows:*

*NOTE.—*The Catholic Record*, Oct. 15, 1927.

Nothing like this persecution has ever been known in history, not even in the first centuries of the Church. For then, even under Nero, Caligula and Domitian, there was no general persecution of private religion in homes, the catacombs or the cemeteries.

But now in Mexico nothing that is Catholic is tolerated, not even the private celebration of the Mass and the administration of the Sacraments, punishment for which has in many cases been the death penalty, and always fines, imprisonment and murderous outrages. Massacres are of daily occurrence. Every sort of brutal attack on Catholics is committed with impunity. The most criminal violence is employed to force them to apostatize from the faith into corruption and civil and moral anarchy.

Notwithstanding their noble resistance—winning the admiration of ourselves, and of the whole world that knows the fact—this people of confessors and martyrs finds hardly a soul to respond to their cry for aid to save them from utter ruin, and to save all civilized nations, and indeed the whole human race, from the infamy of a savage persecution now being tolerated in this twentieth century, the boasted era of civilization and progress.

The controversy brought out a public statement from L. Medina Barron, Mexican Consul at Toronto, charging that the Catholic Church had been for many centuries a handicap to the development and progress of Latin-American countries on account of "the teaching of obscurantism to keep the masses in slavery and be able to exploit them better rather than to teach the pure principles of religion."

Hon. Charles Marcil, Liberal member for Bonaventure, Quebec, and former Speaker of the House of Commons, said these utterances were nothing short of slander and calumny and he looked upon them as a gratuitous insult to the Catholics of Canada. He called upon the Government to make it known to the world that it was in no way in sympathy with the policy of Mexico towards Catholics. Canada, he said, should cut loose from Mexico as long as the existing policy was pursued and should expel the present Mexican Consul.

Many Catholic organizations at special meetings passed resolutions expressing similar sentiments, and on June 10, 1928, at The Hague, the International Union of the Leagues of Catholic Women proclaimed "in the name of fifty-eight associations, representing 27 nations and approximately 25,000,000 women" that "each of its affiliated associations will put in motion all influence and means at its command to arouse public opinion and awaken righteous indignation," this campaign to cease "only when the religious persecution in Mexico ceases."

Of interest in Canada and all over the world was an important decree issued by the Holy Office at Rome, confirming a previous decree, according to the terms of which all Catholics were expressly forbidden to assist at conferences or re-unions of whatsoever kind of non-Catholics whose purpose is to foster "peace between the churches." This was on July 21, 1927. On Jan. 10, 1928, the Pope, in a strongly worded Encyclical condemned the pan-Catholics who were seeking a common ground on which Catholic and other churches could meet, as undermining "the very foundations of Catholic faith." The Union of Churches, he said, could only be obtained by the return of the dissidents to the fold of the Catholic

Church and by their "submission to the authority of Christ's Vicar on Earth." "If they take this step," asserted Pope Pius XI., "they will be welcomed back with open arms and a forgiving heart."

The five meetings at Malines arranged by the late Cardinal Mercier and Lord Halifax were in no sense official gatherings, it was pointed out. In his Encyclical, His Holiness stated, "It is impossible to conceive of one Christian association between the faithful if they are free to follow each his own mode of thinking about the very objects of his faith. Such divergence leads to religious indifference and modernism which considers that dogmatic truth is not an absolute but a relative truth." He declared that true unity could only be achieved "by the recognition and acceptance of the Supreme authority of the Roman Pontiff as the legitimate successor of St. Peter."

On or about Feb. 9, 1928, after being kept secret for five years, there was published a report of the negotiations between representatives of the high Church party of the Church of England and the Catholic Church in an effort to heal the breach of 400 years. These meetings had been held intermittently between 1921 and 1925 at Malines, Belgium, under the roof of the late venerable Cardinal Mercier. One letter from Cardinal Mercier to the Archbishop of Canterbury, under date of Oct. 25, 1925, says: "difficulties in the way of final success loom larger on the horizon and reasons for hoping seem less convincing." . . . In loyalty to our original purpose we must bring to our light whatever favours re-union and set aside whatever stands in the way."

During 1928 Canadian Archbishops and Bishops in pastoral letters continued the campaign inaugurated by Pope Pius XI. in 1927 against immoral literature, plays, lascivious dances, scanty dress and divorce.

The Chuchow Mission is under the charge of St. Francis Xavier Seminary of Scarboro Bluffs, Ont., an Apostolic Seminary subject to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for China Missions under the Bishops of Ontario, with a Board of Control, composed of: The Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, Chairman; The Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London; The Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough; The Rev. W. C. McGrath; The Rev. J. E. McRae, D.C.L., Sec'y-Treasurer; Rector: Rev. J. E. McRae, D.C.L. The Chuchow Mission of Canada suffered with all the other Christian missions during the excitement caused by the warring forces in China in 1927. The losses, however, were confined to property which was more or less looted in several of the outlying missions. Towards the Autumn of 1927, conditions grew calmer and Father J. M. Fraser, with his four Canadian and two Chinese priests, were able to re-commence their labours, which, during the troubles were confined to such duties as simply carrying on the essential work of missionary priests. One work, which was begun before the interruption, was finished, and another was under construction.

The district of Chuchow, in the Province of Chekiang, contains about 2,000,000 souls, of whom Christians number about 2,000.

Other Incidents. Announcement was made from the Holy See at Rome on Jan. 31, 1928, of the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Joseph William Forbes, Bishop of Joliette, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Archbishop J. M. Emard in the Archdiocese of Ottawa. On Mar. 29 the official reception took place at the Basilica in Ottawa which was crowded to capacity, and a very distinguished gathering greeted him.

Among those to whom audiences were granted in 1927 by His Holiness, were: Mgr. Gauthier, Coadjutor Archbishop of Montreal, and Charles A. Levine, the Trans-Atlantic flyer, on Oct. 3; to Rt. Rev. Dr. Felix Couturier, Bishop of Alexandria, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 2, and to Most Rev. Georges Gauthier, again, with a party of students from a Canadian College on Nov. 17, 1927.

The unveiling of a monument to Father Hugonard, the famous missionary to the Indians in the Lebret district, took place on July 10, 1927, and a tribute to the life and works of the missionary were paid by Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Rt. Rev. E. Grouard, Bishop of Athabaska, of the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, for fifty years in the Canadian Northland, was highly honoured in Paris, France, in September, 1927. He was appointed successor to Mgr. Grondin as Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Ibora.

Most Rev. Timothy Casey, Archibishop of Vancouver, announced on Oct. 31, 1927, at Holy Rosary Pro-Cathedral, the elevation of the Parish to Cathedral status.

On Dec. 22, 1927, Pope Pius XI. graciously granted that in every diocese of North America on Sept. 26th of each year the feast of Blessed Isaac Jogues, Jean de Bréboeuf and their martyr companions should be celebrated.

The corner-stone of the new maternity wing of St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C., was blessed and laid on Mar. 18, 1928, by His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, D.D., Bishop of Victoria.

Lawrence A. Wilson, M.P., for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, was appointed by the Pope to be Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in honour of munificent gifts made to educational and charitable institutions. The announcement was made on Apr. 22, 1928, at the Valleyfield Seminary by Bishop Langlois in the presence of H. E. Cardinal Rouleau.

Rev. Father William Hales Hingston, S.J., Editor of the *Canadian Messenger*, Toronto, was appointed on May 17, 1928, Provincial of the Ecclesiastical Province of Upper Canada of the Society of Jesus.

Mgr. Georges Courchesne, a former principal of the Nicolet Normal School, was consecrated Bishop of Rimouski at an impressive ceremony at Rimouski on May 24, 1928. Cardinal Rouleau officiated.

The serious illness of Bishop M. F. Fallon occasioned great anxiety in June, 1928, and on June 3rd, a Novena in honour of the Blessed Canadian Martyrs for his recovery was opened in London by Rev. Father Hingston of Toronto.

The Church of England

The General Synod of the Church of England, which met for ten days in Kingston for its Eleventh Session from Sept. 14, 1928, on, was the theatre of decided forward movements in the programme of the Church. Arising out of the report of the Laymen's Committee, an Anglican National Commission was appointed to interest and to line up the whole membership of the Church in support of its entire programme.

This was to be done by bringing the work of the General Synod before the diocesan synods and parish vestries, which may be regarded as the district and local representatives and executives of the General Synod.

The executive bodies of the General Synod were reformed in two ways. First, all the executive work carried on by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, the General Board of Religious Education, the General Social Service Council and by the Executive Council was to be placed under one management of a reformed Executive Council so that there would be one body instead of four doing the work between sessions. Secondly, the membership of the Council, instead of one clergyman and one layman from each Diocese as formerly, was to be broadly representative of the strength of the diocese, following the principle of representation in the General Synod itself. Including the Bishops, the new Executive Council would number 121 instead of 400, and their travelling expenses would be met out of the income from $100,000 set aside for the purpose,

There was a 25 per cent. increase in the apportionment of the M. S. C. C. to $300,000, and 75 per cent. of the increase was to meet the need of greater support for work among the white population in the West and to enable the extension of work among the Eskimo. One of the chief discussions at the Synod arose out of a proposal that preliminary steps be taken to create a bishopric in the Kangra district of India. The Bishops of Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Edmonton, Caribou and Calgary immediately opposed this on the ground that no action should be taken until the needs of the Northwestern Provinces had been met. The decision was deferred for three years.

In connection with the general discussion on the work of the M. S. C. C. the Bishop of Saskatchewan said that out of a population of 400,000 in Saskatchewan there were 53,000 who called themselves Anglicans but only 22,000 of these received the ministrations of the Church, leaving the larger number of 31,000 unprovided for. His Lordship stated that in twenty districts he needed clerical assistance at once. The Bishop of Qu'Appelle

said that it would be a century before the Church could do the work confronting it on the Prairies in the way it should be done. He had the largest missionary diocese in the Anglican Communion with 483 centres where services were held. He declared that if he had means he could immediately obtain the services of 25 priests, erect thirty-five new churches and supply services in 125 new centres. He felt that the Prairie Provinces constituted the great mission field of the Church. The Bishop of Calgary, with a diocese comprising 65,000 square miles in which there were 109 stations manned by 49 clergymen, said there should be two instead of one man in every parish in order to do effective work.

Bishop Gray of Edmonton said that he needed eight men at once; he knew of six men ready and eager to study for Holy Orders but sponsors or funds were lacking. G. B. Nicholson, Chairman of the Laymen's Movement Committee, said that unless 150 new clergy were placed West and North of the Diocese of Toronto and Ottawa the ground could not be held. The problem of the Church, he said, was world-wide and should not be viewed from parochial, diocesan or national outlooks. The view of Eastern clergy was that they were big enough to meet needs both at home and abroad.

Another question which stirred the Synod deeply was the question of the quality of immigration to Western Canada. They felt that foreign-born were pouring into the Western Provinces and threatening to submerge the British-born. The Primate, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, said that immediate action would have to be taken as the tide of immigration was beginning again. (See pages 78, 187 and 188 for detailed information as to Church of England and Immigration.)

Ven. Archdeacon F. C. C. Heathcote, L.Th., of Vancouver was elected Prolocutor of the General Synod.

In the Archbishop's Charge to the General Synod reference was made to the fact that before the next triennial meeting of the Genreal Synod the next Lambeth Conference would be due. A committee with a working sub-committee had been formed after the Lambeth appeal went forth although little had been done as it was considered neither courteous nor wise to proceed while negotiations for reunion were in progress between three other churches. As a result of the Lambeth appeal the tide of tendency towards reunion had been running high for a time. Many important conferences had been held in England between representatives of the Anglican Church and those of the Free churches. Not a little good had been done. Mutual relations had been sweetened, various viewpoints better understood and distinct advances made.

We must not be impatient (said the Archbishop). Our differences have been of long standing. The streams of religious interest and usage have for centuries been cutting for themselves deeply marked channels, and, however parallel their course may be, the waters have been long running apart. There are treasures of tradition of which we are all tenacious. There must be many mutual readjustments of most delicate relations. The question is, as to what possible part we of the Church in Canada can take in preparing the way when a

great reunion of religious forces, which in the opinion of so many is not a far-off event to which the Christian world is felt to be tending. In short, is the time ripe for initiating some renewed efforts on our part, not perhaps to make reunion possible within our own time but to make it easier for those who come after us to redeem their opportunity when it somes to them.

The result of this reference and of the discussions which took place may be regarded more as a general gesture of friendliness towards the idea than of any definite step being taken. At later meetings of other Church bodies the subject was discussed and the various steps between the Lambeth Conference in 1920 and the Lausanne meetings of August, 1927, detailed. In this article reference is made elsewhere to the official attitude of the Catholic Church as expressed by the Holy Father. Canadians sympathetic with the movement, claimed that there were many events which marked a decided movement towards reunion of the Christian Churches of the world. Among these, as detailed by the Rev. Canon G. Abbott-Smith, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., were: the Concordat of the American Branch of the Anglican Communion presented to the Eastern Orthodox, the Old Catholic and the Anglican Churches; the interchange of courtesies between the Eastern Church and the Anglican at the Lambeth Conference in 1920; this being followed up by what was termed the high-water mark of fellowship and recognition in 1922, when formal recognition of Anglican Orders was declared by the Œcumenical Patriarchate to the Archbishop of Canterbury which in turn was followed by recognition of these orders by various Presidents of Eastern Orthodox Churches. Other significant events were the relationships established between the Swedish Church and the Anglican, and the Malines conversations in which the late Cardinal Mercier figured.

The Annual Meeting of the General Board of Religious Education in Toronto on Sept. 9, 1927, stressed the need in the Church for more trained leaders, more time for religious education, higher standards in the Sunday School work and the need for greater opportunity for conference. The following were elected members of the Board for the following three years: Principal Rexford, Very Rev. Dean Tucker, Archdeacon McElheran, Archdeacon Ingles, Provost Cosgrave, Rev. Dr. Pilcher, Rev. Dr. Bedford-Jones, Rev. Canon Sawers, Rev. E. G. Burges-Browne, Rev. E. F. Salmon, Rev. G. S. Despard, Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate, C. J. Agar and Dr. S. Silcox.

The triennial meeting of the Dominion Board of the Woman's Auxiliary to the M.S.C.C. at Toronto, opening on Oct. 18, 1927, had, as a distinguished guest, Her Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon, who was made the recipient of a life membership, accompanied by an address of appreciation from the Dominion Board. It was decided to abandon the triennial gatherings, and hold annual conferences in future. The annual receipts for the year were $230,658.

Other Incidents. At the thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Church of England Deaconess and Missionary Training House and Mildmay Institute, held Mar. 22, 1928, Rev. G. S. Despard, Vicar of St. Peter's, was appointed to the Presidency to succeed Rev. Dr. O'Meara, LL.D., Principal of Wycliffe College, whose resignation after twenty-three years service in this capacity was regretfully accepted by the Meeting. Officers elected were: Patron, Lord Bishop of Toronto; Honorary President, Rev. Canon O'Meara, D.D., LL.D.; President, Rev. G. S. Despard, L.Th.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Canon Bryan, D.D., Rev. W. E. Taylor, M.A., Ph.D., and E. W. Trent.

The observance of the Jubilee of Wycliffe College was an event of great importance in the Calendar of the Anglican Church in Canada for 1927. The Primate sent an inspiring message, and there were distinguished speakers from all parts of Canada and even from China at the Jubilee Dinner at Hart House on September 26. The outstanding academic feature of the Jubilee was the Convocation held in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto. Greetings were brought from the Province of Ontario by Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General, representing the Premier, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, the Most Reverend David Williams, Bishop of Huron, representing the General Synod, the House of Bishops of the Canadian Church and the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario. An interesting event in the proceedings was the unveiling and presentation of a life-sized painting by the Toronto artist, J. W. L. Forster, of N. W. Hoyles, B.A., LL.D., K.C., President of the Corporation, and for thirty years Chairman of the Council of Wycliffe College. The large and representative gathering of graduates drawn from all parts of the Dominion and the world combined to make the Jubilee Convocation memorable in the history of the Canadian Church.

The formal opening of the new Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, at Point Grey, Vancouver, took place on Nov. 9, 1927. A special Convocation was held in the University auditorium, and among those present and taking part were the Most Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Metropolitan of the Province, and His Grace, the Archbishop of Ruperts' Land, Primate of all Canada, the Principal and acting President of the University, Dean Coleman, the Bishop of Columbia, the Bishop of Olympia, the Warden and Principal Smith of Union College, and many others, including the Treasurer, the Architect, Members of the Board of Governors, staff and students and clergy of the Province.

Rev. F. L. Whitley was elected President of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Association at the Annual Meeting held Oct. 6, 1927. Rev. N. Egerton was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

On Jan. 19, 1928, Rev. Canon Abbott-Smith, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., was appointed to the Principalship of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. The new Principal had been connected with the institution for thirty years.

In St. John's Anglican Church, West Toronto, the Rt. Rev. James F. Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto, dedicated on June 17, 1928, a beautiful window in memory of the late Most Rev. Frederick Du Vernet, D.D., Archbishop of Caledonia, who had been Rector of St. John's from 1895 to 1904.

On May 23, 1928, Trinity College was presented with a portrait of the late Archdeacon William McMurray, of Niagara, by Mr. and Mrs. Wyly Grier, Toronto. It shows Archdeacon McMurray—one of the founders—at the time Trinity College was founded in 1851. He had been Rector of St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, from 1857 until his death in 1894. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the gift to the College of Archdeacon McMurray's manuscript diaries by Mrs. A. H. Ewing of Montreal.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D., LL.D., second Senior Bishop of Canada, was celebrated at the Church of the Ascension by a special service, when an address was presented to the Bishop on behalf of the congregation. Many congratulatory messages were received from all parts of Canada.

The United Church of Canada

In a special summary of the history of the United Church of Canada for the year 1927-1928, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, Secretary of the General Council, said: "Since its inception, the United Church of Canada has been in a position to share in the development that has accompanied the improvement of conditions in agriculture and industry in Canada. Extension of the public ordinances of religion has been provided over several areas, and in many localities which have been favourably affected by the trend of population and settlement. At the same time, many consolidations of churches have been effected in older and more stable communities where two or more congregations of the United Church of Canada had been ministering to the restricted and well settled area."

This dual movement of consolidation and extension was, perhaps, the most striking and noticeable factor in the United Church's progress in the period under review.

Since June, 1925, the date of consummation of Union, the United Church of Canada had 410 congregations, mostly in small villages and country districts, which had amalgamated into approximately one-half of that number of self-supporting charges. These were widely distributed throughout the various conferences of the Church: in British Columbia, 45; in Alberta, 23; in Saskatchewan, 38; in Manitoba, 22; in London, 36; in Hamilton, 30; in Toronto, 60; in Bay of Quinte, 24; in Montreal and Ottawa, 45; and in the Maritime Provinces, 87. As a result amalgamated congregations were often able to contribute more generously to the mission funds, which facilitated the other movement of extension into unoccupied areas.

During the two years 1926 and 1927, 285 new fields of Home Mission status were opened under the Board of Home Missions. The number of places at which public worship was regularly inaugurated and conducted averaged between three and four in each of these fields. By June, 1927, more than 1,000 communities were being served by the United Church in areas hitherto unoccupied by any Church. Since June, 1926, 375 fields, formerly aid-receiving, became self-supporting. There were 1,571 fields on the Home Mission list, and in these fields were 4,368 places which were provided with public worship and Church schools by the United Church. This figure varied slightly from year to year, just as extensions occurred and as charges moved up from aid-receiving to self-supporting status. Annual expenditure of the Board of Home Missions was more than $1,250,000—the available amount provided for this purpose—which was said to be limited rather by the money available than by any lack of opportunity to open up new work.

At June, 1928, statistical returns for the three years after the Union of 1925, were not obtainable, but those available were checked by the Secretary of the General Council. All but 393 congregations had compiled statistical statements.

In the nine-month year ending Dec. 31, 1927, membership increased as follows in each of the ten Canadian conferences: British Columbia, 1,777; Alberta, 1,463; Saskatchewan, 3,583; Manitoba, 1,537; London, 1,171; Hamilton, 729; Toronto, 1,407; Bay of Quinté, 318; Montreal and Ottawa, 1,311; and Maritime Conference, 1,789. The total increase of membership in Canada for the nine months was 14,485. Newfoundland Conference showed a net loss of 383 members, making a net increase over the whole Church of 14,102 communicant members between Apr. 1 and Dec. 31, 1927. Membership returns at the end of each of the three years since Union were recorded as follows: Mar. 31, 1926, 600,522 communicants; Mar. 31, 1927, 623,648; and at Dec. 31, 1927, 637,750.

There were 1,418,361 persons under pastoral care, as compared with 1,261,778 persons so entered by ministers and sessions as of Mar. 31, 1926, the first statistical year after the consummation of Union. Extension of ministrations into unoccupied territory and a generally helpful condition was reflected also in these comparative returns of the numbers of families ministered to for the three years: at Mar. 31, 1926, 369,562 families under pastoral care; Mar. 31, 1927, 385,494; and at Dec. 31, 1927, 395,724.

Persons not included in families but under pastoral care numbered 66,708 for the first year, 67,421 for the second year, and 68,955 for the latest year. Baptism showed two statistical tendencies, totalling 29,670 the first year, 28,763 the second, and 35,147 in the nine months preceding the New Year, 1928. Members of Sunday Schools were returned officially as follows: first year, 579,482; second year, 610,598; latest year, 619,570. Enrolment of young peoples' societies showed these variations: first year, 104,607 persons; second year, 113,322; third year, 112,135.

There were 2,685 ministers employed as pastors, others were employed in the colleges, in general church work and related positions, and 623 ministers either retired or superannuated, making a total of 3,695 ordained ministers or missionaries. There were 3,198 pastoral charges. The number of "preaching places" where public worship was held, totalled 7,500. Fully 300 new Sunday Schools were formed in 1927.

In estimating the place which the United Church of Canada might be expected to hold among Churches in this country, it is necessary to take some account of property, as well as of *personnel* and movements. The preliminary statistical exhibit of the United Church of Canada for 1928 dealt only with congregational property. No figures were available for the property values of the colleges, or hospitals and institutions in Canada under the direction of General Boards, or of property on foreign mission fields.

The pastoral charges reporting revealed the following items touching the property of congregations: value of church buildings, contents and sites, $61,857,657; values of manses or parsonages and sites, $9,000,156; other congregational property, including

investments, etc., $3,558,463; total value of all church property, $85,254,934; total debt on all church property, $8,230,861; total insurance on all church property, $41,840,071.

In the nine-month year, Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1927, the amounts raised by congregations were as follows: salaries paid ministers by congregations, $3,433,607, and from other sources, $495,965; money raised for local church purposes, by congregations and organizations, $6,533,311; by Sunday Schools for all purposes, $821,026; by Young Peoples' Societies, $194,338; by Men's organizations, $60,399; by Women's Associations, $1,544,171; by Women's Missionary Societies, $681,163; for maintenance and extension fund from all sources, $2,256,819; for conference and presbytery funds, $78,789; for other purposes, Hospitals, Bible Societies, etc., $257,487.

The grand total of money raised for all purposes during the nine months was $13,241,176.

The Fourth Annual Conferences, meeting in May and June, 1928, elected the following officers:

Newfoundland.....	President,	Rev. George Pickering, Harbor Grace, Nfld.
	Secretary,	Rev. W B Bugden, Grand Falls, Nfld.
Maritime.....	President,	Rev. A. S. Rogers, D.D., Saint John, N.B.
	Secretary,	Rev. D. A. Frame, M.A., Brookfield. N.S.
Montreal and Ottawa.....	President.	Rev. G. E. Read, D.D., Sherbrooke, Que.
	Secretary,	Rev. Wm. Munroe, D.D., Montreal, Que.
Bay of Quinté.....	President,	Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., Renfrew, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. G. C. R. McQuade, Odessa. Ont.
Toronto.....	President,	Rev. C. E. Kenny, B.A., Owen Sound, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. G. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton.....	President,	Rev. H. A. Graham, Guelph, Ont.
	Secretary.	Rev. G. C. Raymer. Burford. Ont.
London.....	President,	Rev. W. R. McIntosh, D.D., London, Ont.
	Secretary,	Rev. R. C. Copeland, B.A., Talbotville. Ont.
Manitoba.....	President,	Rev. T. A. Munroe, D.D., Morris, Man.
	Secretary,	Rev. D. H. Telfer. M.A., Virden. Man.
Saskatchewan.....	President,	Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, B.A., Moose Jaw, Sask.
	Secretary,	Rev. A. W Ingram. Rocanville. Sask.
Alberta.....	President.	Rev. G. W Kerby, D.D., Calgary, Alberta.
	Secretary.	Rev. Joseph Lee. Barons Alberta.
British Columbia.....	President,	Rev. W. G. Wilson, D.D., Victoria, B.C.
	Secretary,	Rev. D. M. Perley. M.A., B.D., New Westminster, B.C.

The General Council of 1926 elected as Moderator, Rev. James Endicott, D.D., LL.D., and as Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. (re-elected).

The third General Council, it was decided, was to meet in Young Church, Winnipeg, Sept. 5, 1928.

Other Incidents. On Jan. 30, 1928, the historic Metropolitan Church in Toronto was destroyed by fire, and all that was left standing was the stately tower containing the carillon. The material loss amounted to $500,000, and included seven memorial windows, what was described at the time as "an almost priceless pipe organ," and many tablets, plaques, and other memorials. The corner-stone of this church had been laid in 1870 by Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada, held in Parkdale United Church, Toronto, on Sept. 26, 1927, the following officers for 1927 and 1928 were elected: Mrs. John MacGillivray, Toronto, President; Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford, Toronto, 1st Vice-Pres.; Mrs. C. R. Crowe, Second Vice-Pres.; Mrs. J. D. Walker, Toronto, Third-Vice-Pres.; General Secretary, Miss Effie A. Jamieson, Toronto, Ont.; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Briggs, Port Credit, Ont.; Miss Eva Smith, Toronto, Ont., Ass't.-Treasurer. The Presidents of Conference Branches were also *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Women's Missionary Society. These were Mrs. E. Lindsay, for Newfoundland; Mrs. C. F. Sanford, for the Maritime Conference; Mrs. W. H. Henderson for the Montreal and Ottawa Conference; Mrs. J. T. Daly, for the Bay of Quinté Conference; Mrs. E. B. Lanceley, Toronto Conference; Miss A. M. Rennie, London Conference; Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Manitoba Conference; Mrs. J. H. Laird, Saskatchewan Conference; Mrs. A. M. Scott, Alberta Conference; Mrs. J. S. Gordon, British Columbia Conference; and Mrs. H. G. Arnott, Hamilton Conference. There were eleven Conference Branches, 102 Presbyterials, 5,678 local organizations, 185,137 members, 9,554 affiliated C.G.I.T. members, and the total contributions sent to the Treasurer were $853,481. Again in June, 1928, the Woman's Missionary Society held a successful Conference of eight days, and Mrs. John MacGillivray was returned to the Presidency by acclamation.

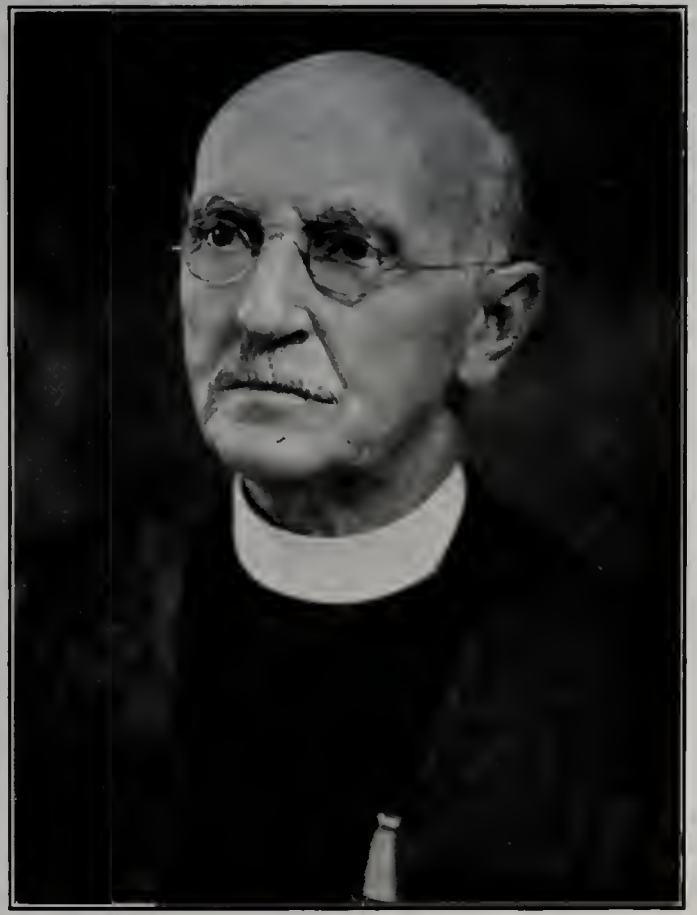
Appointments of seven men to the foreign field of the United Church were confirmed Apr. 26, 1928, by the Board of Foreign Mission in Session at Carlton St. United Church in Toronto; the appointment of eight young women by the Woman's Missionary Society was also approved. Rev. Chester R. Sutherland, of Cape Breton, was to go to Korea, Dr. Ian Revielle, of Kingston, Ont., to West China; Dr. W. Sydney Gilchrist to a field not determined at the time; and Dr. Andrew C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, were appointed to the Central India Mission, where Dr. Taylor's parents were working. Dr. J. Pierson Struthers, of Toronto, was to join his two brothers in the Honan Mission, in North China. George A. Shields, of Innerkip, Ontario, was appointed an Evangelistic Missionary. Rev. W. H. Mitchell, of Toronto, son of Principal Mitchell of Honan, was appointed to Honan, but sailed in May to teach in Indore Christian College, Central Indian Mission, for a year.

The painting of Rev. Dr. John MacDougall, one of the greatest of the pioneer missionaries of Western Canada, was given to the United Church of Canada by Mr. J. W. L. Forster, and was unveiled in Carlton Street United Church, Toronto, on Sept. 22, 1927, by Mrs. J. A. McLauchlan, wife of the well-known missionary in Northern Manitoba. Dr. and Mrs. John MacDougall were pioneer missionaries to the Indians and settlers in Western Canada for 57 years.

Rev. Dr. John Neil, an ex-Moderator, who for 35 years had been the Minister of Westminster Presbyterian Church, died on Mar. 1, 1928, and his funeral service on Mar. 3, was made the occasion of tributes, not only by the clergy and laity of the three presbyteries of the United Church in Toronto, but from every part of the Dominion, as well as from numerous friends and representatives of other denominations. The Toronto City Mission of which Dr. Neil had been President for seventeen years, erected a twin cottage in the Mission's Fresh Air Home, as a memorial to him. For this purpose the sum of $2,000 was subscribed.

Leading members of the Congregational churches of Canada, resident in Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton and other centres, presented a portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, the work of G. Horne Russell, on Jan. 23, 1928, to be hung in the Board Room of the United Church of Canada, at the Wesley Building, Toronto. It was unveiled on May 21, 1928.

Dr. Pedley's portrait, placed beside paintings of the Rev. Dr. S. C. Chown, former General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, veteran Foreign Missionary, Secretary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, rounded out the representation of the denominations entering into Union. At the same time a portrait of the late Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, of Montreal, was hung in the United Church College, Montreal, thus commemorating the two Congregationalist leaders of the Union Movement.



Rev. John Buchanan, b.a., m.d., d.d.
Moderator
The Presbyterian Church in Canada
Appointed June 6, 1928

H.E. Cardinal Raymond-Marie Rouleau, o.p.
Archbishop of Quebec.
Created Cardinal, Dec. 19, 1927

The Presbyterian Church in Canada

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, meeting in Regina, from June 6 to June 13, 1928, were informed by Rev. Dr. J. W. MacNamara, Clerk of the Assembly, in his report on statistics, that the Church had 1,281 congregations and preaching centres, 87,263 families, 5,761 elders, and 172,518 communicant members, showing an increase of 18,275. The amount raised for all purposes during the year was $4,472,089. The total cost of churches built or purchased by minority groups since June 10, 1925, was more than three and a quarter million dollars.

Recommendations involving radical changes in the administrative structure of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, as contained in a draft report of the Special Committee, presented by Rev. D. R. Drummond, of Hamilton, Ont., resulted on June 12 in the dramatic tabling of the resignations of members of the Board of Administration attending the Meeting. C. S. MacDonald, of Toronto, explained that the members took such a course in order that they could enter into the discussion of the issues involved freely and without prejudice. The recommendation of the Special Committee was:

That a General Board be formed of not more than forty members, composed of Ministers and Elders, with an Executive Committee of fifteen members appointed by the General Assembly. Representation would be on the following basis: *ex-officio*, 3 members; ministers and elders, nominated by the Synod, 16; lay members chosen by the Assembly, 11; members of Administrative Boards, 10. It was proposed that a chairman should be named by the General Assembly who, in the meantime, should be a layman. The duties of the Board were set forth in the following proposed regulations: (a) the General Board would be subject to the authority of the General Assembly, and within the rules and regulations of the various departments, take oversight and control of the financial affairs of the church; (b) It would co-ordinate the activities of the existing Boards, devise and suggest to the General Assembly policies making for the unity and efficiency of all departments; (c) have responsibility for securing the revenue for the Missionary, educational and benevolent work of the Church, as set forth in the budget; (d) act as the General Assembly's Committee on emergencies, and generally assume the responsibility shouldered by the present Board of Administration.

The Committee urged that there should be one national woman's board on missionary work, and it was recommended that the Assembly invite the leaders of the Eastern and Western Divisions to arrange conferences during the year, and to report to the next Assembly. Exhaustive recommendations were also made relative to the composition of a Board of Education, the General Board of Missions, Committee on Supply and Vacancy, and Standing Committees, while a policy was advised concerning the allocation of special donations not designated for special use. The keynote of the ensuing debate was that action on the proposals should be postponed, and that the draft changes should be referred to the various Presbyteries for consideration and action during the coming year.

Decision was deferred until the Board of Administration's Report had been received. This Report, on the subject of reorganization, stated that the proposals of the Special Committee would

in effect practically re-establish the old General Board, "which from the very nature of its construction and make-up, entitled the paid officials of the Church, by concerted action, practically to dictate its policy." The Administrative Report continued to say that the Board of Administration stood in the same relation to the Church at large as did the Board of Managers in the local congregation, and the Board knew of no good reason why the temporal affairs of the Church should not continue to be administered by a body of representative laymen. The Report suggested that the activities of the Administrative Board could be readily co-ordinated by inaugurating the practice of holding regular monthly meetings of the Executives and the Convenors of the several Boards.

Speakers in opposition to Dr. Drummond's report on proposed reorganization stated that the Presbyterian Church in Canada had had good reason to be wary of the centralization of power. This it was a few years before that had precipitated the disruption.

Dr. Drummond pointed out that the work of his Committee had been undertaken at the specific instruction of the last General Assembly, which recited the fact that since 1638 according to Reformation principles, it had been the Presbyterian practice to have all Church judicatories consist of ministers and elders, and that in 1925, by the appointment of the Board of Administration, consisting of laymen only, this policy had been departed from. It had been urged at the previous General Assembly, Dr. Drummond said, that steps be taken to have ministers share with laymen in the administration of the goods and patrimony of the Church. The Committee had communicated with all the Presbyteries, twenty-seven of whom had approved, fourteen had opposed, and four had suggested delay in giving effect to the overture. That indicated that the Presbyteries were predominantly of the opinion that the regular Presbyterian practice should be returned to.

Eventually a Special Conciliation Committee was formed and on the closing day of the General Assembly, on June 13, its report was presented by Rev. Dr. R. G. MacBeth, of Vancouver, by which it was provided that eight ministers, representing the several Synods respectively, should be added to the Board, and the rest of the proposed scheme of reorganization was to be considered at a representative conference and reported upon at the next General Assembly.

The Conference referred to would be between the Board of Administration and two representatives from each of the main Boards of the Church.

A budget of $600,000 was laid before the General Assembly in the report of the Board of Administration. This compared with total actual expenditure in the previous year of $510,226, and actual revenue of $491,184. In the budget estimates provision was made for $275,000 for Home Missions and $135,000 for Foreign Missions, a total of $410,000. Other allocations were: $32,000 for colleges

and schools, of which $15,000 was set aside for Knox College, $10,000 for Montreal College and $7,000 for Pictou College; $30,000 for Administration account; $20,000 for Pension fund; $25,000 for General Assembly expenses, and $21,000 for Suspense account. The allocation to Synods was as follows: Maritime Provinces, $50,000; Montreal and Ottawa, $105,000; Toronto and Kingston, $210,000; Hamilton and London, $165,000; Manitoba, $15,000; Saskatchewan, $15,000; Alberta, $20,000; and British Columbia, $20,000. Sabbath Schools during the year increased from 944 to 1,100, enrolment grew from 116,817 to 122,880 and the amount raised increased from $163,943 to $167,290. Membership in Young People's Societies increased from 15,525 to 16,590 with the amount raised reaching $42,210, an increase of $6,000.

The Committee on Church Extension funds reported that from the appointment of trustees in July, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1927, 81 applications for loans to assist in the erection or purchase of Church buildings, had been considered, 70 applications representing loans to the amount of $214,160 having been approved. Eleven applications for loans amounting to $45,000 were held over for further consideration. The payment of $130,000 to the United Church of Canada, as decreed by the Federal Church Property Commission, had been duly met.

The Legal Committee, through co-operation with the United Church, were so far successful in their interviews "that a joint resolution was passed to the effect that we would co-operate together with a view to the transfer of idle or derelict Church property to an organized congregation that required its use." A long list of such properties was prepared, and some properties were transferred to Presbyterian congregations on the payment of whatever amount was agreed upon locally, by a committee of the congregation, and the committee of the United Church in the locality. Where these negotiations failed in some cases private Bills were presented to Parliament but in other cases action was deferred.

The Legal Committee re-affirmed its stand on the legality of the use of the title "Presbyterian Church in Canada," and told of rejecting a suggestion from the Moderator of the United Church in Canada for the institution of a friendly suit before the Supreme Court of Canada to settle the question. The report said, "we will not hazard our freedom and rights in this matter in any lawsuit because we would regard such action as the unlawful use of the law."

Action was taken on the recommendation of the Committee on Relations with other churches "that this Assembly recommend the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter of the name of our Church and take legal counsel, if required, and to report to the next Assembly." Rev. Stuart Parker, Toronto, in presenting the report, said "settlement of the question either way will relieve the Church in Canada from a state of intolerable tension." The Moderator, Rev. Dr. John Buchanan, was to name the *personnel* of the investigating Committee.

Approval was given by the General Assembly on June 11, 1928, to the perpetuation of a "Day of Remembrance," to emphasize the losses and gains arising out of the controversy on Church Union.

Authority to enter into an agreement with the United Church to protect the pensions equities of ministers, transferred from one church to the other, was given to the Pensions Committee which was empowered to give legal effect to the verbal understanding prevailing between the two Churches at the present time. Rev. Dr. D. T. L. McKerroll, of Toronto, in submitting the report, explained that the contract would serve for a duration of five years, dating from 1925, when its renewal would be considered.

The Treasurer's report, made by E. W. McNeil, showed an adverse balance of $60,890. Receipts in the three years were $1,120,265, expenditures were $990,146, plus $191,009, which was paid the United Church in connection with maintenance charges for Home and Foreign Missions from 1925 to 1927.

At the Second Session of the General Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, presided over by Rev. Dr. D. R. Drummond, of Hamilton, on Mar. 21, 1928, it was reported that since Church Union in 1925 the Presbyterian Church had spent approximately $3,000,000 on buildings for Montreal and Ottawa.

The Acting Moderator of the General Assembly was Rev. Dr. A. J. MacGillivray, of Guelph, Ontario, owing to the regretted death of the late Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay, of Victoria, B.C., who had been elected at the previous General Assembly, and who had been very active throughout the year, in making addresses on behalf of the Church and its activities in various parts of Canada, until his death at Winnipeg early in February, 1928. The body of Dr. Clay was taken to Victoria on Feb. 7, and funeral services were held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Feb. 8, the church where the late Dr. Clay had been pastor for thirty-three years. The simple service included a brief address by Rev. Dr. McQueen, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, a prayer by Rev. S. Lund, Moderator of the Victoria Presbyterian Synod, and a bible reading by Rev. Dr. R. G. MacBeth, of Vancouver, who represented the Synod of British Columbia. At the Assembly later many appreciative references were made to Dr. Clay's services to the Church, and also as to those of Thomas McMillan, Chairman of the Board of Administration, and Rev. Dr. Robert Dickie, of Montreal, both of whom had died during the year. The Rev. Dr. John Buchanan, of India, was unanimously named Moderator for the current year. His was the only name put in nomination, and his unanimous choice for leader was said to be the first in the history of the Presbyterian Church. He was nominated by the Paris (Ontario) Presbytery.

The Committee on the Reception of Ministers reported that 19 Ministers of the United Church had applied for reception and 9 had been received, while 10 out of sixteen applicants from outside

Presbyterian Churches had been received. Altogether 47 applications were received, and 27 were received into the Ministry. In cases where men were swept into Church Union, but who did not take "an offensive part" in the Union activities, it was felt they might properly be received.

Ottawa was selected for the meeting place of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in June, 1929.

Other Incidents. At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Missionary Society (Western Division) of the Presbyterian Church, in Toronto, Mrs. Daniel Strachan was elected President in succession to Mrs. D. T. L. McKerroll, who concluded three years of service. Mrs. Strachan had been a member of the Board for nineteen years, acting as Secretary of the "School Homes in Canada," Indian Secretary, and Vice-President. Other officials elected were: Honorary President, Mrs. I. C. Sharpe, Montreal; President, Mrs. D. Strachan, Toronto; Recording Secretary and Historian, Miss Margaret M. Reid; Corresponding and International Secretary, Miss Bessie MacMurchy; Treasurer and Finance Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Donald.

In the Montreal Presbytery, on Apr. 12, Toronto, "Bureaucracy" in its administration was alleged because of the continued refusal of the Toronto Heads to change the Headquarter of the Church's Immigration work from Toronto to Montreal. A special delegation went to Toronto to secure the change but were unsuccessful.

Among interesting events of the year were the dedication by the late Rev. Dr. Clay of the new Calvin Church on DeLisle Avenue, Toronto, and the celebration of the jubilee of the little Church at Atholstan, Quebec, by the unveiling of a bronze tablet to those who erected the church in 1877.

Rev. W. N. Townsend, former Moderator of the St. John's Presbytery of Fairville, was unanimously elected Moderator of the Maritime Synod at its meeting on Oct. 4, 1927. Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Chilliwack, was elected Moderator of the Synod of British Columbia, at the meeting on Oct. 11, 1927, in Vancouver.

Rev. J. W. Stephen, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kingston, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston, at its meeting in Toronto on Oct. 18, 1927.

The Baptist Church

An event of outstanding interest to Baptists in Canada, during the year 1928, was the Fourth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance which opened on June 23, 1928, at the Transportation Building in the, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, and lasted until June 29. Fifty-six nationalities were represented in the roll call of approximately 5,000 delegates. The Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, President of the Southern Baptist Convention, presided in the absence through illness of the President, Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, Ky. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., in the absence of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Honour was given to Canadian Baptists by the election as the new President of the Alliance of a Canadian Pastor, Rev. Dr. John MacNeill, of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto. Many inspirational addresses were given, and the effort of Baptists in various parts of the world told to the delegates assembled.

Baptist young people, meeting in connection with the Alliance, decided to dissolve their World Union as a separate organization, and become a Committee of the Alliance. The next meeting was to be in Berlin, Germany, in 1933.

One of the picturesque features of the holding of the Alliance was the Bunyan tercentenary celebration at 7.30 p.m. on June 25, when inspiring addresses on John Bunyan were delivered, and President E. Y. Mullins announced the presentation of a Bunyan memorial window to the new McMaster University from 12,000,000 Baptists of the world; this memorial to depict scenes from *Pilgrim's Progress*. A unique coincidence was the presence at the meeting of Mrs. J. W. H. Bunyan Bromley of Paris, France, who formerly lived in Shefford, England, a descendant of "the Bedford Tinker."

The controversy between modernists and fundamentalists was continued during 1927. In October, 1927, the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec came to the parting of the ways. The Jarvis St. Baptist Church and its representatives were definitely barred by the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Convention from further participation "in the membership, direction, councils, and benefits of the inter-provincial church organization." This was the result of a fierce dispute which had been raging for several years over control of the Convention's work and activities by men bitterly charged by their opponents to be modernists.

On Oct. 19, 1927, an organizing Convention of the "fundamentalist" Baptist Churches met in Toronto, and formed "the Union of the Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec." The officers appointed were: President, Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields; First Vice-President, Thomas Urquhart; Second Vice-President, Rev. C. J. Loney; the Executive Board was composed of fifteen members. A letter from C. J. Holman, K.C., (only surviving executor of Senator McMaster) in which he called upon McMaster University to return to the McMaster Estate the million dollars used to found the college, "in order that it may be distributed among those entitled to it," was one of the features of the organizing Convention. Two hundred delegates representing 74 churches were present.

It was unanimously decided by the Baptist Convention of Quebec and Ontario on Oct. 17, to relocate McMaster University at Hamilton. This decision settled a question which had been debated over a period of many years.

The retiring President, Rev. Dr. W. T. Graham, was succeeded by Rev. Dr. W. H. Langton. Rev. W. E. Hodgson and Dr. W. J. Brien, became First and Second Vice-President, repectively, with C. E. McLeod, as Secretary-Treasurer. The Board of Governors elected were as follows: Rev. Dr. John MacNeill, A. Matthews, G. C. Edwards and R. D. Warren.

Chancellor Whidden, speaking at the Elgin Association of Baptist Churches, in convention in Centre St. Baptist Church, St.

Thomas, Ontario, on June 6, 1928, announced that up until May 30, the sum $1,200,000 had been subscribed to the fund that was being raised to move McMaster University from Toronto to Hamilton. He expressed confidence that the $300,000 still required would be raised, and the moving of the University assured.

One of the principal reasons given by Rev. Dr. John MacNeill for the move was that Hamilton was the only Canadian city of its size without a University. It was in the centre of probably the most thickly populated rural community in Ontario, and was in the centre of one of the finest transportation systems in Ontario.

It was announced that one-half of the $1,000,000 additional endowment would be designated "the Farmer foundation fund," in memory of the late Dean of Theology, and would be partly applied to the establishment of new departments of Missions and Evangelism.

Other Incidents. An event of 1928 was the formal dedication of Yorkminster Church at Toronto on Mar. 24. Rev. W. A. Cameron, Minister for twenty years in the church, preached; and messages of goodwill and congratulation came from various parts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. The new building, called "the only Baptist Cathedral in Canada," has incorporated in it a stone from old York Minster, the great mediaeval cathedral at York, England. This stone, sent on the instructions of the Dean of York Minster, by R. C. Green, Clerk of Works, is a piece of one of the mullions of the clearstory windows of the Minster, which is at present being restored. It came originally from the magnesian limestone quarries, near Tadcaster, and was part of the ancient Cathedral for at least five centuries.

Other meetings of Baptists held during the year included the meeting of the United Baptist Eastern Association at Newcastle, N.B., on July 6, 1927; the meeting on June 11, 1928, of the Canada Central Association of Baptist Churches, at Kingston; the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Baptist Churches in Canada, in Calgary, June 5, 1928; the Nineteenth Annual Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan at Regina, on June 14, 1928; the United Baptist Western Churches Associations at Fredericton, N.B., on June 14, 1928; the Nova Scotia Southern Baptist Association at Clarks Harbour, Nova Scotia, on June 14, 1928; and the Northern United Baptist Association Annual Convention at Truro, N.S., on June 13, 1928. At Newcastle, United Baptist Eastern Association elected Rev. Milton Addison as the new Moderator. At Truro, Rev. D. H. Maitland was elected Moderator of the Northern Association, and Rev. G. W. Schurman, of Caledonia, was elected Moderator of the Nova Scotia Southern Baptist Association.

Property Disputes. Though disputes about Church and other properties between the United Church of Canada and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, were not nearly so many nor as serious as in the preceding years, there were still many points at issue to settle, and there still remained some to be settled in 1928.

The question of the right of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to its name was contested repeatedly by the United Church, and it was a question which still remained a thorn of dissension. A commission formed in deference to a resolution of the 1927 Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, made its report on May 24, 1927, but that the adjustments made were not satisfactory was shown by the fact that the Saskatchewan Synod of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting in Regina, on Nov. 2, made preparations to appeal for remedial legislation before the Saskatchewan Legislature.

After wrestling for hours on Feb. 21, 1928, with the constitutional question as to whether or not the "Presbyterian Church in Canada" had the legal right

to use that title, the Private Bills Committee of the Saskatchewan Legislature decided such right did not exist. The question came before the Committee by reason of a proposed amending Bill to the United Church of Canada Act of Saskatchewan, brought to the Legislature by those representing the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Bill itself merely called for the appointment of a Commission to settle disputes between the two bodies in the matter of Church property. An objection was filed by the United Church and it was decided that the validity of the term must first be decided. The petitioners were told that if they cared to make a change in the name which would be satisfactory to the Committee, the Bill would be further considered. This was done and eventually both sides acquiesced in the appointment of an impartial fact-finding commission to adjudicate on the differences existing.

In Ontario the Church disputes following Union appeared to be settled. Premier Ferguson complimented the Private Bills Committee in Ontario handling the various Church Union Bills in the Session, expressing the hope that the Legislature would not hear further of the controversy. The sub-committee's proposals with regard to disputes at Rutherford, Owen Sound, Markham, Grafton, Wardsville and Dorchester were apparently accepted by both sides.

The non-concurring members of Wick Presbyterian Church had a judgment in their favour handed down by Mr. Justice Orde, on Jan. 3, 1928, to the effect that when the Church was voted into Union by a majority of two votes, the vote was taken on an improperly revised roll, and that names of many non-concurring members had been removed therefrom just prior to the vote. His Lordship ruled that they were entitled to vote on the revote ordered by the Legislature. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Orde ordered that upon the list presented by the United Church there were but two names to which the non-concurring Presbyterians objected, but they claimed that the list omitted the names of a large number of persons entitled to vote. The non-concurring Presbyterian lists contained the names of thirty-four others, which were contested by the United Church. Mr. Justice Orde said that the chief difficulty arose from the loose and careless way in which the communion or membership roll of the Church had been kept and treated by the ministers and the Sessions for several years prior to July, 1924.

Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen, of New Brunswick, delivered judgment on Sept. 10, 1927, dismissing the claims of the Ridge Church, Charlotte County, with reference to the will of the late Charles V. Weatherby. In the will there were certain bequests made to St. James Presbyterian Church, which previous to the testator's death became part of the United Church of Canada. The next of kin claimed that, as there was actually no St. James Presbyterian church in existence at the time of Mr. Weatherby's death, the beneficiaries could not be identified. Chief Justice Hazen stated that in this case the testator intended to benefit the church to which he belonged. Mr. Weatherby was a member of the Church at the time he made his will, and continued to be a member after the Church had entered Church Union. The Court was bound to decide the matter on the intention of the testator. The Chief Justice further held that the word "Presbyterian," was used only to designate an organization and place of worship, and it could not be argued that the Church could not be identified.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

By

George A. Cornish, B.A.

Biology; Conservation of Wild Life

During 1927-28 throughout Canada there was a distinct revival of interest in the conservation of wild life, especially game. This was partly due to a realization of the value to Canada of tourist trade. In Nova Scotia, where the lordly moose is still an important game animal, a great deal of indignation was aroused by a Provincial regulation allowing a ten-day open season on cow moose during December, 1927. Good weather, snow for tracking, and numerous hunters, caused wanton destruction, for at this season many of the cows were with calf. The Halifax County Fish and Game Protective Association on Sept. 14, 1927, passed a strong regulation against the new order. As a protective measure the Provincial Government in November, 1927, established a game sanctuary in the western counties of the Province. This new sanctuary is spacious, variable in contour and vegetation, and includes forest lands, barrens, swamps, and second growth.

In July, 1927, the Dominion Government established a sanctuary in a region east of Great Slave Lake for the preservation of the musk-ox. The introduction of high power rifles among the Eskimos and Indians had threatened this animal with extinction. Since it is so valuable for food, can resist cold and heat, and can defend itself against all enemies except man, its preservation is of the utmost importance, for without it the natives would likely starve in Winter. The sanctuary has an area of 15,000 square miles, is two hundred miles long, 75 miles wide, and has the Hanbury and Thelon Rivers flowing through it.

Another measure taken, the better to preserve the musk-ox and the caribou, was the sending out early in January, 1928, of W. H. B. Hoare of the North-West Territory and Yukon Branch to take a census of all animals in the sanctuary, locate places for wardens' cabins, and report on what measures should be taken to protect the wild animals. It was not expected that he would return until late in 1928 or early in 1929. Old Fort Reliance was to be his headquarters during the exploration.

The investigation of the suitability of Northern Canada for sustaining herds of reindeer, which was begun by A. E. and R. T. Porsild, two experienced northern explorers, in 1926 was continued in 1927. In March they left Aklavik, on the delta of the Mackenzie River, and began their investigations east of the delta. Fifteen

thousand miles were explored, and they reported that the district compared favourably in every respect with the best types of reindeer pasturage in Alaska, had plenty of forage and water, and was conservatively estimated as sufficient to provide grazing for 250,000 reindeer. They continued their investigation during 1928 in the area to the north of Great Bear Lake.

Migration of Swans. On the afternoon of Mar. 24, 1928, about one thousand swans on their northern migration, unfortunately alighted on the upper reaches of the Niagara River to rest for the night and to obtain food. The treacherous current carried them to the swift rapids above the Falls. Unable to fight against its baffling eddies, many were swept over the Falls to be stunned or dashed to death on the ice below. Similar disasters had occurred before, but not in several years, as Jack Miner of Kingsville had been successful in attracting the main stream of migrating swans to Lake Erie near his sanctuary. It was the advance guard that met disaster in Niagara Falls on Mar. 24, for on Mar. 26 there were more than three thousand alighted on Lake Erie near Kingsville.

Fish. The greatest interest was taken during 1927-28 in the conservation of fisheries in all the Provinces. Since speckled trout in Prince Edward Island spawn in the Autumn, angling is prohibited during that season. In order to make the angling season longer, an attempt was made in 1926 to introduce rainbow trout from British Columbia. So successful was it, that although fry had only been planted in Proquid Lake two years before, by July, 1927, over one hundred had been caught in this lake, and their average weight was more than two pounds.

The International Halibut Commission kept three fishing vessels on the halibut grounds during the season of 1927. These conducted fishing operations exactly like other boats, except that all fish caught were either tagged and returned to the water, or studied by scientists. As a result of the scientific investigations, under the direction of Dr. W. F. Thompson, certain important facts were learned about the halibut. At six years of age it weighs four pounds; at fourteen years, twenty-eight pounds; and at forty years, eighty pounds. Moreover, it was found that halibut do not migrate from one locality to another. Therefore, the Commission concluded that, to preserve the different fishing grounds, breeding places should be set aside and close seasons fixed for each of the fishing banks. The Commission consulted with the fishermen and canners at Ketchikan, Alaska, Prince Rupert and Vancouver, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

The Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory carried on the following investigations, most of the work being done on Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe:

(1) A list of the number of species of fish occurring in the western end of Lake Ontario and vicinity. (2) The relative abundance of each species and their inter-relationships. (3) The habits, food and inter-relationships of the

important commercial fish—whitefish, cisco and lake trout. (4) The relationships between these commercial species and the predaceous fish, the ling, which feeds upon the whitefish, cisco and alewife; and the alewife, which forms 70% of the food of the lake trout and of the ling. (5) A classification and habitat study of the ciscoes, which furnishes information as to the location in the lake of the different types or species at different seasons. (6) Accurate observation of spawning habits of the whitefish and the fate of naturally deposited spawn. (7) A method of determining the total available fish food supply in a body of water was worked on in Lake Simcoe.

Corn Borer. The corn borer, which proved so destructive to the corn crop of Western Ontario, was studied carefully by both the Dominion and Ontario expert entomologists. As a result of greater care in cleaning the fields of corn stalks and stubble the depradations of this pest were less in 1927 than in 1926. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the Autumn of 1927, bred and liberated three million parasitic flies, whose *larvae* live in the corn borer. In central Europe this parasite keeps the corn borer under control, and it was hoped that the same result might be attained in Canada, but it was expected that a balance would be reached for ten or fifteen years.

Melba Apple. The Dominion Experimental Farm* at Ottawa during 1927-28 added one more to the numerous new varieties of fruit, grains, and vegetables originated by it. This time it was the Melba apple, awarded the Wilder (silver) medal, the highest award of the American Pomological Society. This followed closely on the high award gained at the International Horticultural Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, and was the eighth medal awarded to the Horticultural division of the Central Farm for meritorious varieties of apples. The Melba sprang from a McIntosh seedling planted in 1899, first bore fruit in 1908, and was named in 1909. It is a summer apple of handsome appearance, in season before the Duchess, and quite as high in quality as the McIntosh. In colour it is a pale waxy yellow, well washed with bright carmine. It has a marked perfume, the tree is hardy in climates as severe as Ottawa; it bears when young; and is productive.

Reward Wheat. The new variety of wheat, called "Reward," during the Autumn of 1927 aroused the interest of farmers throughout Canada. It swept the board at the Royal Winter Fair, and when Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alta., captured first place at Chicago for a bushel of spring wheat, its qualities were further enhanced. Hon. W. R. Motherwell reported it as producing a flour without spot or blemish. Its straw is the strongest of any wheat to withstand wind and storm, it is a prize-winner, and best of all, it has, up to the present, shown more immunity from rust than any other variety. Its one weak spot is that it is not so heavy a yielder as Marquis or Garnet. The Department of Agriculture in the Autumn of 1927 placed on sale one thousand bushels of Reward wheat, and it was immediately purchased in small lots by five hundred farmers.

*NOTE.—For further details as to work at the Dominion Experimental Farm, see pages 256-57.

Weed Killing. The Canadian Pacific Railway were very successful in combating weeds along the western sections of their railway. They had a contract with the Chipman Chemical Company of New Jersey for the extermination of weeds by means of a sprinkling apparatus using a chemical, non-poisonous weed killer. The work was so successful that while in 1926, 1,380 miles were treated, in 1927, 2,754 miles were treated, and in 1928, 4,373 miles were to be treated.

Arctic Botany. The islands in the Arctic Ocean to the north of Canada are usually considered to be so bleak and barren that they are almost destitute of vegetation, but Dr. M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist of the National Museum, Department of Mines, who went in the Canadian Arctic expedition in July, 1927, mounted over four thousand sheets of specimens collected on these islands. In less than ten hours' collecting at one station on Devon Island he found 28 additional species to the 62 already known on the Island. On Baffin Island, supposed to be comparatively well-known botanically, not less than 25 additional species were discovered, several species of which had not previously been known from north of Hudson Strait. When the whole collection is worked over, much new knowledge will be obtained of the geographical distribution of Arctic plants.

Bios. After years of research by Prof. Lash Miller of the University of Toronto and his assistants, definite progress was announced in June, 1928, in the separation of the substance, called bios. This substance seems to be necessary for the growth of yeast, and though it is present in many substances, it has been very difficult to obtain it free from impurities. Professor G. H. W. Lucas found that bios was not a single substance, but composed of at least two, one of which he succeeded in obtaining as distinct crystals. Prof. L. J. Rogers, Provincial Analyst of Ontario, found that the crystals were composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Finally, Prof. Frank B. Allen identified the crystalline component of bios to be inosite, an organic substance, which was well-known to chemists.

Fighting Rust. The financial loss to Canada of rust in grain in the Prairie Provinces aroused all classes in 1927-28 with a desire to wage war on it until it was conquered. Less than 35 per cent. of the wheat crop of 1927 graded above No. 3 Northern, and less than 1½ per cent., No. 1, largely due to rust. In 1916 stem rust on wheat cost the Provinces over $200,000,000 in damage. In 1927 Manitoba was practically compelled to give up the growth of Marquis wheat and to substitute the less valuable Durum wheat, because it was not so subject to rust.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their Annual Meeting on board ship on the St. Lawrence River, in June, 1928, passed a resolution empowering the Executive, if in their judgment it seemed advisable to do so, to ask the Dominion Government to offer a prize of $1,000,000 to any person who could devise a remedy.

The greatest scientific discovery of the year in Canada was announced by J. H. Craigie, of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg. The Head of Kew Gardens, London, England, estimated his work as the greatest mycelium discovery of the century. The rust plant grows as threads within the tissues of leaves and stem, and produces cup-like structures, which break through the surface of the leaves, and from these cup-like sacks are shed millions of minute spores, which are spread by air currents in every direction. Most plants have male and female cells, which unite to produce a new plant. No sexual union had ever been found to take place in the rusts before Mr. Craigie's investigation. He found that by bringing together the contents of two cups, which was a sexual act, he could bring about the production of a vast number of spores. This discovery is of fundamental botanical importance.

Several other new developments in rust investigation occurred during 1927-28. An endeavour was made to study the dispersal of spores by air currents. Glass plates were exposed at different positions and altitudes (aeroplanes were used) and then examined microscopically. To show how widely and densely rust spores are diffused through the air it should be mentioned that 35,000 rust spores were caught on two square inches of glass, exposed at a height of five thousand feet for ten minutes.

By means of such spore traps it has been found that the rust that infects wheat in the Prairie Provinces enters Southern Manitoba with south winds from the wheat-growing regions in the adjoining United States and rapidly spreads west and north.

In July, 1927, an experiment for dusting grain for rust by means of a horse-drawn duster was tried. Twenty acres of wheat were treated with a sulphur powder, and as a result the farmer received eleven dollars an acre more from the wheat in this field than from fields not dusted. Experiments in which aeroplanes were used for dusting were also used.

In January, 1928, Dr. D. L. Bailey, Director of the Dominion Laboratory at Winnipeg, who had been working on the rust problem for many years, resigned to accept a position in the University of Toronto.

The Drying of Wheat. Important recommendations which it was anticipated would mean a saving of millions of dollars in the marketing of the Western grain crop in 1927 were contained in a tentative report submitted to the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada by the Associate Committee on Grain Research of the National Research Council and made public on Oct. 19, 1927. These had to do with the problem involved in the drying of tough and damp wheat. Reference to the problem had been made to the Committee in January, 1927, and there had been a preliminary investigation of and report on methods of drying at a number of the principal elevators from Alberta to the head of the

Lakes. There had also been an investigation of the effect of drying on the milling and baking quality of the wheat, and further investigations were in progress. In the light of these, the Committee made these recommendations: (1) that a competent engineer should be appointed at once to advise in regard to the installation of proper devices and (2) that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of certain precautions, based on the conclusions reached by the Committee. Prof. Edgar Stansfield, Research Professor at the University of Alberta, was appointed to the position indicated.

Explorations: Hudson Strait; the *Boethic*; R. C. M. P.

One of the most important exploration expeditions ever sent out by Canada left Halifax on July 17, 1927, for Hudson Strait. As the Dominion Government was pushing through the Hudson Bay Railway, it was of the greatest importance to know the conditions in Hudson Strait in order to determine what aids to navigation were necessary. It was for this purpose the expedition was fitted. The officers were: Chief N. B. McLean, Engineer of Marine and Fisheries Department; air operations, T. A. Lawrence, R.C.A., of Thornton, Ont.; and wireless operations, Harold E. Walsh.

The equipment consisted of six Fokker aeroplanes with Wright whirlwind engines, 200 horse-power; two houses, two hangars, one power house, and two storehouses for each of three bases; four thirty-foot motor boats; four surf boats, one 25-foot scow; 160 tons of hard coal; and complete supplies for a staff of forty men for sixteen months; and a great variety of scientific apparatus. The complete equipment with *personnel* was shipped in two steamers, the Government ice crusher, *Stanley*, and the Halifax freighter, *Larch*.

The operations in Hudson Strait were based on three stations, Port Burwell at the east end of the Strait, Nottingham Island at the west end, and Wakeham Bay at the centre on the south side of the Strait. The latter was headquarters at which Messrs. McLean, Lawrence, and Walsh were stationed. Throughout the Summer, Autumn and Winter careful surveys were made of winds, weather, fog, temperature, ice conditions, currents, tides, etc. During 1927, it was observed that by the middle of July the ice had already begun to open and by the beginning of August it had largely disappeared. Ice began to form at the western end of the Strait in November but it was not closed until nearly the end of December. In the centre and east of the Strait no ice appeared before December. However, 1927 seemed to be exceptional, as no ice drifted into Hudson Strait from Fox Channel. At the different stations they found much fog, but not more than is met on the coast of Nova Scotia.

The Cruise of the SS *Boethic*. The steamship *Boethic* under the command of George O. Mackenzie made its annual visit to the Arctic islands to bring fresh supplies to the six posts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to take out members to replace those at the posts who were due to return, and to see that law and order were enforced in the outposts of the Dominion of Canada. In 1927 besides the regular members of the staff, Dr. F. G. Banting and Mr. A. Y. Jackson, the well-known artist, both of Toronto, were taken as guests. The steamer left North Sydney on July 11, reached Godhaven, Greenland, July 23; Beechey Island, at the entrance to Melville Sound, Aug. 5; Lake Harbour, a new post on the south of Baffin Island, Aug. 25; and returned to North Sydney on Sept. 4. The weather was the worst experienced for many years, as there were almost continuous fogs, and the strong east winds kept the ice packed against the east side of the islands which they wished to reach. An unsuccessful attempt was made to penetrate Barrow Strait, the neck of the famous North-west passage, in order to leave a cache of provisions on Melville Island. The ship reached Beechey Island, where the ill-fated Franklin expedition spent the Winter of 1848, but they were unable to force their way through Barrow Strait, though they sought an opening in the ice for four days.

Winter Trip Across Arctic Islands. Staff-sergeant Joy, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with two Eskimos made a remarkable exploring trip of 1,320 miles during March, April, and May, 1927. They left Bache Peninsula, the most northern R. C. M. P. station in Canada, in March and travelled westward past Axel Heiberg, Cornwall, Amund Ringnes, Ellef Ringnes, and King Christian Islands. They were in almost continuous fog, and biting storms were the rule rather than the exception. A large part of the journey was over a route never trodden before by the white man, and a considerable amount was added to our knowledge of the Arctic Islands. One of the important discoveries of the trip was the great number of wild animals encountered. More than 250 musk-oxen were seen and also numerous caribou, hares, bears, wolves, and ptarmigan. From the numerous tracks of musk-oxen and caribou seen, it is certain that there were many more herds of these animals in the Arctic Islands than was formerly believed.

Putman's Expedition. Many parts of the Arctic Islands of Northern Canada were only visited once or twice by explorers, and that may have been over a hundred years ago. George Palmer Putman led an expedition on the steamer *Morrissey*, into the Arctic in 1927 to such a region. Captain Robert A. Bartlett was the chief navigating officer. They explored about three hundred miles of the coastline of the west side of Baffin Island and found that Fox Basin extended ninety miles further east into the island than was recorded on the maps. This expedition also discovered the nesting place of the blue goose on the western side of Baffin Island, and numerous specimens of the young were seen. The expedition returned in September, 1927.

The Topographical Survey. In 1927 were first reported the explorations, by G. H. Blanchet, D.L.S., of the Topographical survey, of a large area north-east of Lake Athabaska. The region in which he worked had not been touched since Samuel Hearne passed through it in 1771-72. Blanchet's journey entailed 800 miles of canoe travel, in which he encountered 86 rapids and portaged more than 75 miles. He discovered that over 150 miles of what on all maps was marked as the upper course of the Thelon River really formed the upper course of the Dubawnt River, which is connected with Chesterfield Inlet by a series of lakes. He also found the source of the Tazim-Talsom River.

In the north-east corner of British Columbia, beyond the Peace River district an engineer of the Topographical Survey during the Summer of 1927 found a delightful land of fertile grassy hills, of high rolling open plateaus upon which swarm flocks of Rocky Mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and herds of caribou, and where the grizzly bear takes his ease with dignity. The country is drained by clear, cold fish-teeming rivers, and streams, which have their rise in the glaciers of the main range of the Rockies. Fifteen years ago it was six weeks distant from Edmonton, but in 1928 it could be reached in six days.

Jasper Park. An addition of 980 square miles was made to the southern end of Jasper Park raising the total area of this reserve to 5,380 square miles. Besides containing some of the finest game reserves in the Rockies, this newly acquired area includes the Columbia icefield, one of the largest and finest examples of glacial formations in the world. Several very fine peaks surround this ice field, and the region is one that presents great possibilities for scientists and explorers. This extension of Jasper Park brings it into contact with Rocky Mountain Park at the northern boundary of the latter reserve.

Ascent of "Mystery" Mountain. Considerable progress had been made in climbing high peaks and exploring mountain ranges in the Rockies and Selkirks near the Yellowhead and Kicking Horse Passes, but until 1926 the Coast Mountains had been largely neglected, owing to the fact that the absence of railways made their approach difficult. In 1925 Dr. V. Dolmage of the Dominion Geological Survey gave the first report of a very high peak in the Coast Range of which he had caught a glimpse. In 1926 Mr. W. A. Don Munday led an expedition up Bute Inlet and the Homathko River Valley in search of "Mystery" Mountain. Many massive peaks and wide-spreading glaciers were observed, and they were able to approach the base of the giant, but the advance of the season made further attacks hazardous.

However, early in 1927 Mr. Munday made a preliminary *reconnaissance* from the head of Knight Inlet and Franklin River. On July 18, he, his wife, and Mrs. E. M. McCallum started up "Mystery" glacier toward "Mystery" Mountain. After trying several routes and being turned back by hanging glaciers, rock falls and ice falls they were finally able to reach an elevation of 13,000 feet, only 260 feet from the top, when, on Aug. 29, poor weather, ushered in with seven nights and six days of continuous rain, compelled a hasty return.

This expedition revealed to the Alpine climber glacial features more extensively developed than anywhere else in North America south of Alaska. Innumerable peaks well on to 10,000 feet in height feature the part of the Coast Range between Bella Coola and Toba Rivers, and scarcely any of them as yet even named.

The Geographic Board of Canada named "Mystery" Mountain, Mount George Dawson, after one of Canada's greatest geologists. It is probably the highest peak in British Columbia.

Geological Survey. The work of the Geological Survey of Canada under the directorship of Dr. W. H. Collins during 1927 was widespread. Surveys were made in Southern Yukon and Northern British Columbia of areas of granite intruding into older rocks in the Coast Range. Important work was done in investigating the Turner gold field and the Brule coal field of Alberta. A number of pre-Cambrian formations of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, that have proved repositories of valuable ores of nickel, silver, and gold, were given careful study. Among these, Kississing Lake, Island Lake, Port Arthur, Rouyn, Lake Chibougaman may be specified. Lemieux Township in Quebec, and deposits of lead, zinc, gypsum, and manganese in the Maritime Provinces were examined. A field party also explored southern Baffin Island.

The anthropological department studied the religion, art, and traditions of the Nass River Indians; a member of the Geological Survey Museum staff supervised the restoration and preservation of the totem poles of the Skeena River region, which were being rapidly destroyed and carrid off by vandals. The archaeology of the extinct Boethuk Indians, who formerly inhabited Newfoundland, was studied and many relics obtained.

Geodetic Survey. During 1927 the Geodetic Survey of Canada carried on very precise work in three fields: triangulation, levelling, and geodetic astronomy. All of their work is for the purpose of giving very precise locations as to latitude, longitude, and altitude, which form bases from which ordinary surveying may take place. A triangulation in Western Nova Scotia was completed; one connecting the lower St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur was provided. Geodetic controls for surveys in Rouyn, Kirkland Lake, and Sudbury were either completed or got well under way. A triangulation net from the international boundary through Calgary was completed almost to Edmonton. In British Columbia a traverse was made eastward from Prince Rupert to Smithers, and extensive triangulation was extended to Vancouver Island to furnish control for the federal hydrographic survey.

Precise levels were made in Quebec along the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Laurentians to Mount Laurier. Levels were also made throughout the Island of Montreal. Fundamental bench marks were established on monuments at twenty-two cities and towns in Ontario. Levelling was extended from Yorkton to Swan River, and from Dauphin to Margo in the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia precise levelling was completed between Vernon and Kelowna, Armstrong and Bostock, and between Ashcroft and Clinton. Fundamental bench marks were constructed at Armstrong and Kamloops.

Aerial Surveying. During 1927 the Topographical Survey of Canada, besides having twenty parties in the field in every Province of Canada except Prince Edward Island and in the North-West Territories and Yukon, carried on extensive aerial surveys with the help of the Royal Canadian Air Force. During the year 48,850 square miles were photographed from the air, and altogether 62,586 photographs were taken. An area of 15,200 square miles, west of Lake Winnipeg, was surveyed from the air for forestry purposes. Timber was thus located for pulp usages. The maps made from the prints taken in early Spring

were immediately forwarded to the forestry officers in charge of timber cruising in the field. As a result many districts not timbered were eliminated, and they were able to concentrate their attention on areas of commercial value. Thus the entire area was cruised in a single season. The new Welland Canal was covered by vertical photographs at the request of the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals for the purpose of showing the progress of the work in pictorial form. Niagara Falls and vicinity was photographed both vertically and obliquely for the Dominion Waterpower and Reclamation Service for the purpose of studying various features relating to the effects of ice conditions, recession of the crest, etc.

Medical Research

In the medical department of the University of Western Ontario a number of valuable researches were carried on and papers published during 1927-28. Prof. Frederick Miller and Dr. N. B. Laughton discovered that the cerebellar nuclei exercise a controlling influence over the tone of the body muscles; the latter also found that the thalamus and mid-brain have an influence on locomotion. Dr. Russel A. Wand devised a valuable instrument for the study of arterial and venus pulses. Dr. John A. Fisher made a bacteriological study of pyorrhea alveolaris.

Dr. Horst Oertel, Strathcona Professor of Pathology and Director of McGill Pathological Institute, published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal for February, 1928, the results of his investigations on the presence of nerves in cancer, and described with considerable detail their method of branching and terminating. While the presence of nerves in cancer was fairly well known before, Dr. Oertel elaborated in detail their relation to the cancerous cells, and developed the technic of staining them.

An investigation in 1927 by the University of British Columbia, Chemistry Department, resulted in the first proof of the existence of a new type of isomerism, predicted a few years before, called electromers. In this investigation halogens were deposited for the first time in electrolysis upon the cathode.

National Research Council. The *personnel* of the National Research Council remained unchanged during 1927. Five members, Sir George Garneau, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Mr. J. A. McClelland, and Dr. R. F. Ruttan, whose term of office expired April 1, 1926, were reappointed for three years.

During the fiscal year 1926-27 the council received from all sources a total revenue of $163,332.37. Of this amount $150,000 was provided by the Federal Government, $10,000 by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as a special grant to assist in the co-operative researches on tuberculosis carried out by the council and $3,332.37 was secured from miscellaneous sources, including refunds from research grants and scholarships.

The expenditures of the council during the year totalled $163,326.06. Of this amount $41,105 was expended on post-graduate scholarships; $79,233.45 on research activities, including assisted research grants; $2,278.37 on the library of the council

and in the publication of scientific papers; $2,651.70 in connection with conference on research co-ordination and meetings of advisory committees; $8,690.11 in travelling expenses of members of the National Research Council and of its staff; $6,292.91 in the administration of the office of the council and of all its activities, including all committees associated with the council; and $23,074.52 was expended in the payment of the salaries of the staff of the council.

Associate committees were at work on the following researches: cereal rust, tuberculosis, storage of fruit in warehouses, magnesite, aerial navigation, accurate plot work, heating and insulation of buildings, New Brunswick forest problems, helium, nitrogen fixation, mining and metallurgy, engineering physics.

The following important researches were being assisted: The nature of winter hardiness in wheat; the inheritance of sugar and starch in corn; the wireworms of the Canadian Prairies; the generation of electricity by windmills; glucosides of plants native to Western Canada; the breeding efficiency of animal sires; bacillary white diarrhoea in poultry; the use of ultra-violet light in the poultry industry; the measurement of light for ecological purposes; the effect of monochromatic light on protoplasm; survey of flora of Eastern Canada; reflex action of muscles; parathyroid gland extract; the nature and physiological action of liver extract; the deterioration of concrete in alkali soils; the vulcanization of rubber; the chlorination of methane; crystallization of sodium carbonate; catalytic action of ultra-violet light; low temperature research; the aurora and its spectrum; ultra-sonics; problems of hygroscopy; alternating current electrolysis; elimination of magnetic noises from air-craft receiving sets; use of radium emenation; measurement of pressure variations in internal combustion engines; series spectra of atoms homologous with silver; power losses in dielectrics; magnetic susceptibility of the alkali metals; surface energy of sodium chloride; impact resistance of iron and steel at low temperatures; impact resistance of castings; efficiency of screening; tar sands of Northern Alberta; precipitation of iron and silica under natural conditions.

Research in Alberta. K. A. Clark and S. M. Blair, research engineers of Alberta, have for several years under the control of the Scientific and Research Council of Alberta carried on researches regarding the occurrence and utilization of tar sands, and the separation of the bitumen from the sand. In 1927 an extensive report was published on the occurrences of the sands. It contains detailed analyses of the sands from different parts of the field, which show how the bitumen content varies with depth and also with lateral displacement. A method of separating bitumen from sand by means of hot water had been worked out on a semi-commercial scale. Cracking tests were also carried out on the bitumen by the Universal Oil Products Company.

The workers of the Research Council also carried on tests on the coking of Alberta coal and on the qualities of the lodge pole pine. Progress was continued in working out the geology of the Province.

Research in Saskatchewan. In the University of Saskatchewan an investigation into the decay of cement exposed to alkali waters had been in progress for over eight years, and during 1927-28 results were obtained that make possible the prevention, or at least the retardation, of decay by means of steam treatment of the concrete, or by the inclusion of certain ingredients. Very ingenious means of measuring the decay as well as very important information as to the nature of cement and the chemical action in decay have been discovered. In the same University investigations were conducted on the control of rust, wall insulation, possibility of wind power for generating electricity for farm use, and the use of Saskatchewan clays for ceramic purposes.

Ontario Research. In December, 1927, Premier Ferguson, in an address before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association announced that he proposed to establish a Provincial Research Council* to carry on investigations for the development of industry and the industrial expansion of the Province. For this purpose he proposed that two millions of dollars should be set aside during the next five years, one half of which would be granted by the Provincial Government and the other half by the manufacturers of the Province.

Research in Agriculture

With the object of assisting graduates from Canada's agricultural colleges, particularly those who wished to go on to higher post-graduate work and incidentally to help in keeping pace with the increasing number of scientific discoveries in the world of agriculture, five scholarships, valued at $600 each, were set aside by the T. Eaton Company, in January, 1928.

The scholarships were available to graduates of Canadian universities who were members of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

At their meeting in Quebec on June 13, 1928, the scholarships were awarded as follows: R. H. Bedford, of Alberta, to study soil bacteriology at McGill University, Montreal; G. R. Ferron of Oka, to study animal husbandry at either McGill or Toronto University; F. E. Foulds, of Manitoba, to study agronomy at Toronto University; R. C. Russell of Saskatchewan, to study plant pathology at Toronto University, and F. J. Richardson, of Ontario, to study agriculture at Toronto University.

The University of British Columbia. The outstanding scientific result of the year in Agriculture in this institution and possibly in the whole of America was the discovery, accidentally, of the influcnce of bacillary white diarrhoea on egg production in the domestic fowl. By the close co-operative effort of H. W. Hill, M.B., M.D. and Prof. E. A. Lloyd, marked progress was made with this study—primarily in pure science, on the effectiveness of the agglutination test as a dctector of bacillary white diarrhoea. This rcsearch was well advanced in 1928. The economic aspect—a difference of 53 eggs per bird on the average between reactors and non-reactors—is very significant.

New strains of timothy, tall oat and orchard grass, developed and bred since 1917, were put through comparative tcsts in 1927 and all proved superior to commercial seed. Five and seven year completed tcsts, proved that the University had developed several families of mangles, one family of swedes, one family of fall turnips and two families of carrots that outyield standard commercial varietics by 20-40 per cent. The Department of Dairying secured interesting results producing "Caramel" odour and flavour in dairy products and in facilitating the ripening of several varietics of cheese.

* NOTE.—See Section: Province of Ontario.

Rockefeller Foundation. Expenditures for work in Canada during 1927 by the Foundation were as follows:

University of Montreal: Faculty of Medicine, toward development of laboratories	$25,000.00
Canadian National Committee: for Mental Hygiene, toward studies in the application of mental hygiene to school children	$15,000.00
University of Toronto: School of Hygiene and Public Health, toward interest on endowment	$12,500.00
Toward the organization of county health units in Beauce, Lac St. Jean, St. John, Iberville counties	$ 1,063.47
Toward the travelling expenses of two (2) health officials and 7 public health nurses	$ 4,108.58
Total	$57,672.05

They also financed Fellowships for 23 Canadians.

Scientific Organizations. The Royal Society of Canada held its 47th Annual Meeting at Winnipeg, May 22-24, 1928. The President, Dr. A. H. R. Buller, presided.

Sir Robert Falconer, on behalf of the Endowment Committee, which had been appointed the previous year to consider the securing of endowment for the Society, stated that during the year the Carnegie Corporation of New York had made a grant of $25,000 as a nucleus for an Endowment Fund. Representations were made to the Minister of Finance, the Prime Minister of the Dominion and others to secure, if possible, at least ten thousand dollars for the annual support of the Society. So far, only six thousand dollars had been put in the main Estimates, but it was hoped that something might be added in the supplementary Estimates.

It was announced that the Flavelle Medal for that year had been awarded to Dr. A. P. Coleman, F.R.S.C., of the University of Toronto, the Lorne Pierce Medal to Dr. Bliss Carmen, and the Tyrrell Medal to Hon. Thomas Chapais, F.R.S.C. The following new Fellows were elected: Albert Ferland, Rev. Father Hugolin, Rt. Rev. F. X. Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prof. D. C. Harvey, W. Stewart Wallace, W. T. Waugh, Dr. Robert H. Clark, Dr. Lloyd L. Dines, Prof. Stanley Smith, W. H. Boyd, Dr. Justin S. Delury, Dr. B. R. MacKay, Dr. Oskar Klotz, Prof. G. W. Scarth and Dr. James Malcolm Swaine.

The regretted deaths of two members, l'Abbé Henri Simard and Mr. James White, were reported.

The following officers were elected for 1928-29: President, Monseigneur Camille Roy; Vice-President, Dr. A. S. Eve; Hon. Secretary, L. J. Burpee; Hon. Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. G. A. Young; Honorary Editor, J. Patterson.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association was held Monday, June 13, 1928, in Toronto. Dr. A. Rousseau, Quebec, President, in the chair. The proceedings were largely of a formal character, the chief address being delivered by Thomas Werle, Secretary of the Michigan State Tuberculosis Association on seal sales.

Officers elected for 1927-28 were as follows: Honorary President, His Excellency the Governor-General; President, Dr. J. H. Elliot, Toronto; Honorary Treasurer, Sir Henry Drayton; Secretary, Robert E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., Ottawa.

The eighth Annual Convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists was held in the city of Quebec on June 11, 12, and 13, 1928. It was attended by over three hundred members from all parts of Canada. The officers elected for 1928-29 were as follows:

President, E. S. Archibald; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Sackville and Dr. A. T. Charron; Honorary Secretary, L. H. Newman. General Secretary, Fred H. Grindley.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1927-28. A great mass of useful work was accomplished in 1927-28 by the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce located in the principal cities of the Dominion. A large number of these were affiliated with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, a national organization having as its objects,—to stimulate and maintain a vigorous Canadian national sentiment; to co-operate in promoting the efficiency and extending the usefulness of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce in Canada; to secure uniformity in commercial usages, customs and laws and united action with respect thereto by boards and chambers and especially to secure and present an informed opinion so as to obtain the proper and careful consideration of questions pertaining to the financial, economic, commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the country by all legislative bodies.

The Chamber held its second Annual Meeting in Vancouver, Sept. 12-14 1927, under the presidency of S. B. Gundy, Toronto, and with 211 delegates representing 42 boards and chambers in every Province in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta and Hon. J. D. MacLean, Premier of British Columbia, as well as by leading members of boards of trade in various cities of Canada. As customary, a large number of resolutions were adopted, among the more important of which were the following: (1) commending the Dominion Government for its announced policy of establishing laboratories for the promotion of industrial and scientific research; (2) recommending the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway and asking the Dominion Government to continue the policy of assisting main highways; (3) asking that an immigration policy which would encourage immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, United States and preferred European countries be vigorously pursued; (4) asking for a national survey of natural resources; (5) asking for a definite national policy for the utilization of Canadian coal. Officers elected were: President, A. M. Dollar, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina; A. O. Dawson, Montreal; J. A. Paulhus, Montreal; R. G. Persse, Winnipeg; L. W. Simms, Saint John; Chairman of the Executive; W. M. Birks, Montreal; Secretary, W. McLeod Clarke, Montreal.

The National Executive of the Chamber met in Montreal on Nov. 15, made arrangements for holding a foreign trade conference in conjunction with the next annual meeting to be held in Quebec, endorsed the project for holding an Empire Shopping Week and named representatives on the central committee, approved the appointment of a commission to investigate the fishing industry of British Columbia and selected a committee for the study of commercial arbitration as applicable to Canada.

On Dec. 15, a deputation from the Chamber headed by W. M. Birks, Chairman of the Executive, waited on the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and members of his Government and presented the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting in Vancouver.

The 3rd Annual Meeting took place in Quebec, June 7-9, 1928, and was preceded by an excursion by boat from Montreal to the Lake St. John District. Reporting for the period, Sept. 15, 1927 to May 31, 1928, the Secretary, W. McL. Clarke, stated that membership had increased by 35 per cent. and 167 boards and chambers were associated with the National Chamber. Committees on immigration, inter-provincial trade and foreign trade had been appointed and an advisory council formed. Among prominent speakers during the course of the Convention were E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec; Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Charles McCrae, Minister of Mines of Ontario; Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick; Hon. P. C.

Black, Minister of Highways of Nova Scotia and C. H. Cahan, K.C., M.P. In his presidential review, A. M. Dollar gave it as his opinion that the Chamber had become sufficiently representative of the business life of the whole Dominion to permit of taking a referandum on some broad national subjects and interpreting correctly the business point of view on these subjects to the Government. An entire session was devoted to export trade topics. Resolutions were adopted asking for further reductions in the income tax; approving the Government's action with regard to research; recommending completion of the National Highway; advocating extension of postal air routes and establishment of airports; asking for abolition, as soon as possible, of the Sales tax; welcoming the coming together in conference of representatives of the basic organizations in Canada in order to consider ways and means of promoting still further the co-operation and co-ordination of all such economic interests. Officers elected: President, W. M. Birks, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; J. A. Paulhus, Montreal; J. A. Tory, Toronto; R. G. Persse, Winnipeg; G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina; Chairman, Executive Committee, Dr. J. W. Ross, Montreal.

In addition to the national federation of boards of trade and chambers of commerce there were throughout the Dominion several provincial or district associations. Thus in the Maritime Provinces, local boards were affiliated with the Maritime Board of Trade. This organization was in 1927-28 passing through a period of readjustment but was believed to have reached a position of greater stability and usefulness.* Boards of trade in Prince Edward Island were united in the Associated Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island and this organization held its 6th Annual Convention in Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1927. Resolutions adopted advocated: (1) the employment of a permanent traffic expert; (2) establishment of a bureau of statistics; (3) standardization of the Murray Harbor Railway; (4) greater tourist facilities; (5) development of the fisheries; (6) a second car ferry; (7) more agricultural and technical education; (8) appointment of a clerk to the Associated Boards; (9) construction of the O'Leary-West Point Railroad. Officers elected were: President, S. A. MacDonald, Charlottetown; 1st Vice-President, J. LeRoy Holman, Summerside; 2nd Vice-President, W. L. Poole, Montague; Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. G. Elliot Full, Charlottetown.

The Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade was the organization in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and associated with it was the Eastern Townships Immigration Society. The two associations met jointly in Sherbrooke, Feb. 14, 1928. In his address as retiring President of the Associated Boards, Col. J. Bruce Payne, Granby, dealt with a number of matters in connection with the work of the organization. He spoke particularly of the effort to secure a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; short weight on anthracite coal; the standardization of maple products; fish and game protection; slot machines and the work of the Empire Marketing Board. Resolutions adopted recommended that the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton be set aside as a restricted area; that the matter of keeping roads open in Winter be taken up with the Government; that an examination be made of all dams with a view to ascertaining whether fishways were provided and that legislation be passed requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night. Officers elected: President, J. N. Davignon, Knowlton; Vice-Presidents, J. K. Edwards, Sherbrooke; Dr. G. A. Bowen, Magog; Secretary, C. E. Soles, Sherbrooke.

In Ontario the principal organization was the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, which had as its object "to promote the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, financial and general interests of the Province of Ontario and the development of its natural resources." Its 16th Annual Meeting took place at Kitchener Nov. 10-11 1927. A lengthy list of resolutions was considered and adopted, the most contentious being one urging the Dominion Government to proceed without unnecessary delay to make appropriate arrangements for the early construction of the enlarged St. Lawrence Waterway. While, with few exceptions, delegates favoured the development, there was a large group which insisted that any recommendation going from the Convention should urge the necessity of Canadian control of any part of the development within Canadian territory. An amendment providing for the

*NOTE.—See Maritime Section, page 437, for an account of the Maritime Board of Trade.

addition of the words "and in the opinion of this Association those parts of the ship channel entirely in Canada shall be owned and controlled exclusively by Canada," was defeated by a narrow majority and the main resolution adopted. Among other resolutions carried were the following: (1) favouring reduction of the Income tax; (2) urging co-operation of agricultural and industrial leaders with the Dominion Government in industrial and scientific research; (3) urging constructive effort for the settlement of Northern Ontario and development of its resources; (4) asking for a comprehensive policy of re-forestation; (5) urging the Department of Immigration to place the advantages of farming in Canada before all classes of the population in Great Britain rather than solely before the farming classes; (6) recommending completion of the Trans-Canada Highway. Officers elected: President, G. C. Martin, Hamilton; 1st Vice-President, Cecil Bethune, Ottawa; 2nd Vice-President, F. K. Ebbitt, Iroquois Falls; 3rd Vice-President, G. S. Matthews, Brantford; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto. On Jan. 16, 1928, a delegation from the Associated Boards waited on the Government at Ottawa and presented resolutions asking for the re-introduction of one-cent postage on drop letters; reduction of Income tax rates to the level of those in force in the United States; revision of the corporation Income tax with a view to the avoidance of duplication; improvement of the St. Lawrence waterways and development of water powers by public ownership so far as Ontario was concerned.

The Eastern Ontario Chamber of Commerce embraced in its membership boards and chambers in centres east of Toronto. It held a semi-annual meeting in Kingston, Oct. 26, 1927, when the needs of Eastern Ontario in the way of transportation, highways, power, etc. were discussed. The Annual Meeting took place in Ottawa, June 26, 1928. Among resolutions adopted at this time were the following: (1) asking the Provincial Government to establish districts for the location of sanitaria to combat tuberculosis; (2) asking that steps be taken to prevent the use of the Union Jack in advertising; (3) endorsing the St. Lawrence deep waterway and development of hydro-electric power; (4) advocating the use of the term "chamber of commerce" instead of "board of trade" as being more in line with British usage. Speaking at the Convention, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, announced that it had been decided to establish a tuberculosis free area for cattle in the triangle formed by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, as far as Belleville and Pembroke. Officers elected: President, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Graham, Belleville; Vice-Presidents, R. D. Preston, Oshawa; J. W. Robinson, Napanee; A. H. Acres, M.P.P., Britannia Bay; Duncan McNaughton, Finch. Secretary-Treasurer, J. O. Herity, Belleville.

The Western Ontario United Boards of Trade was the corresponding association in the Western section of the Province. Its ninth Annual Convention was held in Walkerton, Oct. 27-28, 1927. At this time the name was changed to Western Ontario United Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and a resolution carried recommending that present boards of trade in Western Ontario be asked to adopt the name Chamber of Commerce. Considerable attention was devoted to tourist traffic and immigration. On the latter question a resolution was adopted urging the Federal authorities to adhere to the sound policy of preferential British immigration as fundamental in building up a sound and virile nation and to continue to exercise strictest control in the selection abroad of prospective newcomers. Other resolutions asked for action by Dominion and Provincial Governments to save the forests from ruinous depletion and for consideration by the Dominion Government of the policy of placing selected Canadians, now city dwellers, on the land under conditions similar to those in force under the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Officers elected: President, J. H. Ranesbottom, Walkerton; Vice-Presidents, G. J. Ingram, London; A. W. Donly, Simcoe; George Wands, Chatham; Col. W. Simpson, Guelph; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Wood, London.

The Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade was the organization in the northern part of the Province. The work done in 1927 as reviewed at the Annual Meeting held in Englehart, Oct. 26, 1927, embraced the following: (1) an examination of rural conditions with a view to assisting farmers to organize a marketing company to facilitate disposal of their produce; (2) examination of prevailing insurance rates, particularly rural; (3) organization of the Crusade

from the North over the new highway; (4) effort to have the Government revert to the 160 acre farm for settlement instead of the 80 acre farm as at present; (5) adjustment of freight rates on certain articles handled by the T. & N. O. Railway; (6) effort to effect improved indigent legislation; (7) improved mail service between certain northern points; (8) effort to secure application of special freight rate on western coal to T. & N. O. points; (9) awards to agricultural societies with a view to encouraging mixed farming. A number of resolutions dealing particularly with road conditions, automobile licences and settlement problems, were adopted and the following officers elected: President, C. W. Wright, Englehart; Vice-President, George T. Smith, Haileybury; Secretary-Treasurer, William Mitchell, Englehart.

Boards of trade in Southern Alberta held a conference in Calgary, Nov. 28-29, 1927, and considered several questions of importance to that section of the country. These included such problems as land settlement, highway construction, technical education and the marketing of Alberta coal in Ontario, on all of which strong resolutions were passed. The resolution on land settlement advocated the formation of rural committees to tabulate opportunities for newcomers and pass them along to the Land Settlement Branch of the Dominion Government at Calgary so that suitable settlers might be induced to take advantage of the openings thus discovered. At a dinner in connection with the Conference, speeches were delivered by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; A. M. Dollar, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; W. M. Birks, Chairman of the National Council, and W. McL. Clarke, Secretary, Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia was active in the eastern part of the Province. The 27th Annual Meeting took place at Trail, June 21, 1928. A resolution was adopted supporting the application of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co. for authority to construct a control dam on the Kootenay River at Granite. Other resolutions adopted had to do largely with matters connected with highway construction and control. Officers elected: President, Noble Binns, Trail; Vice-President, C. O. Rodgers, Creston; Treasurer, J. R. Hunter, Nelson; Commissioner, Fred A. Starkey, Nelson.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Greater Vancouver and New Westminster covered Vancouver, New Westminster, North, South and West Vancouver, Point Grey, Richmond, North and South Burnaby. Meetings were held quarterly and matters of importance to the district were discussed. Officers were: President, Colin F. Jackson; Vice-President, W. H. Keary; Secretary, H. Beeman.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island took in the boards on the Island. Its Annual Meeting was held at Cobble Hill, July 19-20, 1927. Resolutions were passed urging the Provincial Government to adopt some policy of research and experimental work in the treating of coal and shale so that their use for other purposes than fuel might be encouraged; congratulating the Provincial Government on the report it had recently issued dealing with the Oriental question and urging the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to assist the Provincial Government in obtaining legislation from the Dominion Government which would solve this economic problem and urging the completion of the Island Highway from Victoria to Campbell River. Officers elected: President, Rev. Montague Bruce, Saanich; Vice-President, G. A. Cheeke, Cobble Hill; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Ironside, Nanaimo.

Boards of trade or chambers of commerce were located in practically every city and town in Canada and these organizations were doing much useful work in the interests of their respective communities. The activities of the Halifax Board were reviewed by its President, D. R. Turnbull, at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 24, 1928. These concerned principally questions of transportation, freight rates, harbour development, tourist business and hotel accommodation, in all of which useful action had been taken.

A similarly comprehensive review was presented to the Annual Meeting of the Saint John Board of Trade at its Annual Meeting on Dec. 5, 1927, by L. W. Simms, President. Mr. Simms dealt at length with the industrial situation advocating that an adequate industrial publicity campaign be undertaken. His report also covered transportation matters, civic activities, immigration,

agriculture, mining developments and the general activities of the Board. Other speakers on this occasion were: Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; Mayor White, Saint John and Dr. W. L. Goodwin, Gardenvale, Que. At a special meeting of the Board on Nov. 25, Mr. Simms was re-elected President and J. G. Harrison was elected Vice-President. F. Maclure Sclanders was Commissioner of the Board.

The Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade took place on Jan. 11, 1928, when it was reported that there had been a net gain of 38 in the membership, which then totalled 184. Officers elected: President, S. A. MacLeod; Vice-President, H. F. McPhee; Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Higgins.

Matters dealt with by the Quebec Board of Trade in 1927 were reviewed by the President, J. S. Royer, in his Annual Report. These included a number of municipal activities including a proposed reorganization of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition; attention to the subject of freight rates; advocacy of the construction of a vehicular roadway between Quebec and Lake Saint John, etc. Membership of the Board was 731 and the following were the officers in 1927: President, J. S. Royer; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McManamy; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Larue; Treasurer, A. G. Penny; Secretary, H. Loudin.

In Montreal there were two trade associations, the Montreal Board of Trade and La Chambre de Commerce du District de Montréal. The former held its 85th Annual Meeting on Jan. 31, 1928. The report of the Council presented at this time by the retiring President, G. L. Laffoley, was a most comprehensive review of business conditions and an explanation of the actions taken by the Council on the various problems which had come up during the year. The most noteworthy of these had been the effort to safeguard the interests of the citizens in the matter of the Montreal Water and Power deal. New officers installed were: President, George Henderson; 1st Vice-President, George C. MacDonald; 2nd Vice-President, Walter Molson. The Secretary was J. Stanley Cook.

The Annual Meeting of La Chambre de Commerce took place on Feb. 8, 1928. On this occasion the new officers who had been elected by acclamation at the nomination meeting on Jan. 18, were installed. These were: President, R. O. Grothé; 1st Vice-President, C. E. Gravel; 2nd Vice-President, Israel Cardin; Treasurer, Charles Duquette; Secretary, J. C. Groves, Contant. The retiring President, J. A. Paulhus, and his successor voiced opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway project, advocated construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and urged the abolition of the income tax. La Chambre on Jan. 27 tendered a reception to Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the British cabinet.

The Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade was held on Jan. 31, 1928. The work of the year was reviewed by the President, J. A. Machado and the following officers were re-elected: President, J. A. Machado; 1st Vice-President, T. M. Birkett, M.P.P.; 2nd Vice-President, W. Lyle Reid; Hon. Treasurer, D. P. Cruikshank.

The Toronto Board of Trade, under the presidency in 1927 of Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., C.E., experienced a year of great activity. The work of the Board was reviewed in the Report of the Council, which was presented to the Annual Meeting on Jan. 23, 1928. Throughout the year municipal, Provincial and Dominion legislation was carefully reviewed; the promotion of domestic and export trade continued to be a matter of major importance; support was given to the St. Lawrence deep waterway project; Northern Ontario development was further encouraged; reforestation was urged; questions of transportation and customs were dealt with; industrial research was strongly advocated; and attention was given to numerous local problems. The membership at Dec. 31, 1927, stood at 2,645. Officers elected for 1928 were: President, C. L. Burton; 1st Vice-President, John A. Tory; 2nd Vice-President, Frank A. Rolph; Treasurer, R. P. Baker. F. D. Tolchard was Secretary and T. Marshall, Transportation Adviser.

The Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce was held on Apr. 24, 1928. The Annual Report revealed that much had been accomplished by the Chamber and its various committees in the interests of the community.

Among these accomplishments was the securing of McMaster University for Hamilton; establishment of a Community Fund; development of the heaviest tourist traffic in the history of the City through the activities of the Joint Publicity Committee and work on behalf of increased hospital accommodation. Officers elected for 1928 were: President, J. R. Marshall; 1st Vice-President, J. C. Callaghan; 2nd Vice-President, L. R. Greene. The Managing Secretary was F. P. Healey.

A year of much progress was recorded in the Annual Report of F. Hedley Marsh, retiring President of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade, at the Annual Meeting on Apr. 19, 1928. Membership had been increased from 886 to 999. The Agricultural Bureau had been doing practical work that would be beneficial to both the farmer and the city man. The Civics Bureau had studied such matters as town-planning, city manager government and education and had carefully watched legislation. The Financial Bureau had made a special study of taxation. Other useful work was being done by the Publicity Committee, the Shippers' Bureau, the Mining Bureau and the Young Men's Section. Officers elected for 1928 were: President, Duncan Cameron; Vice-Presidents, L. R. Barrett, S. L. Cork and F. O. Woodman. During the year A. E. Parker retired as Managing Secretary and was succeeded by E. C. Gilliat.

The Regina Board of Trade carried on a great variety of activities in 1927 as was indicated in the reports of the President, A. R. Mackie, and the Secretary-Manager, Charles A. Cooke, presented at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 18, 1928. Of chief importance was the securing of conventions for the City following completion of the new Hotel Saskatchewan; the promotion of friendly feelings between the City and rural dwellers of the Province; conversion of the old Highways Section of the Board into an Auto Club; efforts in the direction of securing a public auditorium. Officers elected were: President, W. M. Van Valkenburg; Vice-President, G. C. Rooke; Secretary-Manager, Charles A. Cooke.

The Annual Meeting of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade took place on Jan. 18, 1928, and was featured by an address from Hon. Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald. The officers elected were: President, W. E. Kirsch; Vice-President, J. P. Keleher; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Farquharson.

Major activities of the Calgary Board of Trade in 1927 were enumerated by the retiring President, C. O. Smith, at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 13, 1928. These were: sharing in the creation of the Alberta Development Board (Southern Section); a body having tourist traffic, land settlement and industrial progress in Calgary and Southern Alberta as its principal activities; a tour of Southern Alberta towns; the holding of a conference of Southern and Central Alberta Boards of Trade in Calgary and the creation of the Young Men's Section. The Agricultural Committee of the Board also did valuable work in encouraging agricultural development in the Calgary district. Membership at the close of the year stood at 551. At a meeting of the new Council on Jan. 18, the following officers were elected: President, T. M. Carlyle; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Hutton, F. C. Ridley and R. W. Ward. J. H. Hanna was Secretary.

The fiscal year of the Edmonton Board of Trade ended on Sept. 30, 1927, and the Annual Meeting was held on Oct. 28. Among the activities reported were: (1) co-operation with City Council in forming joint industrial committee to promote industrial development; (2) participation in general freight rates enquiry; (3) secured increase in number of grain inspectors; (4) secured appointment of a representative for Northern Alberta on Grain Standards Board; (5) supported Canadian Coal Publicity Committee in promoting movement of Alberta coal to Eastern Canada; (6) carried on for second year with success campaign to attract farm settlers from United States; (7) conducted with assistance of Provincial Government a field crop competition. Membership was increased from 531 to 615. Officers elected: President, F. W. Doherty; 1st Vice-President, G. H. Van Allen; 2nd Vice-President, J. F. McMullen; 3rd Vice-President, J. L. Juhlin. John Blue was Secretary.

The 41st Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade was held on Mar. 13, 1928. The retiring President, Robert McKee, in his annual address, reviewed the work of the Board for the year with special mention of the holding

in Vancouver of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; of the Pacific Coast Foreign Trade Convention in Victoria; of the success of the Canadian-Australian trade agreement; and of the proposed First Narrows Bridge. He announced that the Council had given very careful consideration to the question of establishing within the Board an Industrial Bureau and also a budget plan of financing and definite announcements regarding both would be made almost immediately. The reports of the various bureau chairmen indicated a year of accomplishment in various directions. The new officers were: President, T. S. Dixon; Vice-President, W. C. Woodward; Secretary, W. E. Payne.

At the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce on June 8, 1928, the Secretary, George I. Warren, presented a report covering the year's activities which included among other matters the formation of a Junior Chamber; work in connection with the establishment of a grain elevator and woolen industry; efforts to develop trade with the West Coast of Vancouver Island; efforts to secure construction of a highway along the West Coast; arrangements for the holding in Victoria of the Pacific Foreign Trade Conference. Officers for the new year were: President, P. B. Fowler; Vice-President, W. T. Straith.

Canadian Bar Association. Founded in 1914, the Canadian Bar Association was annually growing in strength and usefulness. It held its 12th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Aug. 24-26, 1927. As customary, several distinguished guests were present from other countries and these included Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury, Lord Chief Justice of England; Hon. S. H. Strawn, Chicago, representing the American Bar Association; Hon. Maurice Bokanowski, representing the Bar of France; Dr. R. Masujima, representing the Bar of Japan; F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C., representing the Bar of Australia and Sir Henry Alcazar, K.C., Trinidad; all of whom contributed addresses. Probably the chief interest of the Meeting centred in the question of increasing judges' salaries and, after considerable discussion, a committee was named by the Chair to study and report upon the question. Delivering his last address as President, having held office since the organization of the Association, Sir James Aikins, K.C., Winnipeg, declared that the legal profession should exert its strength and influence for public service and that, in order to do this, the honour and high standard of the profession must be maintained. Sir James, who was made Honorary Life President, was succeeded as President by Chief Justice J. E. Martin, Montreal, with Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Dominion Vice-President. The Provincial Vice-Presidents were: Mr Justice Morrison, Vancouver; Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary; J. A. M. Patrick, K.C., Yorkton; R. W. Craig, K.C., Winnipeg; Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto; Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Montreal; Peter J. Hughes, K.C., Fredericton; Hon. W. J. O'Hearn, K.C., Halifax; J. D. Stewart, K.C., Charlottetown. Other officers were: Hon. Treasurer, M. H. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Justice Cannon, Quebec; Registrar, Col. W. N. Ponton, Belleville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg. On Feb. 10, 1928, a delegation from the Association waited on the Dominion Government and submitted the report of the committee on judicial salaries which recommended substantial increases in the salaries of judges. It also recommended a substantial reduction in the number of judicial positions.

The Engineering Institute of Canada. Founded in 1887, this national engineering society continued to make marked progress in 1927. Its membership increased from 4,738 to 4,781 and its finances were in sound condition. The 42nd Annual General Meeting was convened in Montreal on Jan. 19, 1928. After the transacting of some formal business, it adjourned until Feb. 14 in the same City. The Report of the Council at this time indicated that the outstanding feature of the year had been the evidence of more active interest on the part of the branches in the progress of the Institute. For the first time also arrangements had been made for a three-day plenary meeting of Council which had been of much value. Several amendments were made to the by-laws with a view to facilitating the work of the organization and the following officers were elected: President, Julian C. Smith, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, S. G. Porter, Calgary (for 1928); A. J. Grant, St. Catharines (for 1928-29);

W. G. Mitchell, Quebec (for 1928-29); J. H. Hunter, Montreal (for 1928) and F. O. Condon, Moncton (for 1928-29). The Annual General Professional Meeting followed on Feb. 14-16, with the presentation and discussion of several technical papers and visits to important engineering undertakings, interspersed with entertainment. At the annual dinner on Feb. 15, the Institute was honoured by the presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, who addressed the gathering. Other speakers were Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec; Beaudry Leman, A.M.E.I.C., General Manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale; J. P. Hines, President of the Royal Canadian Architectural Institute of Canada, and Dr. R. A. Ross, M.E.I.C., Past President of the Engineering Institute. The Institute had as its General Secretary, R. J. Durley, M.E.I.C. and Assistant Secretary, N. E. D. Sheppard A.M.E.I.C., 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded in 1898 and having as its object to promote and foster the mining industry throughout the Dominion and, in short, to assist in every way possible in the development of the mineral resources of the nation, the Institute was in 1927-28 a strong and useful organization. Its 29th Annual General Meeting was held in Quebec, Mar. 7-9, 1928, and at this time it was stated in the Report of the retiring President, J. L. Agnew, that the membership of all classes numbered 1,633, a considerable increase over 1926. The Institute, Mr. Agnew pointed out, was now self-sustaining and he believed that they might be assured with every confidence that it was in a position not only to keep pace with the growth that might be expected but to exercise all the functions that might assist this growth. Mr. Agnew also referred with gratification to the success of the Second (Triennial) Empire Mining & Metallurgical Congress, held in Canada during his tenure of office. As customary, a large number of papers on subjects connected with the mining industry were presented at the various sessions and these evoked keen discussion. Two whole sessions were devoted to mineral development in Quebec and of special interest was a session on geophysical methods of prospecting. The annual banquet took place on the evening of Mar. 9, with J. J. Warren, Vice-President, as toast-master. The speakers included Hon. Charles Stewart, Dominion Minister of Mines; Hon. J. H. Kelly, Quebec; Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of Quebec; Mgr. Camille Roy and Dr. G. Otis Smith, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. Officers of the Institute for 1928: President, R. H. Stewart, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, Nova Scotia, F. W. Gray, Montreal; Quebec, Capt. J. G. Ross, Montreal; Ontario, C. G. Williams, Timmins; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, H. V. Hodson, K.C., Winnipeg; Alberta, Major J. A. H. Church, Edmonton; British Columbia, J. D. Galloway, Victoria. The Secretary of the Institute was George C. MacKenzie, 604 Drummond Building, Montreal.

Canadian Electrical Association. The Association held its 38th Annual Convention on board the S. S. *St. Lawrence*, Montreal to the Saguenay, June 20-23, 1928. Business sessions consisted chiefly in the presentation of committee reports and two papers only were read: "The Economics of Supervisory Control Systems" by R. J. Wensley, Westinghouse Co., (with a demonstration of the electrical man, "Televox"), and "High Voltage Power Transmission by R. Treat, Canadian General Electric Co. An important address was delivered by J. N. Mochon, Quebec Board of Electrical Examiners, who told of the progress being made in Quebec in electrical inspection and licensing. The whole of June 21 was spent in inspecting developments in the Lake St. John District. The annual banquet was held in the Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay, June 22, with Adrien Beaudry, K.C., Chairman of the Quebec Public Service Commission, and a Monro Grier, K.C., as speakers. Officers elected were: President, P. S. Gregory, Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, G. R. Atchison, Southern Canada Power Co.; J. S. Parker, Gatineau Electric Co.; H. B. Pope, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.; Treasurer, C. W. Hemming, Shawinigan Water & Power Co.; Secretary, H. M. Lyster, Power Building, Montreal.

Canadian Institute of Chemistry. With a membership at May 31, 1928, of 395, the Institute, which had been formed in 1920, was making steady progress and reports presented at the Annual Meeting in London on June 7, 1928, showed that the general condition of the organization was satisfactory. Resolutions were adopted expressing the willingness of the Institute to co-operate with Federal and Provincial Governments in all movements for the promotion of research and urging the Dominion Government to provide for an early upward revision of the salaries paid to government chemists. Prof. J. W. Shipley, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, was elected President; Prof. A. Vachon, 1st Vice-President; G. S. Eldridge, 2nd Vice-President and G. H. Tomlinson, 3rd Vice-President. The Secretary was L. E. Westman, 366 Adelaide St., West, Toronto.

Association of Dominion Land Surveyors. That tremendous areas in Canada still remained practically unexplored and unknown and that there was an insistent demand for surveys in all parts of the Dominion were points emphasized by R. W. Cautley, Edmonton, in his presidential address at the Annual Meeting of the Association, held in Ottawa, Feb. 1-2, 1928. Papers read included an important one on the legislative aspects of town planning in Canada by Naulon Cauchon, Technical Adviser to the City of Ottawa, and two on geodetic survey work by F. A. McDiarmid and J. L. Rannie. John W. Pierce, Ottawa, was elected President. The Vice-Presidents elected were: J. E. Umbach, Surveyor-General of British Columbia; B. W. Waugh and T. H. Barley, Ottawa, and the Secretary W. L. MacIlquhan, also of Ottawa.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation. Having as its objects "to obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all Provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest, and to provide means for the ready exchange of information of mutual interest to the affiliated units," the Federation had in its membership in 1927 the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Association, the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, the Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation, the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Association, Federation of Women Teachers' Association of Ontario, the Manitoba Teachers' Federation, the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance, the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc., and the British Columbia Teachers' Federation. The paid-up, active membership in all these organizations was 17,447, and including honorary and associate members and teachers in training, the total membership was 21,245. The Federation held its 8th Annual Convention in Toronto, Aug. 15-16, 1927, immediately after the Second Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Teachers' Associations, Aug. 7-13, 1927. Comprehensive reports from the constituent associations were presented and resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to carry out a survey of the question of teachers' tenure; of a committee to consider the question of teacher-training and certification in various parts of the British Commonwealth and of a committee to consider the whole question of the interchange of teachers between various parts of the British Commonwealth. Officers elected were: President, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D. Paed., Toronto; Vice-President, C. W. Laidlaw, B.A., East Kildonan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Coldwell, Regina.

National Council of Education. Owing to the ill-health of the Executive Secretary, Major Fred J. Ney, M.C., Winnipeg, the Fourth National Conference on Education, which was to have taken place in Vancouver, Apr. 14-20, 1928, was postponed. (For an account of the objects and activities of the Council and the names of the principal officers, see *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, pages 629-630.)

Canadian Education Association. Having as its aim, "by bringing about a better understanding on the part of each Province of the educational progress and ideas of the other Provinces, thereby to promote the

common educational interests of the several Provinces of Canada and to foster a healthy Canadian spirit," the Association had in its membership representatives of the Provincial departments of education, of the universities and of Provincial teachers' associations, school inspectors and superintendents, heads of agricultural colleges, principals of secondary day schools and technical colleges, representatives of teachers' and trustees' associations, etc. Its Annual Meeting for 1927 took place in Winnipeg, Nov. 1-3. Addresses were delivered and discussed on several educational topics and special attention was devoted to technical education. Resolutions were adopted calling for the replacement of the present school-section and school-district organization of rural schools by the establishment of larger units of administration and urging the Dominion Government to extend the period of assistance in technical education to the provinces for another ten years. Officers: President, F. H. Sexton, D.Sc., Halifax; Vice-President, J. T. Ross, Deputy Minster of Education for Alberta, Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Putnam, Inspector of Schools, Ottawa.

World Federation of Education Associations. Of supreme importance to educationists in 1927 was the holding in Toronto, Aug. 7-13, of the Second Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. This was attended by over 4,000 registered representatives from some 28 countries. The chief aim of the Federation was the establishment of international goodwill through education. The programme was crowded with addresses of great interest and there were present many speakers of international repute. There were a number of general sessions during the week but for the most part the proceedings were carried on in sectional meetings which covered a wide range of topics. Entertainment features were particularly notable including the spectacle "The Heart of the World," a symbolic picture of the development of the world from savagery to civilization through the influence of Education, and a concert by the Exhibition Chorus of 2,200 voices. Officers elected: President, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, Augusta, Maine; Vice-Presidents, Harry Charlesworth, General Secretary of B. C. Teachers' Federation; Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of Southeastern University, Shanghai; and Fred Mander, President of the National Union of Teachers, England; Secretary, Dr. Charles H. Williams; Treasurer, Dr. E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

National Federation of Canadian University Students. The 1st Annual Conference of the Federation opened in Toronto, Dec. 27, 1927. Matters dealt with in the officers' report were a scheme for the exchange of undergraduates; an inter-university debating tour and the question of international relations. An invitation was accepted from the National Union of Students in England and Wales to send a debating team Overseas in 1928. Other decisions were to make a study of all student insurance schemes, to link up more closely all collegiate athletic unions, and to survey methods of student administration. Officers were: President, L. I. Green Bishop's University, Lennoxville; Vice-President, J. LeSage, University of Montreal, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Davies, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Canadian Medical Association. Founded in 1867, the Association held its 59th Annual Meeting in Charlottetown, June 18-22, 1928. Many members from the West travelled from Montreal on board the S. S. *Northland*. The Executive Committee reported a membership at the close of 1927 of 3,771. Among the year's activities were the continuation of extra-mural post-graduate work and the establishment of a Department of Hospital Service, both of which were made possible by grants from the Sun Life Assurance Co., and production of a manual and forms to be utilized by the profession in carrying out periodic health examinations. The General Secretary, Dr. T. C. Routley, stated: "From the point of view of membership, financial position and widespread interest, the year 1927 was the most successful in the history of the Association. In the opinion of your Executive Committee, the Canadian Medical Association is constantly improving its position in Canada as a most potent influence in regard to all problems associated with the health of our people." Officers elected: President, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Charlottetown; President-Elect, Dr. A. T. Bazin,

Montreal; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. W. G. Reilly, Montreal; General Secretary, Dr. T. C. Routley, 184 College St., Toronto.

Canadian Dental Association. Reorganization of the Association took place at a Convention in Toronto, June 5-6, 1928, held jointly with the Ontario Dental Association. A committee formed to study plans had been working on the matter for some time and its report was approved. The main feature of the reorganization was a change in the constitution making provision for an executive body to be known as the House of Delegates, in which all Provinces would have representation. Dr. J. W. Clay, Calgary, in his presidential address, expressed the expectation that the reorganization would make for a strong national body. Officers elected: President, Dr. Fred J. Conboy, Toronto; Vice-President, Dr. M. Garvin, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Stanley Bagnall, Halifax.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Rounding out the first decade of its existence, the Committee held its 10th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 15-16, 1928. The President, Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, presided and members were present from every section of Canada. The presidential address was delivered at a public meeting in Convocation Hall and the vote of thanks to Dr. Martin, was moved by Her Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon, Patroness of the Committee. The Meeting marked a decided advance in the objectives of the Committee. Hitherto, research work had been conducted in only two Provinces but in his address, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Medical Director, outlined a programme of mental hygiene research that would be extended to every Province and would involve the expenditure of approximately $500,000 in the next five years. Officers of the Committee were: Patron, His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon; Patroness, Her Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon; President, Dr. C. F. Martin; Vice-Presidents, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir Robert Falconer and Sir Arthur Currie; Medical Director, Dr. C. M. Hincks; Director, Division of Education, D. M. LeBourdais.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. Organized in 1896 as a voluntary auxiliary to the Department of National Defence and in matters of health as a voluntary auxiliary to the official authorities, Dominion, Provincial and municipal, the Society had as its object, "In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." It had its national office in Toronto, with Provincial Divisions in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Notable in 1927 was the first nation-wide appeal for contributions since the War. The sum raised amounted to $433,140. The main activities of the Society were: (1) on behalf of ex-soldiers, hospital visiting, relief and comforts for soldier settlers; (2) home nursing classes (in 1927, 209 classes were organized, 248 classes completed and 3,805 pupils instructed); (3) outposts and nursing service, (in 1927, 39 outposts, with 235 beds, 55 cots and 77 nurses); (4) seaport nurseries at Halifax, Quebec and Saint John, (in 1927, 19,379 children and 15,933 women were cared for); (5) assistance for settlers (since 1925, 131 families have been assisted to the extent of $10,172). Officers: President, Her Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lady Drummond, Montreal; Sir Richard Lake, K.C.M.G., Victoria; Chairman of Central Council, Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.; Hon. Secretary, F. D. L. Smith, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler; Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, M.B.; Secretary, Ruggles George, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Junior Red Cross. The first Junior Red Cross charter was granted to the pupils in a class-room in Saskatchewan in 1915. By the end of 1927, membership had grown to 157,155 in 5,744 class-rooms. Obligations of membership were: (1) to keep the rules of the health game and (2) to help other children who might need help. In 1927, 906 handicapped children were assisted. Col.

George G. Nasmith, C.M.G., PH.D., Toronto, was Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee and Miss Jean E. Browne, Secretary and Director.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The Institute was organized on a national basis with headquarters in Toronto. It had also a Maritime Division, with office in Halifax; a Central Western Division (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), with offices in Winnipeg and Regina; and a Western Division (Alberta and British Columbia) with office in Vancouver. At the Annual Meeting on June 6, 1928, it was reported by Captain E. A. Baker, B.SC., M.C., Croix de Guerre, General Secretary, that total registration for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was 4,839. Concentrated industries were operated in Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, also at St. John's and Harbour Grace, N'f'l'd., with average of blind employees numbering 200. Value of products, $491,000. Thirteen home teachers scattered across Canada were teaching 250 pupils. Salesrooms at Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver, were serving approximately 500 blind people and selling home-made products to the value of over $50,000. His Excellency, the Governor-General, was Patron; L. M. Wood, Toronto, President and A. G. Viets, Toronto, Vice-President.

The St. John Ambulance Association. Organized for the purpose of training men, women and children in first aid to the injured, home nursing and hygiene and public health, the Canadian Branch of the Association held its 18th Annual Meeting in Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1928. In presenting the Annual Report, the President, Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., stated that the number of certificates and awards had amounted to nearly 13,000 and of these about 34 per cent. were re-examinations showing that the disposition of those who had taken examinations was to maintain interest and keep up the standard. Sir Percy announced that the Executive had put up for competition in each military district a special shield and that winners would be eligible to compete for the Mary Otter Trophy. Sir George Burn had given a trophy for first aid teams of women and J. G. Gaunt & Son (Canada) Co., Limited, Montreal, had donated a trophy for youths between 16 and 18 who were not eligible to compete for the Wallace Rankine Nesbitt Cadet Trophy. Officers elected: President, Hon. H. Bostock, P.C., Speaker of the Senate; Vice-President, Sir George Burn, Ottawa.

Association of Occupational Therapy. Reporting at the Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 3, 1928, Miss Kathleen O'Grady, Director of the Workshop, stated that 137 patients had received 4,688 treatments in 1927 and that curative operations had been carried on in several institutions in Toronto by aides of the Association. The medical report of Dr. James W. Ross told of many cases helped by the treatment administered at the workshop and in private homes. Officers elected: President, Dr. Alexander Primrose; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Edward Ryan, Miss Helen Mowat and Dr. Goldwin Howland; Hon. Treasurer, Harris L. Hees.

Canadian Cavalry Association. Formed in 1910 to promote the interests of the Cavalry units in Canada, the 12th Annual Meeting was held at the headquarters of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1927. Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and representatives of the district associations were received and a number of resolutions were discussed and adopted with a view to increasing the efficiency of this branch of the Service. Col. Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., was re-elected President; Major F. B. Inkster, V.D., Ottawa, Hon. Secretary and Lieut.-Col. R. M. Courtney, R.O., Honorary Treasurer. Major E. A. Devitt, Ottawa, was appointed Honorary Assistant Secretary.

Canadian Artillery Association. Having as its object "the development of gunnery skill and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada, with a view to the attainment of the greatest possible efficiency to the field and garrison artillery," the Association held its 53rd Annual General Meeting at Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1928. The usual reports were presented; and address was delivered by His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, and a series of resolutions were adopted bearing on the

improvement of conditions under which the artillery units were working. Officers elected: President, Lieut.-Col. N. P. MacLeod, M.C., Saint John; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Gillies, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Townsley, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hooper, Charlottetown and Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lister, Red Deer; Secretary-Treasurer, Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., Ottawa.

Canadian Infantry Association. Ottawa was also the scene of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Infantry Association, which took place on Mar. 9, 1928. A new plan of regimental organization was outlined by Major-General H. A. Panet, Adjutant-General. This, he stated, had the approval of the General Staff and would be forwarded to various infantry associations for further discussion. Other questions discussed concerned uniforms, equipment and training competitions. Col. C. M. Edwards, Ottawa, was elected President and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Megloughlin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The Annual Meeting of this organization was held at Ottawa, Mar. 21, 1928. The Council at this time reported strongly against the practice of padding of uniforms among competitors in rifle matches. The Report dealt with the success of the Canadian team at Bisley in 1927 and pointed to the increased attendance at the meet at Connaught Ranges. His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon and Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, were present and took part in the proceedings. Officers elected were: President, Brig.-General J. G. Ross, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton; Brig.-Gen. W. B. King, Quebec; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Simmonds, Halifax; Col. D. R. Street, Ottawa; Maj.-Gen. H. R. B. Ketchen, Winnipeg; Brig.-Gen. J. D. Stuart, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. D. A. Mackinnon, Charlottetown; Maj.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, Edmonton; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Styles, Regina and Capt. George Black, M.P., Dawson; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Ottawa; Treasurer, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Winter.

The Canadian Legion. Organized in 1925 for the purpose of bringing into one body the various associations of veterans which had sprung up since the War, the Canadian Legion of the British Empire was formally constituted and commenced to function on Apr. 15, 1926. It held its second Annual Meeting in Saint John, N.B., June 11-14, 1928. The President, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Victoria, in reviewing the work of the Legion, said that in the comparatively short time that it had been in existence, much had been accomplished and thousands of claims for pensions and treatment had been successfully pressed, but there were still many wrongs to be righted. A large number of resolutions came before the Convention, such as a reaffirmation of the Legion's stand on the observance of Armistice Day as a day of Thanksgiving; a protest against any interference whatever to the preference granted to service men under the Civil Service Act, 1918; approval of the principal that the burdens of war should be equally distributed; a recommendation that all branches co-operate in an effort to promote Empire trade and resolutions on employment for disabled veterans, pensions, immigration, settlement, etc. Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., was elected National President; National 1st Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. L. R. LaFleche, A.D C., D.S.O., Ottawa; National 2nd Vice-President, Major J. S. Roper, M.C., Halifax; National Chairman, A. E. Moore, Winnipeg; National Vice-Chairman, E. W. Cornell; Honorary Treasurer, J. A. McIsaac, Ottawa.

Army and Navy Veterans in Canada. Holding their 10th Annual Meeting in Edmonton, Sept. 13-16, 1927, the Army and Navy Veterans decided by resolution not to unite with the Canadian Legion but to co-operate with it or any other recognized body of ex-service men. A lengthy resolution was also passed expressing firm opposition to the scheme for developing the St. Lawrence River and calling upon the Dominion Government to decline definitely participation in the proposals. The President, Major-General W. A. Griesbach, reported that the progress made by the organization during the year had been satisfactory, with all units reporting increases and a much improved financial

position. General Griesbach was re-elected President, the other officers being: Hon. President, W. J. Tupper, K.C., Winnipeg; 1st Vice-President, G. W. Gardner, Victoria, B.C.; 2nd Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Wood, Quebec; 3rd Vice-President, Captain Morris Jones, Winnipeg; 4th Vice-President, Capt. Clarence E. Smith, Calgary.

Amputations' Association of the Great War. The 6th Annual Convention of the Association took place in Hamilton, Sept. 21-23, 1927. Overtures were made by representatives of the Canadian Legion looking towards union but a majority of the delegates supported a resolution declaring it to be in the best interests of the body to remain as the Amputations' Association, while co-operating with the Legion. Resolutions were adopted on the employment of handicapped cases, the re-establishment of the soldiers' insurance scheme, immigration of British Settlers, and pensions. Captain, the Rev. S. F. Lambert, Toronto, was re-elected President, other officers being: 1st Vice-President, E. L. Palmer, Victoria; 2nd Vice-President, T. B. Chittle, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Sutcliffe, Toronto.

Last Post Fund. The Annual Meeting of the Dominion body was held jointly with that of the Quebec organization in Montreal, Apr. 20, 1928. The Vice-President, Dr. Albert H. Abbott, presided and expressed his satisfaction at the increased influence which the Last Post Fund had gained and spoke of its value to the public at large. Since the inception of the Dominion body six years before the number of funerals performed in the several Provinces was nearly 1,000. Officers of the Dominion Council elected were: President, Sir Arthur Currie; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Albert H. Abbott; 2nd Vice-President, Col. C. B. Price; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. D. Hair.

The Navy League of Canada. The 10th Annual Meeting of the Dominion Council took place in Saint John, N.B., June 19-21, 1928. In his presidential address, Sam Harris, S.S.D., A.F.S., Toronto, gave deatils of the League's work, showing that each month it sent out relief cheques to incapacitated seamen, widows and orphans. It had built and was maintaining sailors' homes in Halifax, Sydney, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver and was assisting homes in Saint John. The total endowment fund, not including the building account, was $455,000. There were 2,300 cadets in training. Special attention was given during the Meeting to the plan whereby the League in co-operation with the British Dominions Emigration Society was bringing to Canada ex-naval men and their families. Resolutions were carried recommending the adoption of Plimsoll regulations on the Great Lakes as a means of safety; asking the Dominion Government to encourage the Merchant Marine and to take action to increase units of protection on the seas and recommending that the headquarters of the League get in touch with shipowners with a view to securing positions for sea cadets. Sam Harris was re-elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: Mrs. John A. Stewart, National President, I.O.D.E.; Miss A. M. Stuart, President of the Federation of Women's Institutes; G. B. Woods, Toronto; Robert W. Reford, Montreal; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg; and Pat Burns, Calgary; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Rowley, Toronto. The Dominion Secretary was Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams, Toronto, and the Dominion Treasurer, G. E. Heal, Toronto.

Retail Merchants' Association. The 22nd Annual Meeting was held at Saint John, July 25-27, 1927. The Report of the Dominion Secretary-Manager, N. B. Douglas, told of steps taken to secure the sale of Canadian fruit in preference to imported fruit; to establish a credit reporting bureau in Toronto; to restrict mail order distribution; to secure the inspection of weights and measures by the Dominion Government; to curb smuggling and to put a stop to the sale of unsolicited merchandise, etc. Among resolutions adopted were the following: for a further reduction in the Sales tax; for a tax on mail order houses and for a prosecution of firms deceiving the public by fraudulent advertising; protesting against the reduction in parcel post rates and voicing a decision to

co-operate with other associations in the remedying of price-cutting on nationally-advertised goods. J. T. Crowder, Vancouver, was elected President. The resolutions were presented to the Government by a delegation on Jan. 9, 1928.

Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association. The 3rd National Convention, including a visit to points in the Annapolis Valley, was held in Halifax, June 10-11 and Saint John, June 12-13, 1928. The President, Theodore E. Howard, Winnipeg, reported a year of steady progress in all departments, membership at the end of the fiscal year being 1,274. Resolutions adopted asked for steps to encourage the establishment of enterprises for the manufacture or processing of raw materials in Canada so that finished products rather than raw materials might be exported; approved the formation of a Canadian Credit Institute; asked for reciprocal legislation between Provinces for the enforcement of all court orders and requested that no discharge of a bankrupt be allowed unless at least 50 per cent. of the liability had been met. Officers elected: President, F. A. Williamson, Regina; Vice-President, D. A. Whittaker, Montreal; General Manager, Henry Detchon, Winnipeg.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. At the Annual Meeting in Montreal, Dec. 17, 1927, it was reported that 1,531 new members had been admitted during the year bringing the total to 13,072, the largest in the history of the Association. All reports showed that the work of the Association had been proceeding smoothly. Herbert C. Holland was elected President by acclamation. At the annual dinner on Dec. 19, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Conservative Leader, was the principal speaker.

Dominion of Canada Hotel Association. Preliminary steps were taken at meetings of representatives of Provincial Hotel associations held in Quebec and Saskatoon in January, 1928, to form a Dominion organization and this came into being in Montreal, Feb. 24, 1928. D. B. Mulligan, Montreal, who was elected President, stated that the Association had been organized for the purpose of getting hotel men into one organization for their mutual benefit; to improve hotel operation and business and to make a survey of their interests both as to operation and law. A resolution was adopted calling for an amendment of the Criminal Code, to take care of the growing evil of the issue and circulation of N.S.F. cheques. Other officers were: D. F. Whitney, Calgary, Vice-President, and Major S. J. Robins, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Storage and Transfermen's Association. The 10th Annual Convention, Montreal, June 7-9, 1928, decided upon a reorganization to provide for the establishment of local branches in cities throughout Canada. At this time the Association had 73 members in 21 cities and towns and it was estimated that these represented an aggregate investment of $60,000,000. A resolution was adopted requesting that the Department of Trade and Commerce compile monthly statistics covering the industry along the line of what was being undertaken by the Department of Commerce of the United States. Officers elected: President, George H. Chadwick, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Household Goods and Removal Division, G. H. McKeag, Winnipeg; Merchandise Storage Division, Alex Fleming, Montreal; Cartage Division, Elmer Johnston, Vancouver, Cold Storage Division, Alexander Ferguson, Montreal; Secretary, E. A. Quigley, Vancouver; Treasurer, J. O. McCallum, Saskatoon.

Canadian Co-operative Union. The 1927 Convention of the Union took place in Saskatoon, July 27-28, when many matters connected with the work of co-operative societies were under discussion. Resolutions were passed urging the Dominion Government to introduce a Bill to provide legislation for standardizing the incorporation and reorganization of co-operative societies; asking for legislation that would prohibit non-co-operative organizations from using the terms "pool" or "co-operative" and barring any move in the interests of a political party or religious denomination in the name of the Union, unless such move was approved and confirmed by a majority of the affiliated societies. Officers elected: President, W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.; Vice-Presidents, Alberta, A. A. Moan, Wetaskiwin; British Columbia, Robert Wood, Armstrong; Nova

Scotia, W. C. Stewart, Cape Breton; Ontario, H. Webster, Woodstock; Saskatchewan, H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, George Keen, Brantford.

The 1928 Annual Congress of the Union was held in Lloydminster, Sask., June 26-27. Besides Canadian delegates there were present six prominent officials of co-operative organizations in Great Britain, these being A. H. Hobley, central wheat buyer of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, Liverpool; Henry J. May, O.B.E., General Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, London, England, John Oliver and A. W. Golightly, Directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England; and John Cairns and Peter Malcolm, Directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Glasgow. The report of the United Board showed aggregate sales of the 24 consumers' societies in 1927 of $4,481,572, an increase of $1,123,412. Including sales of United Grain Growers Limited, primarily a marketing organization, the total was $6,793,792. The net trading surplus or profit realized by the consumers' societies was $283,777, compared with $230,534 the year before. Aggregate membership was 8,914, an increase of 1,110. Including that of the marketing society it was 35,000. Resolutions were passed declaring that the time had come for the establishment of a wholesale society covering the whole of Canada and inviting the various co-operative marketing organizations to affiliate with the Union. W. C. Good, Paris, Ont., was re-elected President; Vice-Presidents: Saskatchewan, H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson; Alberta, A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; British Columbia, Robert Wood, Armstrong; Ontario, H. Webster, Woodstock, and Nova Scotia, W. C. Stewart, Sydney Mines.

Union of Canadian Municipalities. The 28th Annual Convention of the Union took place in Winnipeg, June 11-13, 1928. Activities during the year has been directed mainly along the lines of advice to municipalities of proposed private legislation in the Federal House affecting those municipalities; the issue of pamphlets giving results of research work on municipal subjects; petitions to Parliament and legislatures as directed by the Convention; increasing the interest of municipalities in the Convention. In addition to a number of addresses on municipal topics, several resolutions were considered among them the following: urging the immediate construction of an all-weather trans-Canada highway; asking that provision be made whereby municipalities will be given power to tax all provincial-owned or municipal-owned public utilities and business undertakings; protesting against the demand made by the Department of National Revenue for payment by the municipalities of Sales tax on sand, gravel or stone taken from municipally-owned and operated pits or quarries and used for municipal purposes; and urging that in the case of immigrants becoming indigent within two years of their arrival and liable to be deported, all charges or advances made by municipalities shall be reimbursed to them. Officers elected: President, A. Bettez, M.P., Mayor of Three Rivers; 1st Vice-President, Harry W. Cater, Mayor of Brandon; 2nd Vice-President, J. H. Frink, Commissioner of Public Works, Saint John, 3rd Vice-President, J. A. Gregory, Mayor of North Battleford. The Secretary-Treasurer was S. Baker, City Clerk, London.

Canadian National Safety League. The 9th Annual Meeting of the League was held jointly with the 14th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Safety League at Hamilton, Feb. 15, 1928, and was featured by an address on safety work in the plant of the International Harvester Co. of Canada by F. M. Morton, General Manager. Reports at this time indicated that both organizations were carrying on extensive work in the interests of safety. The National League in 1927 distributed many thousands of circular safety letters, campers', hunters', industrial, and school bulletins, safety calendars and buttons. The Ontario League carried on an instruction campaign in many schools, and in many other ways worked in the interests of safety. Affiliated with the Canadian National Safety League was the Province of Quebec Safety League, which held its Annual Meeting in Montreal, Dec. 21, 1927; the Maritimes Safety League; the Manitoba Safety League and the British Columbia Safety League; the last-mentioned having been organized in 1927. Officers of the Canadian National Safety League were: President, Major-General, Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.,

Hamilton; General Manager, J. F. H. Wyse, Toronto. Ontario Safety League: (The Same). Quebec Safety League: President, E. J. L'Esperance, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Gaboury. Maritimes Safety League: President, Hon. Ivan C. Rand, Moncton. British Columbia Safety League: President, A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria; Manager, Percy C. Abell, Vancouver.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario held an important Safety Convention in Hamilton, May 8-9, 1928, with an attendance of 1,000. Officers elected: President, W. C. Coulter, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Adams, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, C. H. O. Pook, Hamilton; General Manager, R. B. Morley, Toronto.

Canadian Association of Exhibitions. Composed of the Class "A" Exhibitions of Canada, the Association devoted attention to problems of mutual interest to its members. At the 4th Annual Meeting, Ottawa, Nov. 25-26, 1927, the principal matters under consideration were the limiting of exhibits of live stock to accredited herds and the standardization of colours of prize ribbons. On the former it was recommended that members who had not done so advise their exhibitors that beginning with 1929, entries of pure-bred cattle and breeding classes would only be accepted from accredited herds or herds in process of accreditation; on the latter that the colours be,—first, red; second, blue; third, white; fourth, yellow; fifth, green; sixth, pink. Officers elected: President, H. A. Porter, Manager, Saint John Exhibition; Vice-President, Sid. W. Johns, Manager, Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition; Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Jackson, Manager, Western Fair, London.

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, broke all previous records in 1927 with an attendance of 1,870,000. It was featured by the presence on Aug. 30 of T. R. H., the Prince of Wales and Prince George, who officially opened the new eastern entrance, called in their Honour, the Princes' Gate. The Exhibition itself was opened by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Following the death of John G. Kent, Managing Director, H. W. Waters, Assistant Manager, was on Aug. 5, 1927, appointed Manager. At the 49th Annual Meeting of the Exhibition Association on Feb. 22, 1928, Thomas Bradshaw was elected President, Sam Harris, 1st Vice-President, and William Inglis, 2nd Vice-President.

The Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, experienced a trying year because of such counter attractions as the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and the World's Poultry Congress and also because of unfavourable weather. Exhibits in all departments were fully up to the standard of any former year and a small surplus was shown. Officers for 1928: President, Cecil Bethune; Vice-Presidents, Hugh Carson and McGregor Easson; Acting Secretary, H. W. Cooper.

The Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited, held its Summer Exhibition, Aug. 1-6, 1927, with a record attendance of 157,895. The number of exhibits was 8,871. In honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, a new building was named the Confederation Building. H. G. Smith was President; F. H. Auld, 1st Vice-President, A. E. Whitmore, 2nd Vice-President and D. T. Elderkin, Secretary Manager.

Citizens' Research Institute of Canada. The Institute, which was established in 1919, grew out of the organization in 1914 of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research. Reporting at the Annual Meeting, Toronto, Apr. 26, 1928, the Director, Dr. Horace L. Brittain, stated that the year had been marked by an unusual number of applications for information; that a survey had been made for the Saint John Board of Trade of the welfare work of that city; that a supplementary report had been made for the Municipal Council of East York, reviewing the financial condition of the Township; that he had been appointed by the City Council of Winnipeg, Chairman of its Commission on Civic Salaries, and that the work of the Statistics Branch had been particularly effective, with 155 services subscribed for. The 5th Annual Convention of the Canadian Tax Conference of the Institute, which was one of its most important activities, was held at Toronto, Oct. 13-14, 1927. The first day was a joint meeting with the National Tax Association of the United States. Resolutions adopted by the Convention requested: (1) that the Dominion Government

discontinue the imposition of double taxation in respect of dividends under the Income War Tax Act; (2) that multiple taxation through Succession duties be abolished; (3) that definite and direct methods of conserving forest resources are urgently necessary; (4) that continuous and vigorous efforts be made to bring about more effective organization of *personnel* and of purchasing in governmental operations and (5) that national and provincial authorities in conference be urged to work out a national system of taxation.

The 4th Annual Convention of the Canadian Civil Service Research Conference, another of the Institute's activities, was held at Toronto, Oct. 14, 1927, papers and discussions being limited to the fields of provincial and municipal civil service. Officers of the Institute, which had its office at 21 King St., East, Toronto, were: President, F. Barry Hayes; Honorary Treasurer, Oliver Hezzelwood; Director and Secretary, Horace L. Brittain; Assistant Director, Joseph E. Howes.

Canadian National Parks Association. Founded in 1923, the object of the Association was to develop interest among the Canadian people in the National Parks of the Dominion and support their preservation. The Annual Meeting was held in Vancouver, Mar. 23, 1928, with delegates present representing over 40,000 members. The Association had on its membership roll 56 clubs and societies whose aggregate membership totalled over 200,000. Activities of 1927 were connected with the movement to secure a national park on Vancouver Island; with the preservation of wild flowers; with the protection from exploitation of Spray Lakes and with the attempt of the B. C. Cabinet to secure power to deal with park matters without reference to the Legislature. Officers elected were: President, Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., Vancouver; Eastern Vice-President, J. D. Patterson, A.C., Woodstock; Central Vice-President, A. A. McCoubrey, F.R.G.S., Winnipeg; Western Vice-President, A. O. Wheeler, A.C., F.R.G.S., Sidney, B.C.; Treasurer, Andrew S. Sibbald, Saskatoon; Executive Secretary, W. J. Selby Walker, Calgary.

Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs. The Association held its Annual Convention in Kingston, July 24-27, 1928, with an attendance of 240. Numerous addresses were given on fire-lighting topics and there was an exhibit of apparatus. Officers elected: President, Robert Harrington, Chief of Fire and Investigation, McColl-Frontenac Oil Refineries, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Chief W. J. Phillips, Sault Ste. Marie; 2nd Vice-President, Chief James Thompson, New Liskeard; Secretary, Chief James Armstrong, Kingston.

National Council of the Y.M.C.A. The 16th Annual Meeting of the Council was held in Windsor, Feb. 3-4, 1928. The Credentials Committee reported 59 Associations represented from 48 communities, with a total of 123 persons present. The Financial Report for 1927 showed receipts of $65,090 and disbursements, $65,162, while the Budget for 1928 called for expenditures of $64,888. A thorough discussion of the various reports took place and resolutions were adopted urging a supreme effort to strengthen the work of the Foreign Service Division; directing the Executive Committee to prepare for distribution to local secretaries as clear and concise a statement as possible of the services of the National Council and asking the Executive Committee to consider adding to the Annual Report a comparative statement showing the progress of the Association movement and the problems facing the Associations. Officers elected: President, R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, George Hodge, Quebec; C. J. Ford, Alberta; Dr. J. A. Clark, P.E.I.; Treasurer, John Watt Toronto; Recording Secretary, H. Ballantyne, Toronto.

The Boy Scouts Association. The census for 1927 gave the following statistics: number of scouts, 28,790; officers, 3,453; troops, 1,291; wolf cubs, 16,320; wolf cub packs, 676; rover scouts, 745; sea scouts, 101; total number of badges issued, 28,544. The Executive Committee reported that the scout movement in Canada had made substantial progress during the year and was in a better state for further healthy growth than at any time in its history.

The number of awards issued was: 1 letter of commendation; 1 certificate of merit; 10 medals of merit; 7 gilt crosses; 4 silver crosses. During the year there were issued 604 warrants to scout and cub leaders, an increase of 119. It was estimated that nearly 15,000 scouts were under canvas during the Summer. A notable event of the year was the decorating by the Boy Scouts of Canada, as part of the official celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, of the graves of the Fathers of Confederation. The Chief Scout for Canada was His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon; the Chief Commissioner, James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.; the Assistant Chief Commissioner, John A. Stiles, B.A.Sc., M.E.I.C.; Honorary Secretary, Gerald H. Brown, Ottawa.

National Boys' Work Board. Organized for the purpose of co-ordinating and encouraging work among boys in Canada, the Board held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Apr. 13, 1928. The work of the Board for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was thoroughly reviewed by D. R. Poole, Executive Secretary, who had been appointed on a full-time basis in May, 1927. During the year Mr. Poole visited practically all parts of the country doing valuable field work. Among the major activities of the year were the holding of older boys' Parliaments; of a national conference of provincial premiers; and of hundreds of boys' work conferences; the creation of mission study courses; publication of *The Canadian Mentor;* promotion of athletics among the boys of the churches and support of the father and son movement. The statistical report showed for 1928: 54 training courses, with enrolment of 900; 120 local or district boards; 50 boys' work conferences with enrolment of 3,921; 1,417 trail ranger camps, with enrolment of 17,590; 828 tuxis squares, with enrolment of 9,674; 2,245 groups, with enrolment of 27,264; 68 boys' camps with enrolment of 3,020. The Board had committees at work along various lines, all of which reported a year of much activity. Officers elected: Chairman, J. R. McGregor, Halifax; Vice-Chairmen, L. W. Simms, Saint John; George H. Stewart, Winnipeg; H. G. Merkley, Saskatoon; John Tucker, Vancouver; A. P. Horner, Calgary; R. B. Whitehead, Toronto; Treasurer, W. C. Rean, Toronto; Honorary Secretary, Taylor Statten, Toronto; Executive Secretary, D. R. Poole, Toronto.

Montreal Association of Big Brothers. During 1927, 583 boys were assisted by the Association. Demands for service were so numerous that emergency measures had to be adopted. For the second consecutive year a prominent part was played in Boys' Work. At the request of the Boys' Welfare Association, the despatch of boys to Camp Lewis was looked after. The work of sending boys to the Lions' Club week-end camp at St. Lambert was also undertaken. A hockey league was organized. The Annual Meeting took place on Mar. 12, 1928, and the following officers were elected: President, H. O. McDowell; 1st Vice-President, Max Bernfeld; 2nd Vice-President, C. LaDue Norwood; Executive Secretary, Edward W. Francis.

Big Brothers Movement, Inc. This was the corresponding body in Toronto. It took up 793 new cases during the year in addition to 584 left open from 1926. The staff made 5,884 visits to homes. A closer association with the Psychiatrist and Clinic was maintained. Employment was secured for 264 boys, including 51 farm placements. A week-end camp was again operated and in all 517 boys were given camp privileges. Co-operation was given to the Child Welfare Council in a study to ascertain the cause of failure in reformatory treatment. The Annual Meeting was held on Jan. 31, 1928. Officers elected: President, C. L. Burton; Vice-Presidents, Basil Tippet and Sam Harris; General Secretary, Frank T. Sharpe.

Social Service Council of Canada. The Council came into existence, Dec. 26, 1907, following a Conference in the preceding October. It owed its origin to a long-felt need for a medium of co-operation of churches and other organizations. The Annual Meeting for 1928 took place in Montreal, Apr. 23-24. The work of the Council was along three lines, *viz.*, Research, Education and Legislation. The Committee on Research initiated any research

undertaken by the Council and co-ordinated all fact-gathering activities. The function of the Council, however, was primarily an educational one and its object the creation of an informed public opinion. In addition to addresses, interviews and distribution of literature, regional conferences were held. Under legislation, more than 20 organizations spoke with one voice through the Council on questions of public policy and pressure was frequently brought to bear on legislative and administrative bodies in the interests of measures that would make for more wholesome conditions, minimize social waste and ensure more adequate protection for the under-privileged and handicapped members of the community. Questions of special interest in 1927 were race-track gambling, temperance, divorce, salacious literature and mental deficiency.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare. Founded at Ottawa in 1920 as the outcome of a national conference of child welfare workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health, the Council had as its object to promote the general aims of the Council in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division; to arrange for an Annual Conference on child welfare matters and to co-ordinate the child welfare programmes of its constitutent bodies. Officers in 1927-28 were: President, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Vice-President, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, and Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria; Executive Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Ottawa. The last Conference was held in Vancouver, May 23-27, 1927.

Canadian Prisoners' Welfare National Committee. The Annual Meeting of the Committee took place in Montreal, Feb. 28, 1928. After reports had been received and officers elected, an adjournment was taken *sine die*, the intention being to launch an appeal for funds whereby it would be possible to engage an organizing field secretary and establish the national work on a permanent basis. Officers elected: Hon. Presidents, Right Hon. George P. Graham and Robert Bickerdike; President, Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., LL.D., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Hon. L. McMeans, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Sydney Small, Toronto; Secretary, John Kidman.

Association of Canadian Clubs. The Canadian Club movement had its inception in Hamilton in 1892, "to foster Canadian patriotism and to stimulate intelligent citizenship." The Association of Canadian Clubs was organized in 1909. In Sept. 1926 a permanent office was opened in Ottawa and Graham Spry, B.A. (Oxon), formerly a Rhodes Scholar of the University of Manitoba, was appointed National Secretary. Activities of the office included arranging itineraries for speakers, publication of a quarterly magazine, *The Canadian Nation*, arranging the annual conference and generally assisting the individual clubs. Since the opening of the office, the number of Clubs had increased from 53 to 120. The 15th Annual Conference was held in Ottawa, Sept. 14-16, 1927, with 78 delegates representing 35 clubs present. At this time the aims and objects of the Association were enlarged along broad patriotic lines. In pursuance of them several tours were arranged. Sir Herbert Ames, former financial Director of the League of Nations, spoke 72 times in Western Canada. 105 meetings for Western speakers on western subjects were arranged in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. A special endeavour was made to secure the membership of new Canadians, and clubs in the Prairies contained as many as nine different races. In Calgary a second club was organized among Canadians of the Ukrainian race. A concert tour through Canada was organized for Madame Jeanne Dusseau, to popularize French-Canadian folk songs. Apart from prominent Canadian speakers, the following noted visitors addressed Canadian Clubs during 1927-28: Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, President Cosgrave and Desmond Fitzgerald of the Irish Free State, Prof. J. Arthur Thompson, Philip Kerr and Sir Gordon Guggisberg. Hon. William Phillips, the new United States Minister to Canada, also was a Canadian Club speaker, while Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon, were guests of many Clubs. Officers for 1927-28 were: President, E. J. Tarr, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg; Vice-President, Mrs. S. A. Dickson, Edmonton; National Secretary, Graham Spry. Presidents of some of the leading Clubs were:

Men	City	Women
George E. Winter	Vancouver	Mrs. C. A. Bagley
Kenneth Ferguson	Victoria	Mrs. Peter McNaughton
J. B. Corbet	Calgary	Mrs. H. G. H. Glass
T. T. Grimmett	Edmonton	Mrs. W. D. Ferris
N. R. Craig, K.C.	Moose Jaw	Mrs. T. A. Peacock
Hon. Chief Justice Martin	Regina	Mrs. Lorne Johnson
Dr. W. A. Carrothers	Saskatoon	Mrs. Seymour Hadwen
Dr. H. O. McDiarmid	Brandon	Mrs. Robert Darrach
Hon. T. A. Crerar	Winnipeg	Mrs. C. P. Shepherd
J. F. O'Brien	Fort William	Mrs. R. B. Bow
F. I. Ker	Hamilton	Mrs. Dudley Smith
H. J. Sims	Kitchener	Miss Geneva Jackson
Arthur R. Ford	London	Mrs. H. B. White
K. A. Greene	Ottawa	Mrs. R. A. Kennedy.
Roland O. Daly	Toronto	Mrs. John Bennett
J. M. Macdonnell	Montreal	Mrs. George McDonald
Lt.-Col. F. M. Stanton	Quebec	Mrs. Auguste Tessier
Captain A. J. Mulcahy	St. John	Mrs. E. Atherton Smith
E. C. Grundy	Halifax	

Canadian Club of New York. At the Annual Meeting on May 8, 1928, the Membership Committee reported a net gain for the year of about 50, bringing the Club within reach of the goal set of 1,500. Relief work was a vital activity of the Club, while among important indirect activities were the Last Post Fund, organized under the auspices of the Club to give decent sepluchre to Canadian soldiers dying in poverty in the United States, and the Ottawa Memorial Fund, which had assumed national proportions and was in the hands of a national committee. The officers elected were: President, Edwin A. Scott; 1st Vice-President, Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. W. Reid Blair; 3rd Vice-President, Henry B. Orde; Treasurer, Raymond C. Brown; Honorary Secretary, Robert H. B. Elkins.

The Empire Club of Canada. Officers of the Club elected at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 12, 1928, were the following: President, Robert Fennell; 1st Vice-President, Colonel Henry Brock; 2nd Vice-President, C. A. C. Jennings; 3rd Vice-President, Colonel C. W. Rowley; Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells, 14 King St., East, Toronto.

The Rotary Club. Originating in Chicago in 1905, the Rotary Club became a national body in 1910 and an international association in 1912. The name, Rotary International, was adopted in 1922. The organization had as its objects: (1) the ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; (3) application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (4) development of acquaintances as an opportunity for service; (5) recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve Society; (6) advancement of understanding, good-will and international peace through a world-fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of Service. The 19th Annual Convention was held in Minneapolis, during the week of June 17, 1928. Joseph Caulder, Regina, was elected Director for Canada.

The Kiwanis Club. The first Kiwanis Club was organized in Detroit, January, 1915. Since then the movement has spread rapidly through the United States and Canada. The objects of the organization were: (1) promotion of an intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship; (2) universal exercise of the franchise; (3) service to the under-privileged child; (4) closer association of urban and rural people; (5) stimulation of civic and national interests; (6) increasing influence in the conduct of public affairs; (7) better business standards; (8) other efforts pertaining to health, sanitation, charities, etc.,

which make life worth while and contribute to social welfare and comfort. The 12th Annual Convention of Kiwanis International took place in Seattle, Washington, June 17-21, 1928. Membership at this time was 102,571, as compared with 100,849 on June 1, 1927, and the number of clubs had increased from 1,638 to 1,729. During the year 1927, the accomplishments of Kiwanis, as revealed by the reports of the clubs, showed participation in 35,000 worthy activities. John McMillan, Montreal, Chairman of the Committee on Public Affairs for Canada, reported continued close interest in immigration, assistance to families of deceased soldiers, promotion of the exercise of the franchise, city beautification, aviation, the observance of Canadian citizenship and Canada-United States meetings as among the activities of the various clubs in Canada. Charles F. Adams, K.C., Calgary, was elected a Vice-President and Arthur R. Ford, London, a Trustee.

Native Sons of Canada. Incorporated in 1922, the organization had as its aims: (1) to keep in Canada all her native-born; (2) to bring back to Canada all those Canadians who reside in foreign lands; (3) to induce desirable people to make their homes in Canada; (4) to create and foster a distinctively Canadian national spirit; (5) to provide a non-partisan, non-sectarian influence in the affairs of Canada; (6) to promote a spirit of national unity and harmony and to foster a distinctive sense and pride in the privileges of Canadian citizenship; (7) to further the development of Canadian literature, art, science, music and Canadian institutions generally; (8) generally to promote the interests of Canada and Canadians. The Grand Council held its 1927 Annual Meeting in Calgary, July 11-13. Important at this time was the passing of a resolution after lively discussion declaring the unalterable determination of the Council to show allegiance to Canada and attachment to the British Commonwealth of Nations and to uphold the findings of the Imperial Conference of 1926. This declared further "that we are definitely and absolutely opposed to separation from that Commonwealth or annexation with the United States and we reaffirm plank No. 1 of our National Policy, *i.e.*, Status: It is imperative that the Parliament of Canada shall have sovereign rights. Our Dominion must acquire the constitutional status of a nation, enjoying absolute equality with any other component part of the British Commonwealth. The rights hereby demanded should not rest on sentiment, nor the assurances of statesmen, but should be enacted as law by the proper parliaments. Generous safeguards and covenants, protecting the vested rights of Provinces, and civil and religious liberties, should be preserved."

The Masonic Order. This great fraternal organization experienced continued growth in all its branches in 1927, as indicated in the reports presented at the Annual Communications of the various Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A. F. & A. M., held its 62nd Annual Communication in Halifax, June 8, 1927. The Grand Secretary, James C. Jones, reported 9,820 subscribing members, an increase of 76. Officers elected: Grand Master, John C. MacKay, Sydney; Deputy Grand Master, Frank E. Rice, Digby; Senior Grand Warden, E. C. McDade, Parrsboro; Junior Grand Warden, P. J. Otto, Dartmouth; Grand Treasurer, John MacAloney, Halifax; Grand Secretary, James C. Jones, Halifax.

The 53rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island was held at Port Hill, June 27, 1928. The Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp, reported a membership of 1,224, an increase of 27 over the previous year. Officers elected: Grand Master, Peter Sinclair, Kensington; Deputy Grand Master, G. Elliott Full, Charlottetown; Senior Grand Warden, William J. Montgomery, Port Hill; Junior Grand Warden, Henry T. Begg, Summerside; Grand Treasurer, Benjamin Rogers, Charlottetown; Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp, Charlottetown.

The 58th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held in Montreal, Feb. 8, 1928. Returns showed a membership of 15,158, a net increase of 469. Officers elected: Grand Master, Henry Willis, Quebec; Deputy Grand Master, W. M. Couper, Montreal; Grand Senior Warden, M. T. J. McKee, Richmond; Grand Junior Warden, J. N. A. Rice, Lachute; Grand Treasurer, A. F. C. Ross, Montreal; Grand Secretary, W. W. Williamson, Montreal.

The 72nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held in Guelph, July 20-21, 1928. A 3,000 advance in membership from 110,000 to 113,000 was reported. Officers elected: Grand Master, Hon. John S. Martin, Toronto; Deputy Grand Master, R. B. Dargavel, Toronto; Grand Senior Warden, George Fairley, Guelph; Grand Junior Warden, Samuel Kirk, Georgetown; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, Toronto; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton.

The 53rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg, June 14, 1928. Officers elected: Grand Master, Murdo A. Whimster, Hamiota; Deputy Grand Master, William Douglas, Winnipeg; Grand Senior Warden, George Hunter, Deloraine; Grand Junior Warden, M. J. Black, Winnipeg; Grand Treasurer, W. M. Bannatyne, Winnipeg; Grand Secretary, James Ovas, Winnipeg.

The 70th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada was held in London, Feb. 22-23, 1928. The Report of the Grand Scribe E., Henry T. Smith, showed that at Dec. 31, 1927, the jurisdiction embraced 154 chapters in Ontario and 1 in Yukon, with total membership of 26,077, a net gain for the year of 262. Officers elected: Grand Z., Edwin Smith, London; Grand H., Walter G. Price, Port Credit; Grand J., C. W. Haentschel, Haileybury; Grand Treasurer, George Moore, Hamilton; Grand Scribe E., Henry T. Smith, Toronto; Grand Scribe N., George W. Slack, Toronto; Grand Registrar, H. G. Meir, Georgetown.

Knights Templar of Canada. The 44th Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Grand Priory took place in Edmonton, Aug. 11, 1927. Officers elected: Supreme Grand Master, Horace A. Porter, Saint John; Deputy Grand Master, A. B. Barr, London; Grand Chancellor, W. H. A. Eckhardt, Montreal; Grand Chaplain, Rev. S. Fea, Vancouver; Grand Constable, William Baxter, Edmonton; Grand Marshall, H. M. Peacock, Stratford; Grand Treasurer, C. F. Mansell, Toronto; Grand Registrar, E. J. Luttrell, Toronto.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The 70th Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces was held at St. Stephen, N.B., Aug. 10, 1927. There were in the jurisdiction at Dec. 31, 1926, 130 lodges with membership of 13,792, a decrease of 1 in the number of lodges and of 170 in membership. Relief paid amounted to $25,339. Officers installed: Grand Master, Joseph A. Murdoch, Saint John; Deputy Grand Master, John A. MacNair, Charlottetown; Grand Warden, John D. MacDonald, Pictou; Grand Secretary, J. J. McKinnon, Charlottetown; Grand Treasurer, James M. Donovan, Halifax.

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends. The Biennial Meeting of the Grand Council was held in Toronto, June 1-2, 1927. The following Grand Officers were lected: Grand Councillor, J. L. Archer, Toronto; Grand Vice-Councillor, Eccles J. Gott, M.P., Amherstburg; Grand Recorder-Treasurer, William F. Montague, Hamilton; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. J. H. Bell, Hamilton; Grand Representatives, Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards, Toronto; John L. Davidson, Toronto; Sheriff Alex. Morris, Pembroke; and Frank Howard, Guelph.

The Orange Grand Lodge of British America. The 98th Session of the Grand Lodge was held in Edmonton, July 25-27, 1928. The Deputy Grand Secretary, Benjamin Kirk, reported that during the year warrants had been issued for one county lodge, one district lodge, 26 primary lodges, 9 Royal Scarlet chapters, 53 lodges of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, 5 Orange Young Briton lodges and 28 juvenile lodges. Reports received from the Provincial Grand Lodges gave the following returns: initiated, 5,779; joined by certificate, 2,307; reinstated, 3,428; withdrawn by certificate, 2,106; expelled, 48; died, 989; value of real estate, $2,125,448; value of other property, $431,435; insurance, $1,285,915. The Insurance Department had in force at Dec. 31, 1927, policies to the value of $3,695,300, an increase for the year of $125,450. Among resolutions adopted was one calling for the adoption of a *quota* system to limit the number of European and Asiatic immigrants, and one

expressing disapproval of the anti-British propaganda which had appeared in certain United States publications with regard to the War. Officers elected: Grand Master, John Easton, Winnipeg; Deputy Grand Master, Col. T. A. Kidd, M.P.P., Kingston; Grand Chaplain, Rev. William Sanders, Montreal; Grand Secretary, Loftus H. Reid, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson, M.P.P., Toronto.

Knights of Columbus. Outstanding in the work of the Knights of Columbus in 1927-28 was the formation at a meeting of State Deputies in Montreal in February, 1928, of an organization to receive and welcome at all ports of entry all Catholic immigrants and to assist their settlement in Canada. The Committee entrusted with this work was composed of Dr. Claude Brown, Supreme Director, Chairman; R. A. Jeffrey, State Deputy of Ontario; H. A. McNeil, State Deputy of Manitoba and W. M. Godsoe, State Deputy of Nova Scotia. The organization had the co-operation of the Catholic Women's League, the Sisters of Service and kindred organizations.—The 25th Annual Convention of the State Council of Ontario was held in Belleville, May 22-23, 1928, when the State Deputy R. A. Jeffrey, reported that the achievements of the year had been the greatest in the history of the Order. Officers elected were:—State Deputy, J. J. Duffus, Peterboro; State Secretary, T. E. Brown, Ottawa; State Treasurer, A. B. Collins, Belleville; State Advocate, C. A. Seguin, Ottawa; State Warden, J. A. Sheedy, North Bay.

The 8th Annual Convention of the State Council of New Brunswick was held in Woodstock, June 2, 1928. A substantial increase in membership was announced. Officers elected: State Deputy, Martin Theriault; State Secretary, D. J. Shea; State Treasurer, W. R. Kingston; State Advocate, George M. McDade; State Warden, J. B. Powers. The Annual Convention of the State Council of Manitoba took place in Winnipeg, May 12, 1928, when the Executive was re-elected: State Deputy, H. A. McNeil, Brandon; State Secretary, L. G. Turner, Brandon; State Treasurer, Herbert E. Lee, Winnipeg; State Advocate, L. P. Roy, St. Boniface; State Warden, J. A. Letourneau, Somerset. The Annual Convention of the State Council of Saskatchewan was held at Moose Jaw, May 4-5, 1928, with 29 delegates representing 11 Councils present. Officers elected: State Deputy, Leo La Belle, Regina; State Secretary, Frank M. Smith, Regina; State Treasurer, Thomas J. Clarke, Moosc Jaw; State Adviser, John A. Fraser, Regina; State Warden, J. E. Lacroix, Prince Albert. The 17th Annual Convention of the British Columbia Knights was held at Trail, May 25, 1928. Officers elected: State Deputy, W. T. Hireen, Vancouver; State Secretary, J. R. O'Reilly, Penticton; State Treasurer, J. H. Methot, New Westminster; State Advocate, P. L. O'Connell, Victoria; State Warden, John Sweeney, Fernie.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The National Council of Women. The causes being championed by the National Council were clearly outlined by the President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa, at the opening of the 34th Annual Meeting, which took place in Stratford, Oct. 4-7, 1927. These were the prevention of the causes of war; the stamping out of all unjust laws; the upholding of an equal moral standard for all and equal opportunity for all to develop to the fullest extent their physical, moral and mental powers. The standing committees at this time were constituted to deal with citizenship, natural resources, education, moral standdards, films and printed matter, fine and applied arts, household economics, immigration and colonization, laws for protection of women and children, League of Nations, mental hygiene, national recreation, press, professions and employment for women, public health, soldiers' and sailors' pensions and dependants. Reports were presented by the dclegates from the Council who had attended the meeting of the International Council of Women in Geneva, and based on these the Council endorsed a number of recommendations. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Miss C. E. Carmichael,

New Glasgow; Mrs. W. Dennis, Halifax; Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Lady Aikins, Winnipeg; Judge H. G. McGill, Vancouver; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Miss R. M. Church, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Tweed, Waterloo.

A delegation from the Council waited on the Government at Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1928, and presented a number of resolutions bearing on matters of interest to the women and children of Canada. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the delegation was received by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Peter Heenan and Hon. Dr. J. H. King.

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Council was held in Toronto, May 29-June 5, 1928. A feature of the Convention was a joint meeting with the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, also in session in Toronto, when reports on immigration were presented, while of outstanding importance was a decision to raise, by a nation-wide campaign, a Foundation Fund of $200,000. Officers elected: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Frederick Etherington, Kingston; Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow; Lady Aikins, Winnipeg; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Judge H. G. McGill, Vancouver; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Rowat, (Mrs. Parsons to continue in office for 6 months); Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. C.Tweed, Waterloo; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Quibell.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. With customary ceremonies, the 28th Annual Meeting of the Order was opened in Toronto, May 28, 1928, and continued throughout the week. The President, Miss R. M. Church, in her address stressed particularly the part played by the Order in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, claiming that this showed that criticism of its Imperialistic tendencies was unjust and uninformed. The Annual Report of the National Chapter, in reviewing the activities of the year, referred to the part played in Empire Shopping Week; the efforts made to create a national demand for Canadian and other British films; arrangements made for a tour of 25 English school girls; and the attention given to immigrants. Among resolutions sent to the Dominion Government were: (1) protesting against the song "O Canada" being designated as the National Anthem in the official programme issued by the Government for the Diamond Jubilee; (2) protesting against the entry into Canada of the American Magazine, *Vanity Fair*, an issue of which had contained insulting references to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. The National Council Committee had also expressed itself as strongly opposed to a suggestion from the National Council of Women that the Government be approached with a request that the people of Canada be legally known as Canadians, instead of British subjects, resident in Canada. Educational work included the placing of pictures in schools, the giving of bursaries to the children of soldiers and the awarding of Overseas post-graduate scholarships for study in Great Britain; the giving to schools of books, pictures, flag-charts, calendars and flag-folders; the arranging of Overseas correspondence among school children and the holding of annual competitions for the best Christmas card design, one-act play and short story. Officers elected: President, Mrs. John Stewart, Perth; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. F. B. Featherstonhaugh, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Graham Thompson, Toronto; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Toronto; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Toronto; 5th Vice-President, Mrs. James Ince, Toronto; Provincial Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. F. MacLeod, Fredericton; Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Winnipeg; Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Victoria; Mrs. J. H. Holmes, Saskatoon; Mrs. H. S. Griffin, Hamilton; Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Edmonton; Mrs. Marion Morrow, Halifax; Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, Montreal; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Barker, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. J. U. Power, Toronto.

An incident of the Annual Meeting was a questioning of the validity of certain actions connected with the administration of the War Memorial Fund. The meeting re-affirmed its confidence in the validity of the Order's actions and authorized the National Executive to take any steps which might be necessary to establish such validity for all time. On June 9, there was published (*The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto) a legal opinion, endorsed by Wallace Nesbitt,

K.C., declaring that the action of the National Chapter at Vancouver in 1922 in striking from the list four of the original purposes for which the fund had been created was entirely illegal and that the Order "must have acted without advice." This was followed on June 16 by an announcement from the National Executive that it had instructed its solicitors to make application to the Supreme Court of Ontario "for its advice and direction regarding the administration of the fund."

Catholic Womens League of Canada. Calgary was the scene during the week of June 25, 1928, of the 8th Annual Convention of the League. In her annual address, Mrs. J. J. Duggan, National President, Edmonton, declared that a new record in the history of the C. W. L. had been achieved and that there was a largely increased membership in the district sub-divisions. The League would not be satisfied, however, until sub-divisions had been established in every city, town and parish. She spoke of the unlimited power for good which might be exercised in dealing with such problems as divorce, birth control, unseemly dress and immoral literature and also referred to the danger to the Church and the country through Bolshevist activities. Participating in the opening ceremonies were: His Grace, Most Rev. Henry J. O'Leary, D.D., Archbishop of Edmonton, Honorary Chaplain of the League; His Lordship, Rt. Rev. John T. Kidd, D.D., Bishop of Calgary; and F. E. Osborne, Mayor of Calgary.

The work of the Convention was epitomized in a series of resolutions, which covered the following matter: (1) supporting and favouring the stand taken by Hon. Raoul Dandurand as to Canada's place and part in supporting a peace policy and heartily endorsing the work of the League of Nations Society of Canada; (2) expressing disapproval of the prominence given in the public press to divorce and its resultant evils; (3) expressing horror at the corruption of public standards in dress, literature, theatres and places of amusement and their determination never to follow such standards: (4) expressing, "profound loyalty to the Vicar of Christ, their beloved Holy Father, Pope Pius XI. and to assure him of their entire submission and devotion to the Holy See and their earnest prayers that God may long preserve him to rule over Holy Mother Church;" (5) expressing welcome to His Excellency, the Most Rev. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland; (6) expressing entire submission to the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada; (7) expressing "deepest sympathy with their persecuted brethren, the Catholics of Mexico, and their ardent hope and prayer that Almighty God may soon liberate them from their intolerable position of injustice and tyranny."

The election of officers resulted as follows: National President, Mrs. J. J. Duggan, Edmonton; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Robertson, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Ottawa; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Owens, Saint John; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. W. J. MacIntyre, Charlottetown; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. J. Coffey, Montreal.

The Womens Christian Temperance Union. The Biennial Convention of the National Union took place in Vancouver, July 10-16, 1927. (See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1926-27, page 646, for account of the Meeting.) Officers elected at this time were: President, Mrs. Gordon Wright, London; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. James McKinney, Claresholm, Alta.; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. F. C. Ward, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. T. F. Brown, Kingston; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. Wright, Vancouver; Treasurer, Mrs. James Mabon, Montreal. The Ontario W. C. T. U. met in Ottawa in October, 1927, passed a resolution expressing regret for the substitution in Ontario of Government Control for the Ontario Temperance Act and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Asa Gordon, Ottawa; Vice-President, Mrs. E. T. Kerr, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maude McKee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. S. Edgecombe, Stratford; Treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Salter, Oshawa.

Young Womens Christian Association. In accordance with the action of the 12th National Convention, Toronto, May 28-June 3, 1927, and by supplementary letters patent, Jan. 28, 1928, the name of the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Canada was changed

to National Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the Dominion of Canada. The Annual Meeting of the Council took place at Brantford, Feb. 9, 1928. The National Executive Secretary, Miss Constance Body, reported a heavy increase of work in the Immigration and Travellers' Aid Department. Statistics showed that in 1927, Y. W. C. A. workers had met 119,590 trains and 4,191 local boats; major cases totalled 19,952 and minor cases, 45,563, a grand total of over 65,000 cases, dealing with 94,483 persons. At Ocean ports, 401 Trans-Atlantic, 30 Trans-Pacific, 6 Newfoundland and 16 West Indian boats had been met and 16,267 women and girls reported for follow-up work. The Foreign-born Survey Committee had been dissolved and a new Foreign-born Committee formed to develop foreign-born work in the light of the survey. Both the constitution of the National Council and the by-laws governing the work of its Executive Committee were subjected to a complete revision. Officers were those elected at the National Convention in June, 1927: President, Miss Muriel L. Brock, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. G. B. Ball, Mrs. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. R. W. Angus; Treasurer, Miss Edith Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christine Ryrie; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Murray Brooks; National Executive Secretary, Miss Constance Body, 12 Dundonald St., Toronto.

National Federation of the Liberal Women of Canada. Of outstanding importance to the Liberal women of Canada was the formation of a national organization at a great gathering of representatives of Liberalism from all parts of the Dominion held at Ottawa, Apr. 17-18, 1928. The main work of the Convention, which was attended by about 1,000 women, was the drafting of a constitution and this proved to be a somewhat strenuous undertaking. In the end the objects of the Federation were declared to be "to encourage the organization of Liberal women throughout Canada; to uphold the cause of Liberalism; to raise the status and advance the political education of women; to aid in securing and maintaining good government and to encourage a broad spirit of Canadian Nationality within the British Empire." Machinery was provided, in the greatest detail, in the constitution for local clubs, provincial clubs and the National Federation. The Convention refrained from defining any fixed political policy as yet but passed a resolution strongly supporting the work of the League of Nations. The Joint Chairmen were Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, Ottawa and Mrs. P. F. Casgrain, Montreal. (For other officers see page 98 of this volume).

At a banquet, which concluded the Convention, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, delivered a speech on the message of Liberalism, which was enthusiastically received.

An aftermath of the Convention was the holding of a meeting in Montreal on Apr. 26, when alleged unsatisfactory features of the Ottawa assembly were discussed and a new group was formed under the name of the Provincial Committee for the Organization of Liberal Women of Quebec, with the following officers: President, Madame Grant de Rouen; Vice-President, Madame Arthur Leger; Secretary, Madame Calixte Leboeuf; Treasurer, Madame Alfred Levaque. At this time, Mrs. G. W. B. Lawler, Saint John, N. B., a visitor, charged that the whole Convention at Ottawa had been manipulated and no opportunity had been given to study the constitution. A number of English-speaking women left the hall and the meeting voted to forward to Ottawa a protest against the constitution. Later, on May 15, a meeting of presidents and other executives of Women's Liberal Clubs in Quebec, was held in Montreal and steps were taken to put the organization formed in Ottawa on a permanent footing. Officers: President, Mrs. Ernest Lapointe; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Grace Ritchie England and Mrs. H. Lavigeur; Secretaries, Mrs. Pierre Casgrain and Mrs. Allan Smith.

Other Women's Political Organizations. The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association was held in Toronto, Apr. 24-25, 1928. Officers elected: President, Miss Gertrude Rankin, Stratford; 1st Vice-President, Miss E. Sangster, Stouffville; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. P. McEvoy, Ottawa; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Greenwood, St. Catharines; 4th Vice-President, Madame A. Belanger, Eastview; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Lavelle, Toronto; Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. R. J. Easson, Stratford and Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Toronto.

The Toronto Women's Liberal Association met on Apr. 26, 1928, and elected Mrs. F. S. Mearns, President; Mrs. J. Howard Stowe and Mrs. W. G. Reading, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. A. C. MacNaughton, Secretary; Mrs. P. D. McIntosh, Treasurer.

The Conservative Women's Club, Toronto, held its Annual Meeting on Apr. 27, 1928. Annual Reports showed progress in the various activities of the year. Officers elected: President, Miss Helen Durie; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. George Kelcey, Mrs. John Nicoll and Mrs. J. A. McCabe; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Durie; Financial Secretary, Miss M. Kelcey; Treasurer, Mrs. T. G. Bready.

The Women's Conservative Association of Ottawa held its Annual Meeting on May 4, 1928, when the Executive was re-elected. President, Mrs. Crombie; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R. L. Blackburn, Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, Miss E. Boldue, Mrs. T. W. Crothers and Mrs. J. J. Slattery; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Sears; Secretary, Miss Edna H. Blackburn. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the Conservative Leader, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., and providing that wives and daughters of Conservative Senators and Members be made *ex-officio* members of the Association. Speeches were delivered by Miss Mildred Bennett, Hon. Rufus Pope and C. W. Bell, M.P., Hamilton.

Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs. Inaugurated in Toronto in 1920, the aims of the Federation were to stimulate the interest of University women in public affairs and afford opportunity for the expression of a united opinion; to facilitate social intercourse and co-operation between women of the various universities; to promote the higher education of women and to encourage research work. The 2nd Triennial Conference was held in Montreal, Aug. 25-28, 1926, when the following officers were elected: President, Miss M. L. Bollert, Dean of Women, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; 1st Vice-President, Miss Laila Scott, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Miss C. I. Mackenzie, Montreal; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Dickson, Edmonton; Treasurer, Miss Laura Newman, St. Catharines. An Executive meeting was held in Toronto, Aug. 25, 1927, when attention was given to the Scholarship Fund of the Federation which provided for a course in a University abroad for a Canadian graduate; and to questions of finance and membership.

The Canadian Nurses' Association. Indications that the Association was filling a larger place both nationally and internationally and that it was progressing financially and otherwise, were evidenced in the reports presented at the biennial Meeting of the organization, held in Winnipeg, July 3-7, 1928. The Acting President, Miss Mabel F. Gray, in her address, expressed regret at the death of Miss Flora Madeleine Shaw, who had been elected to the presidency at the last biennial meeting. She referred to the many important matters coming before the Meeting and emphasized particularly the proposed study on nursing which was being considered by a joint committee of the Nurses' Association and the Canadian Medical Association. Reports given at the Meeting bore witness to the growth of the profession, especially in the Western Provinces and the raising of standards everywhere. Officers elected: President, Miss M. F. Hersey, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Miss K. W. Ellis, Vancouver; Honorary Secretary, Miss E. B. Hurley, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Miss R. M. Simpson, Regina.

Victorian Order of Nurses. The 30th Annual Meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was held in Ottawa, May 10, 1928, under the presidency of Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, who had on Dec. 2, 1927, been elected to the office following the resignation of C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto. Miss Elizabeth L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, reported that five new districts had been opened in 1927, making a total of 69. 12 scholarships had been awarded to graduate registered nurses for post-graduate work in public health nursing at Canadian universities and in addition the Rockefeller Foundation had granted fellowships to 4 nurses for post-graduate study and observation in United States centres. During the year 590,865 visits were paid to 57,221 cases. Nurses attended

11,016 births and cared altogether for 13,607 maternity cases. At the end of the year there were on duty 290 nurses. Receipts for the year totalled $38,692.54 and disbursements, $35,793.92. Officers elected: President, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Charles Morse, Ottawa; Mrs. Arthur Drummond, Montreal; Hon. W. A. Charlton, Toronto; Joint Honorary Treasurers, Edward S. Houston and Major-General E. C. Ashton, M.D., C.M.G., Ottawa; Joint Honorary Secretaries, F. C. C. Lynch and Hugh Fleming, M.D.; Secretary-Treasurer, Col. A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G.

Canadian Girl Guides Association. The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association, Inc., was held in Toronto, Apr. 26, 1928. Miss Elsa A. Riepert, General Secretary, in presenting the Headquarters Annual Report, referred to "the greatest event in our Guide history," the Dominion Jubilee Camp held at Victoria, B.C., in July, 1927, to mark the 60th Anniversary of Confederation. The attendance was 316, representing 8 Provinces, with visitors from England and Newfoundland. Although no new provincial councils had been formed during the year, the seven already organized showed marked development. Among interesting companies formed were 5 Indian Guide Companies, two in Northern Saskatchewan, one in Northern Manitoba, one in British Columbia and one at St. Paul's School, the Blood Reserve. The census for the year ended December, 1927, showed a total of 606 Companies with 15,650 Guides, 285 packs with 6,226 Brownies, 36 Ranger Companies with 535 Rangers, 5 Sea Guide Companies with 70 Sea Guides and 2 Cadet Companies with 44 Cadets. Warrants were issued during the year for 38 Commissioners, 14 Secretaries, 151 Captains, 140 Lieutenants, 67 Brown Owls and 35 Tawny Owls. Approximately 3,000 Guides were in Camp in 1927. The Council had as its Honorary President, Her Excellency, The Viscountess Willingdon. The Chief Commissioner was Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, Miss I. L. George, Toronto; General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, 22 College St., Toronto.

The National Girls Work Board. The Annual Meeting of the Board was held in Toronto, Apr. 11-12, 1928. The Report of the Secretary, Miss Marion V. Royce, showed that in the period, Sept. 1, 1927, to Apr. 1, 1928, 3,079 groups were registered with 35,927 girls enrolled. Between Sept. 1, 1926, and Aug. 31, 1927, 67 camps were held with an attendance of 3,521. Camps and conferences continued to be important expressions of Canadian Girls in Training. Week-end conferences for girls and leaders were held in every Province during the year. Camps were increasingly numerous and well-attended. An interesting experiment was carried through in the Ontario Camp Council which comprised carefully selected representatives of about 20 girls' work constituencies in the Province. In October, 1927, the National Girls' Work Board was received by the National Council of Women as a federated organization. Officers elected: Chairman, Mrs. D. T. L. McKerroll, Toronto; Vice-Chairman, Miss Muriel Gray, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Marion V. Royce; Treasurer, Miss Mable Taggart. Headquarters of the Board were at 269 College St., Toronto.

Big Sister Associations. The Big Sister Association, Toronto, began the year 1927 with 186 Little Sisters and during the year took on 275 new cases, making a total of 461 girls who were helped in various ways. 101 girls were entertained at picnics; 79 were sent to camp and 372 were remembered at Christmas. The Scholarship Fund helped to further the education of 17 girls, ten of whom were continued from the previous year. The Annual Meeting of the Association took place on Feb. 10, 1928, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. G. A. Kuhring; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. F. Moore, Mrs. L. Elliott and Mrs. Robert Page; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Secord; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Lloyd, Headquarters, Registry Office Building, 90 Albert St., Toronto.

The Catholic Big Sisters, Montreal, in their Report to the Catholic Women's League on Apr. 3, 1928, stated that since Apr. 1, 1927, 760 visits had been paid by secretaries; 841 interviews had been given at the Bureau; 951 articles of clothing had been distributed; 51 girls had been placed in positions; 876 visits had been paid by Big Sisters; 18 girls had been set to camp and 25 to industrial

and other schools. 78 new cases had been reported during the year and 92 cases had been carried forward, making 170 active cases. Other activities were: an evening class for girls who worked, a recreation club, handicrafts classes for Italians and Ukrainians and school children's meetings on Saturday mornings.

The Big Sister Association, Hamilton, reporting for the year ended Nov. 15, 1927, showed that 91 cases had been carried over from the previous year and that 142 new cases had been taken on, making a total of 233, of which 80 were carried over into the next year. The Crippled Girls' Committee cared for 18 girls, the Jewish Women's Council for 4, the Roman Catholic Committee for 9 and the Protestant Big Sisters for 111. 16 girls were sent to camp. Active members numbered 72 and associate members, 165. Officers for 1927-28: President, Mrs. E. B. Thompson; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Brigger; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. J. Milne; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. Elizabeth Bagshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Binkley; Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Wright. Headquarters, Room 401, Lister Building, Hamilton.

Miscellaneous Organizations. The Board of Management of the Women's Patriotic League Emergency Workrooms, Toronto, held its Annual Meeting on Mar. 29, 1928. Mrs. H. D. Warren was President; Mrs. Winsor Barker succeeded Mrs. Ralph Connable as Secretary, and Mrs. H. C. Rae was Treasurer.

The Canadian Hadassah, the Woman's Branch of the Zionist Movement, met in Winnipeg in July, 1927. Mrs. A. J. Frieman, Ottawa, was re-elected President for the fifth time and in her honour and in recognition of the work she had done for the Zionist cause, it was decided to erect an annex to the Canadian-supported Jewish Girls' Agricultural School in Palestine, to be known as the Lillian Frieman Annex. Mrs. Louise Fitch and Mrs. S. Kahn, Montreal, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Eastern Division; Mrs. Dunkelman and Mrs. A. Selick, Toronto, of the Central Division; Mrs. H. Singer, Montreal, Secretary, and Mrs. R. Kates, Montreal, Treasurer.

A registration campaign to raise money for the building fund of the Canadian Women's Memorial Building was held in Ottawa, May 15-18, 1928, when an effort was made to enroll every woman and girl in the city and have their names embossed on the Book of Remembrance.

The 16th Annual Meeting of the Samaritan Club, Toronto, took place on Jan. 23, 1928. Founded for the purpose of aiding tubercular families, the Club gave evidence of remarkable progress. Officers elected: President, Mrs. William Storrie; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Herbert C. Barber; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. Stuart; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. E. Ashworth; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. J. Murray; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Burton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. Blackwell; Treasurer, Miss A. E. Fielding.

The Maple Leaf Branch of the Women's Produced-in-Canada Association held its first Meeting, Nov. 9, 1927, in Toronto, with Mrs. E. Fairbank, President. The object of the Association was to pledge the women of Canada to buy, quality and price being equal, Canadian goods and produce in preference to all others, and if obliged to buy products of other countries to give the preference to British Empire goods.

The 12th Triennial Convention of the Canadian Branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons was held in Ottawa, June 11-13, 1928. It was reported that there were 3,000 members in the Dominion and nearly 70,000 throughout the world. Mrs. Asa Gordon, Ottawa, was re-elected President; Mrs. E. F. Ames, Ottawa, Vice-President, Mrs. C. A. McVey, Fredericton, Recording Secretary and Miss K. Green, Toronto, Treasurer. The Meeting of the Canadian Branch was followed, June 13-18, by the International Convention, which met in Canada for the first time.

The Annual Meeting of the Needlework Guild of Canada was held in Montreal, Nov. 30, 1927. Miss Winnifred Birkett, Honorary Secretary, read the names of 32 new convenors and announced that new divisions had been formed in Mount Royal, Montreal West and Montreal North. Two institutions, the Montreal Children's Hospital and the Laurentian Sanatorium had been added to the list receiving garments from the Guild, making 42 in all. Her

Excellency, The Viscountess Willingdon, was present and spoke appreciatively of the work of the Guild. Officers elected: President, Mrs. W. de M. Marler; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. W. Chipman and Mrs. J. T. Ostell; Honorary Secretaries, Miss J. S. McFarlane and Miss Winnifred Birkett; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Turner.

The 13th Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Woman's Club was held on Oct. 27, 1927. After an address by Lady Foster on the work of the League of Nations, it was decided that the Club should become a corporate member of the League. The chief activity of the Club during the year had been the raising of $5,000 for the National Women's Memorial Building. Other causes had also been helped and steady progress had been made. Officers elected: President, Mrs. James Murdock; Advisory President, Mrs. Asa Gordon; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. C. C. Smith; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Stewart; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. Balharrie; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Coldwell; Secretary, Mrs. E. A. O'Connor; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clyde Patch; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Gilbert.

The Montreal Women's Club held its Annual Meeting, Apr. 16, 1928. Among activities reported were an effort to have policewomen appointed by the City; work to secure enforcement of the law regarding birth registration of non-catholics; despatch of clothing and books to the Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe, and work in the interests of protection of birds. A membership of 1,049 was reported. Officers elected: President, Mrs. C. P. Paton; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. D. Angus; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. P. M. LeMaistre; Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. Edy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Brown; Treasurer, Miss Sarah D. Walker.

The Canadian Women's Press Club, which held its triennial meeting in Toronto, June 21-23, 1926, had the following officers, in 1927-28: Honorary President, Miss Kennethe M. Haig, Winnipeg; President, Miss May S. Clendenan, London; Vice-Presidents, Ontario, Miss Charlotte E. Whitton; Quebec, Miss J. G. Sime; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Sarah Gronlund; New Brunswick, Mrs. M. E. Lawrence; Manitoba, Miss A. C. Cornell; British Columbia, Mrs. Peter Gregory; Alberta, Miss Edna Kells; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth D. Long, Winnipeg, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Laura E. Allan, 53 Lyall Avenue, Toronto; Historian, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton.

SOME SPORTING EVENTS OF 1927-1928

In all fields of sport Canadian athletes during 1927 showed considerable prowess. The number of devotees of sport increased and there was keen competition for the various championships. A notable effort was that of Joe Wright, Jr., Toronto, to capture the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta in England. He succeeded in reaching the finals, eliminating Collett, believed to be his most formidable competitor, but lost to R. Lee of Worcester College. His defeat by Lee was due to an unfortunate accident, his oar catching on a float as he neared the finish. Returning to Canada, Wright participated in the Canadian Henley at St. Catharines during the last week of July, winning the senior singles with ease from Frank Adams, Vancouver. He also took part in regattas in the United States and broke the quarter and mile records.

The 45th Annual Regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen at St. Catharines witnessed contests between oarsmen from various parts of Canada and the United States. Of the 23 championships decided, 20 were won by Canadians which was the best record in many years. A United States crew, however, that of Wyandotte, Mich., won the most coveted trophy, the Hanlan Memorial Cup for senior eights. In a stiff and closely-contested race, they defeated the Winnipeg Rowing Club. Other events were: Senior Fours, Winnipeg Rowing Club; Senior 140-pound Eights, McGill University; Senior 150-round Eights, Detroit.

An important rowing event of 1927 which took place on Canadian waters was a contest between Major Goodsell of Australia, world's professional champion

and Bert Barry of England. The race was rowed on the Port Moody course at Vancouver and was won with ease by Goodsell in 24 minutes, 13 seconds, with a lead of 10 lengths.

Another outstanding aquatic event of the year was the Marathon swimming race staged at the Canadian National Exhibition on Aug. 31, for prize money amounting to $50,000. The course was triangular, 21 miles in length. There were at the start 289 contestants, of whom four were women. Among the men was George Young, the Toronto youth, who had earlier in the year won a sensational race from Catalina Island to the mainland in California. The race was won by Ernst Vierkoetter, a German swimmer, in 11 hours, 45 minutes. Second place was captured by Georges Michel, France, in 16 hours, 12 minutes. William Erickson of New York was the only other swimmer to finish the race. Vierkoetter received $30,000; Michel, $7,500; Erickson, $2,500, and the remaining $10,000 of the prize money was divided among the four women contestants.

In yachting the important event of the year was a series of races at Toronto for the Fisher Cup between *Cara Mia* of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and *Alloede* of the Rochester Yacht Club. The first race was indecisive as neither yacht could finish within the time limit. The Canadian yacht, however, had a commanding lead when the race was called. The second contest sailed in a light breeze was won by *Cara Mia* with a margin of nearly 6 minutes. The third race in a stronger breeze was captured by *Alloede* with a margin of over 2 minutes, while the fourth and final race on July 22 was also won decisively by the Rochester yacht.

Golf continued to thrive in Canada in 1927. The open championship matches, which took place at Toronto, attracted many noted players, the winner being Tommy Armour, Washington, D.C. The amateur tournament was held at Ancaster, and was won by Don Carrick of the Scarboro Club, Toronto. The Canadian professional championship was captured by J. Johnson, Toronto, and the senior championship by Fritz R. Martin, Hamilton. Other champions in sectional tournaments included Jack Cuthbert, Winnipeg, who captured the Western amateur crown and Fred Fletcher, Moose Jaw, who took both the Western open and the Western professional championships; Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa, who won the Quebec open; Norman Scott, Montreal, the Quebec amateur; Andy Kay, Toronto, the Ontario open and Ross Somerville, London, the Ontario amateur. The Canadian women's open championship was also won in 1927 by a player from the United States, Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me. The close title was taken by Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto. Playing in the United States women's golf championship matches, at Garden City, N.Y., Miss Mackenzie reached the semi-finals, as also did another Canadian player, Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Ottawa. Miss Helen Paget, Ottawa, won the Quebec women's championship.

In tennis Canada was again drawn with Cuba in the Davis Cup competition and the series was played on the courts of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, July 16-19. On July 16, Wright, Canada, defeated Banet, Cuba, 2-6,6-2,6-4,4-6,6-4 and Crocker, Canada, defeated Paris, Cuba, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4. On July 18, Crocker and Wright defeated Paris and Chacon in doubles, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0, thus winning the series for Canada. The two remaining single matches, played on July 19, were lost by Canada, Banet defeating Nunns and Paris defeating Wright. Playing Japan in the second round on the courts of the Mount Royal Tennis Club, Montreal, Aug. 18-20, the Canadian team lost by 2 to 3. On Aug. 18, Wright, Canada, defeated Harada, Japan, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6 but Crocker, Canada, lost to Ohta, Japan, 4-6, 6-3, 8-10, 6-8. On Aug. 19, in the doubles, Harada and Toba defeated Crocker and Wright, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 10-8. On Aug. 20, Wright defeated Ohta, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 and Harada defeated Crocker, 7-5, 6-0, 6-0. (Crocker wrenched a ligament and completed the match under this serious handicap.)

The Canadian lawn tennis championship matches were played in Vancouver at the end of July. The men's singles were won by Jack Wright, Montreal, who defeated the title-holder, Leon De Turenne, Seattle, in the finals by 7-5, 8-6, 6-3. The ladies' singles were captured by Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco; the junior men's singles by Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena; the junior ladies' singles by Louise McFarland, California; the men's doubles by Harrison and Lockwood, California.

The Ross Robertson Cup, emblematic of the Dominion cricket championship, was won for the sixth successive year by McGill University, Montreal. Playing the Toronto Cricket Club in Montreal on September 5-6, the McGill team won by an innings and 54 runs. Holders of the Cup have been:—1910, Rosedale, Toronto; 1911, Toronto C. C., Toronto; 1912, Toronto C. C., Toronto; 1913, Wanderers, Winnipeg; 1920, Yorkshires, Toronto; 1921, Yorkshires, Toronto; 1922-1927, by McGill University, Montreal.

Baseball was extensively played throughout the Dominion and there were numerous leagues, both amateur and professional in existence. The most prominent team in the game were the Maple Leafs of Toronto, the only Canadian team in the International League. They were unable to repeat their success of 1926, when they won the Little World's Series, but finished the season some distance down the list.

Canada's Bisley team made an exceptionally good showing at the 1927 meet in England. On July 12, the Kolapore Cup, the annual contest for which among teams of eight from various parts of the Empire is regarded as the greatest team event of the meet, was won by Canada for the third successive time and for the 12th time since the Cup was offered in 1871. On July 14, the McKinnon Challenge Cup was regained, while on the same day Company Sergeant-Major W. A. Hawkins, Toronto, won the Prince of Wales Prize, in competition with hundreds of marksmen from all over the Empire. While the King's Prize was not won by a Canadian, Lieut. Desmond Burke, Ottawa, a previous winner, stood second.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet was held at the Connaught Ranges, South March, Ont., from Aug. 15 to 20. The King's Medallist was Lieut. Desmond Burke, who scored 163 out of a possible 200, while the Governor-General's Prize was captured by Sergt. W. M. Reid, Toronto. The sixteen men selected on this occasion for the 1928 Canadian Bisley Team were,—Lieut. Burke, G. G. F. G., Ottawa; Corp. W. J. Livingstone, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Pte. J. H. Regan, 16th Canadian Scottish, Victoria; Pte. W. G. Westman, 1st Sherbrooke Rgt., Bishop's Crossing, Que.; Lieut. W. H. Bishop, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Sgt. H. W. Burton, Victoria; Capt. J. E. Foreman, Hamilton; Q.S.M. Hawkins, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Pte. T. R. Davies, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver; Sgt. G. M. Emslie, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Sgt. W. M. Reid, Toronto Scottish, Toronto; Sgt. S. Dawson, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Sgt. G. Dudley, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Sgt. J. White, Irish Regiment, Toronto; S. M. R. Kiddie, R.C.E., Toronto; Lieut. K. R. McGregor, G.G.F.G., Ottawa.

In the miniature rifle shooting competition for boys of the British Empire in 1927, Canada won the King's Special Challenge Trophy. Canada's average for 3,000 boys who competed was 79.2 out of a possible 100. South Africa with an average of 78 came second; Great Britain third with 71 and New Zealand fourth with 63.9. The Report of the National Rifle Association on the result of the competition said in part; "Canada takes 239 medals of honour, more than the whole of the rest of the Empire and her proportion of marksmen and first-class shots is over 30 per cent. How nearly she came to obtaining complete success in both the Senior and Junior Competitions for the Imperial Trophies will be seen in that list of awards: The Haig Sword is won by the King George School, Saint John, N.B., and both second and third places are taken by Canadian units; the splendid performance of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute very nearly won the Senior Shield and the third place is filled by a Quebec Cadet Corps; another Canadian unit is also third for the Jellicoe Sword."

The 1927 football season, while perhaps not as exciting as that of 1926, proved to be quite as successful from the standpoint of large attendances and enthusiasm. In Rugby, the championship of the Interprovincial Union, or Big Four, was won by Hamilton Tigers under the leadership of "Pep" Leadley. The championship of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, the O. R. F. U., was captured by Balmy Beach, Toronto, while the Intercollegiate Union champions were Queen's University, Kingston. In the play-off for the Eastern Canadian Championship, Hamilton Tigers eliminated Queen's but in the finals lost to Balmy Beach by 9 to 6. In the West, Regina Rough Riders cleaned up all round

but, after some consideration, decided against playing for Dominion Senior honours with Balmy Beach. Kitchener, Ont., supplied the Intermediate Championship team, winning the final game from Canadian Nationals of Montreal. There were no intermediate teams in the West. In the Junior field, the Eastern champions were the M. A. A. A. team of Montreal, who went through the season without a defeat, and the Western champions, the Regina Vics, but the latter again decided against challenging the Eastern winners for the Dominion championship.

In soccer the year was notable by reason of two tours. The Scottish Football Association sent a team, which crossed Canada from Montreal to Victoria and back, winning all matches played with the exception of one in Toronto, which was lost by 3 to 1. For the first time a picked Canadian team visited New Zealand and played 22 games, winning 19, losing 2 and drawing one. The Canadian championship, which carried with it the English Football Association Cup, was won by Nanaimo, B.C., who defeated Fort William in the final. The Eastern Canadian championship and MacTier Cup were won by the University of New Brunswick, who defeated Vickers of Montreal, champions of Quebec.

The 1927-28 hockey season was notable for the remarkable triumph of the team representing Canada at the Olympic Winter Sports held during February, 1928, at St. Moritz, Switzerland. The Canadian team chosen for the event were the University of Toronto Grads, winners of the Allan Cup in 1927. So superior was their standing that they were chosen arbitrarily for the finals, the remaining ten contesting teams being divided into three groups. The winners of these groups were Sweden, Great Britain and Switzerland. The Canadians played these teams successively on Feb. 17, 18 and 19, defeating Sweden by 11 to 0; Great Britain by 14 to 0; and Switzerland by 13 to 0. The United States did not compete. During their visit to Europe, the Grads played 10 games in all, scoring 105 goals against their opponents' 11.

The Allan Cup was captured in 1928 by the University of Manitoba. After disposing of Trail, B.C., in the Western Championship finals, the Winnipeg team met Victorias of Montreal, who had defeated Kitchener in the Eastern finals, and won two games out of three played. The Memorial Cup, emblematic of the Junior Championship of the Dominion, was also captured by a Western team, the Regina Monarchs, who had as their Eastern opponents, the Ottawa Gunners and who won by two games to one. The Stanley Cup, awarded to the professional champions, went to the New York Rangers, winners of the United States group of the National Hockey League. This team met the Montreal Maroons, winners of the International Group, in a series of closely contested games in Montreal. After each team had won two games, the New Yorkers captured the fifth and deciding match.

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association was held in Ottawa, Mar. 24-26, 1928. The most important question up for consideration was the attitude of the Association towards the mercantile or commercial leagues. After a long discussion it was agreed that these might become associate members of Provincial branches of the Association but that their teams could not compete in C.A.H.A. Cup competition. Officers elected were: President, W. A. Fry, Dunnville; Vice-President, J. W. Hamilton, Regina; Honorary Secretary, Fred Marples, Winnipeg; Registrar-Treasurer, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1927-28

(July 1 to Dec. 31, 1927)

Alderson, K.C.B., Lieut.-General, Edwin Alfred Herbert, Commander of the Canadian Army Corps in the Great War, and author of several military works—at Lowestoft, England, on Dec. 14, aged 68 years.

Alan, Lieut.-Col. John Beresford, veteran of the Fenian Raid, and the South African War, a member of the North-West Mounted Police for 19 years—at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 9, aged 87 years.

Allen, D.C.L., T. Carleton, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; Deputy Attorney-General; Clerk of the Crown—at Fredericton, N.B., on Sept. 22, aged 74 years.

Allin, Oephas Daniel, head of the Political Science Department at the University of Minnesota; formerly connected with Queen's University—at Minneapolis, U.S.A., on Oct. 22, aged 74 years.

Allison, D.C.L., J. Walter, Vice-President of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Director of the Eastern Trust Company; President of the Nova Scotia Savings Loan and Building Society; a Director of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company; and a Governor of King's College, Halifax—at Baie Verte, N.B., on Oct. 1, aged 77 years.

Armstrong, Rev. Canon, F. W., Rector of St. George's Church, Trenton, Ont.—at Trenton, on July 30, aged 78 years.

Angus, Alexander Forrest, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Regina, and a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan—at Victoria, B.C., on July 17, aged 71 years.

Barker, B.A., Rev. Archibald H., Presbyterian Missionary to Korea—at Toronto, on Dec. 12, aged 46 years.

Barker, Brig.-Gen. Frederick Edward, Officer in the Royal Artillery—at London, England, on Nov. 13, aged 60 years.

Barlow, Frederick William, a former member of the Montreal Stock Exchange—at Montreal, on Oct. 10, aged 70 years.

Bate, Mark, first Mayor of Nanaimo, B.C.,—at Birmingham, England, on Aug. 27, aged 91 years.

Beaverbrook, Lady, daughter of the late General Charles W. Drury and wife of Lord Beaverbrook, chief Proprietor of the London *Daily Express*—at London, England, on Dec. 1st.

Beesby, Ernest F., chief statistician and draughtsman of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool—at Winnipeg, Sask., on Dec. 26, aged 50 years.

Belanger, Rev. Canon Joseph Procul, notable Catholic priest—at St. Andre Avellin, Que., on July 16, aged 84 years.

Bell, Hon. George Alexander, former Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan—at Regina, Sask., on Sept. 13, aged 71 years.

Bigwood, William E., President of the Graves-Bigwood Lumber Company and Vice-President of the Canadian General Lumber Company—at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 16.

Boyer, Hon. Gustave, Member of the Senate (Liberal) and former Member of the House of Commons for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, 1904-1922—at Montreal, on Dec. 2, aged 56 years.

Black, B.A., B.Sc., Thompson Trueman, well-known civil engineer, formerly associated with the Intercolonial Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway—at Toronto, on Aug. 27.

Brassard, R. A., well-known architect, secretary of the Montreal Tramways Commission—at Montreal, on Sept. 15, aged 50 years.

Briggs, John Henry Allen, Secretary-Treasurer and Director of Canada Foundries and Forgings Limited—at Brockville, Ont., on Sept. 24, aged 73 years.

Bristol, K.C., P.C., **Hon. Edmund,** former member of House of Commons, a recognized authority on corporation and international law; Minister without Portfolio in the Meighen Cabinet; Director of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited and of Canada Steamship Lines, Limited—at Toronto, on July 14, aged 66 years.

Brodeur, K.C., **Joseph A. A.,** prominent alderman of Montreal, and a leading barrister—at New York, U.S.A., on Nov. 17, aged 55 years.

Burkholder, Mrs. Harry F., (Margaret Gage) President of the Provincial Chapter of the Ontario I.O.D.E.,—at Hamilton, on Oct. 22, aged 58 years.

Campbell, LL.D., **George Stewart,** President of the Bank of Nova Scotia and President of George T. Campbell and Company, Halifax, N.S.,—at Montreal, on Nov. 19, aged 75 years.

Cane, Henry S., a former Mayor of Newmarket, Ont., and prominent manufacturer—at Newmarket, on Dec. 28, aged 77 years.

Carew, John, noted lumberman and philanthropist, former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for South Victoria—at Lindsay, Ont., on July 19, aged 65 years.

Cassils, H. B., formerly Ottawa Stock broker and Montreal Manager of Livingston and Company, New York—at Lac Mercier, Que., on Oct. 28, aged 56 years.

Champion, M.D., **Benjamin, H.,** well-known physician and surgeon—at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 13, aged 47 years.

Chartier, M.D., **Joseph H.,** a former President of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, a governor of Notre Dame Hospital and a Professor of the University of Montreal—at Montreal, on Dec. 7, aged 63 years.

Chisholm, LL.B., **Duncan,** Judge of Waterloo County, Ont.,—at Toronto, on Aug. 18, aged 92 years.

Chisholm, James McCraney, Oakville, Ont., barrister, and officer of the Great War—at Oakville, Ont., on July 14, aged 34 years.

Cody, Henry Maurice, brilliant young barrister of Toronto—in Martin River, Ont., on July 14, aged 29 years.

Coombs, Colonel Thomas, prominent officer of the Salvation Army—at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 9, aged 61 years.

Cooper, D.D., **Rev. W. Barnett,** General Secretary of the Canadian Bible Society and celebrated Biblical scholar—at Toronto, on Dec. 1, aged 70 years.

Conybeare, C. F. P., President of the Alberta Law Socicty, poet and writer versed in Indian lore—at Lethbridge, Alberta, on July 13, aged 67 years.

Cory, Bloss P., President of the Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia, Ont.—at Petrolia, Ont., on Oct. 27, aged 55 ycars.

Costigan, D.S.O., **Lieutenant-Colonel Richard,** officer in the Boer War, and the Great War; a Governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals; and prominent in municipal activities—at Montreal, on Oct. 20, aged 67 years.

Clark, Alexander, City Solicitor of Chatham, Ont.—at Chatham, Ont., on Dec. 17, aged 47 years.

Crate, John S., Managing Editor of the Ottawa *Journal*, daily,—at Toronto, on Sept. 26, aged 50 years.

Cronyn, Charles B., banker and well-known stock broker of Toronto, of C. B. Cronyn and Company—at Toronto, on Aug. 10, aged 55 years.

Decarie, Hon. Jeremie L., Chief Justice of the Montreal Criminal Court, former Minister of Agriculture and later Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 5, aged 57 years.

DeLesseps, Count Jacques, noted pioneer aviator—at Clambank Cove, Port Au Port Peninsula, Nfld., on Oct. 18.

Descarries, K.C., **Joseph Adelard,** Former Member of the House of Commons and Member of the Quebec Legislature for the County of Jacques Cartier and for several years mayor of Lachine—at Lachine, Que., on July 25, aged 73 years.

Devine, S.J., **Rev. Edward James,** distinguished Catholic priest and missionary; well-known writer and historian, Superior of the Jesuit Residence in Toronto and Editor of "The Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart"—at Toronto, on Nov. 5, aged 68 years.

Dickie, D.D., Rev. Robert William, prominent Presbyterian minister and Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners—at Montreal, on Sept. 26, aged 55 years.

D'Orsennens, Major Arthur, veteran of Riel Rebellion and connected with the Dominion Topographical Survey—at Ottawa, on Sept. 23.

Dougall, James Duncan, journalist and publisher; and editor of the *Northern Messenger*—at Westmount, Montreal, on Oct. 7, aged 84 years.

Drewry, Frederick, William, a former President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade—at Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 9, aged 72 years.

Ducharme, J. R. Emile, educationist of Quebec, connected with the Plateau Academy, Montreal, for nearly forty years—at Montreal, on Oct. 4, aged 65 years.

Duckworth, M.A., Rev. H. T. F., Professor of Classics and Ancient History and for some years Dean of Residence at Trinity College, Toronto; an eminent historical writer and journalist under *pseud.* "Brittanus"—at Rouen, France, on Sept. 7.

Eastwood, John M., Secretary-Treasurer of *The Hamilton Times* for many years—at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 24, aged 63 years.

Edward, Rev. Sister Mary, member of the community of the Sister of St. Anne, well-known foundress and teacher—at Lachine, Que., on Dec. 4.

Ellis, M.A., D.D., former Member of the House of Commons and Member of Saskatchewan Legislature—at Listowel, Ont., on Sept. 11, aged 68 years.

Elmsly, James, former Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Bank of Montreal and General Manager of the Bankers' Trust Company—at Montreal, on Sept. 20.

Farrell, Dr. Edward Dominic, prominent physician of Halifax; actively connected with the tourist development of Nova Scotia—at New York, U.S.A., on Oct. 17, aged 52 years.

Fayrer-Hickey, William Bennett, prominent lumberman of Montreal—at Montreal, on Nov. 9, aged 63 years.

Ferguson, K.C., Harcourt, prominent lawyer of Ontario—at Toronto, on Sept. 11, aged 43 years.

Ferguson, James B., prominent Ottawa lumberman—at Ottawa, on Oct. 15.

Ferris, M.D., Lieut.-Col. F. W., distinguished officer of the Great War and a prominent physician of Edmonton—at Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 13, aged 57 years.

Finlayson, Archibald, President of the Three Hill Coal Company, Ltd., of Carbon, Alta.,—at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 1.

Fitzpatrick, Frederick F., President of the American Locomotive Company and actively connected with several other steel and locomotive concerns—at Larchmont, New York, on Nov.16, aged 61 years.

Fixter, John, Chief of the Division of Illustration Stations, Dominion Experimental Farm—at Ottawa, on Aug. 9, aged 67 years.

Fleet, B.C.L., K.C., Charles James, noted lawyer of Montreal—at Montreal, on Sept. 13, aged 75 years.

Fleming, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., Robert Howard, Medical Officer of Health and Coroner for the Township of East York—and former consulting gynaecologist to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital—at Toronto, on July 12, aged 69 years.

Fletcher, D.D., Rev. Colin, Former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly—at Hensall, Ont., on Oct. 21, aged 84 years.

Forbes, Dr. Arthur E. G., brilliant physician and surgeon of Nova Scotia—at Lunenburg, N.S., on July 3, aged 46 years.

Forster, M.C., Colonel William Berton, Officer in the Great War with Croix de Guerre; Manager of the B.C. Products Bureau of the Board of Trade—at St. Cloud, France, on July 18, aged 30 years.

Forsyth, Bertram, a former Director of Hart House and of the Margaret Eaton Theatres—at New York, on Sept.16, aged 40 years.

Fortin, Ven. Archdeacon Octave, pioneer missionary of the Church of England in Western Canada; former Rector of Holy Trinity Parish, Winnipeg—at Santa Monica, California, on Oct. 3, aged 85 years.

Foy, Charles, J., former Mayor of Perth, Ont., and reeve of Lanark County—at Montreal, on Dec. 15, aged 50 years.

Frechette, K.C., I.S.O., Archille, formerly Chief Translator at Ottawa and French Law Clerk in the House of Commons; at one time French editor of the *Proceedings of The Royal Society of Canada*—at La Mesa, Cal., on Nov. 16, aged 80 years.

Fuller, Dr. William, eminent specialist of Grand Rapids; Professor of anatomy for some years at Bishop's College, Lennoxville—at Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A., on Nov. 1, aged 35 years.

Geddes, Malcolm D., noted Alpinist; President of the Herald-Western Company, Limited; Editor of *The Farm and Ranch Review*—at Mount Lefray, near Lake Louise, Alta., on Aug. 2, aged 60 years.

Gervais, Albert, founder, Director and Manager of *L'Etoile du Nord*, at one time Vice-president of the Province of Quebec Press Association—at Joliette, Que., on Sept. 9, aged 74 years.

Gibson, Rev. Jesse, widely-known clergyman of the Baptist Church, Secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society for seventeen years—at Woodstock, Ont., on Aug. 10, aged 69 years.

Gilmour, M.D., M.C., William Norman, well-known physician of Montreal, and Medical Officer in the Great War—at Montreal, on Aug. 17, aged 39 years.

Good, Harry J. P., a former sports editor of *The Toronto World*, and other newspapers, later, Editor of *The Canadian Sportsman*—at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 31.

Gosselin, M.D., Joseph, Medical Officer of Health for the City of Quebec, Que.—at Quebec, on Aug. 18, aged 55 years.

Gourlie, Ernest Howard, a former circulation Manager of *The Toronto World*, and Founder of the Westminster *Ledger* in British Columbia—at Toronto, Ont., on July 28.

Graham, Robert C., Chief Inspector of Income Tax, Income Tax Division, Department of National Revenue—at Calgary, Alberta, on Oct. 30, aged 62 years.

Grant, John Robert, former manager of the Federal Life Insurance and Loan Company of Manitoba—at Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 17, aged 83 years.

Grant, Ronald Cameron, barrister, a partner in the firm of Market. Hyde and Ahern—at Montreal, on Sept. 24, aged 65 years.

Gravel, Joseph Ovide, Manufacturer of Montreal—at Montreal, on Dec. 3, aged 88 years.

Grundy, Edward Openshaw, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sherbrooke Hospital, President of Temiscouta Railway—at Sherbrooke, Que., on Oct. 12, aged 56 years.

Halliday, Blake B., Australian Manager for the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, prominent in Masonic and Kiwanis circles in Canada—at Sydney, Australia, on Dec. 17.

Haney, Michael John., Pioneer railway builder and President of the former Home Bank of Canada—at Kingston, Ont., July 13, aged 73 years.

Harris, Rev. Canon Voorhees Evans, prominent Church of England clergyman in the Maritime Provinces—at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 11, aged 71 years.

Hartigan, D.D., P.A., Rt. Rev. Monsignor, eminent scholar, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Kingston, a Monsignor Protonotary Apostolic—at Kingston, Ont., in October.

Henry, K.C., William Alexander, specialist in Admiralty and Marine Law; a famous international Cricketer—at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 11, aged 64 years.

Hill, Stillman, C., well-known railroad and bridge contractor of Western Canada—at Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 12, aged 75 years.

Hilliker, Charles E., of Ontario, for many years associated with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, U.S.A., on Oct. 21, aged 64 years.

Hobbs, Col. Thomas Saunders, leading industrial merchant and former Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature—at London, Ont., on Sept. 30, aged 71 years.

Hodgson, F.R.C.O., John Edward, prominent organist and choirmaster of Western Canada, formerly associated with the Glasgow Choral Union and Scottish Orchestra, with the Sheffield Choir, and the Conservatory of Music—at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 14, aged 54 years.

Hood, M.D., F.R.C.P., Frederick C., well-known Toronto physician—at Toronto, on Nov. 14, aged 65 years.

Hopper, Rev. Canon E. B., a former Chaplain of the 26th Overseas N.B. Battalion—at St. Andrews, N.B., on Dec. 16.

Hosmer, Charles Rudolph, President of Canadian Cottons, Limited, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited and several other concerns, a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and a prominent philanthropist—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 14, aged 76 years.

Hoyles, K.C., Newman Wright, President of the Corporation of Wycliffe College, and former Principal of Osgoode Hall Law School and President of the Upper Canada Bible Society and of the British and Foreign Bible Society—at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 6, aged 83 years.

Hudon, Major Leo, Officer in the Great War; a former representative of the *Montreal Gazette* in the press gallery at Quebec—at St. Lambert, Que., on Aug. 15, aged 60 years.

Hughes, Major Vincent J., President of the Canada Iron Foundries Limited and officer in the Great War—at Montreal, on Nov. 10, aged 53 years.

Island, John Leighton, Crown Attorney of Dufferin County—at Orangeville, Ont., on Apr. 26, aged 62 years.

Jones, Lieut.-Col. Charles Stephen, Chief Clerk of Patents in the Ontario Department of Crown Lands and one-time Commander of the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 26.

Jones, William Arthur Mortimer, well-known financial broker of Toronto —at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 27, aged 58 years.

Kellie, James M., Former Member of the British Columbia Legislature—at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 11, aged 74 years.

Kennedy, James Henry, Consulting Engineer of the Alberta Government and pioneer railway builder of the West—at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 21, aged 75 years.

Kennedy, John, Member of the Manitoba Legislature for seven years—at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 2, aged 59 years.

Kent, John Gowans, General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition—at Toronto, on July 28, aged 66 years.

Kent, Lieut.-Col. Robert, former Mayor of Kingston, Ont.,—at Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 12, aged 70 years.

Kerr, John B., well-known editorial writer of *The Globe,* Toronto; and formerly of *The Vancouver Province;* also one-time editor of *The Vancouver Sun*—at Toronto, on July 17, aged 64 years.

Kinney, Dr. Robert, former Inspector of Public Schools in East Leeds and Brockville—at Brockville, Ont., on Sept. 26, aged 88 years.

Knight, Lieut.-Col. R. S., Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—at Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 4, aged 62 years.

Kydd, Samuel L., Editor-in-Chief of *The Gazette,* Montreal—at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 6, aged 74 years.

Labelle, Brigadier-General Alfred Eugene Damase, brilliant soldier and President of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company, Montreal—at Montreal, on Dec. 15, aged 61 years.

Lang, James A., prominent pioneer of the Red River Settlement—at Langside (near Arnaud), Man., on July 24, aged 87 years.

Laurier, Charlemagne, a half-brother of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and in charge of the Canadian Government Bureau at Manchester, N.H.,—at Manchester, N.H., on Dec. 9, aged 66 years.

Lennox, Hon. Haughton Ignatius S., Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; a former Member of the House of Commons for Simcoe—at Toronto, on July 26, aged 77 years.

Lessard, Major-General Francis Louis, Inspector General of Militia Forces for Canada and Military Governor of Quebec City during the Great War, veteran of the North-West Rebellion and the South African War—at Meadowvale, Ont., on Aug. 7, aged 66 years.

Levasseur, Major N., Veteran of Riel Rebellion; writer and musician; for many years editor of *L'Evenement*—at Quebec, on Nov. 9, aged 79 years.

Linton, Ernest, Director and Assistant to the President of the Woods Manufacturing Company, Ottawa—at Ottawa, on Nov. 3, aged 55 years.

Livingston, Miss Gertrude Elizabeth, Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, 1889-1919—at Val Morin, Que., on July 24, aged 80 years.

Loughren, William James, well-known Ottawa contractor and prominent Mason—at Ottawa, on Sept. 21, aged 83 years.

Mair, Charles, Canada's oldest poet, author of "Tecumseh: a Drama," "Dreamland and Other Poems"—at Victoria, B.C., on July 7, aged 88 years.

Marshall, William, one-time Assistant Manager for Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs—at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 22, aged 68 years.

Matheson, Francis F., Police Magistrate, and Judge of the Probate Court at Campbellton, N.B.,—at Campbellton, N.B., on Dec. 10, aged 68 years.

Mathers, Hon. Thomas Graham, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba—at Rochester, Minn., U.S.A., on Aug. 16, aged 68 years.

Macdowall, Day Hort, former member of the House of Commons for Saskatchewan—at Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 28, aged 77 years.

Mackenzie, M.D., Alexander, well-known practitioner, a descendant of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the famous explorer—at Ottawa, on Sept. 5, aged 60 years.

MacKercher, M.A., LL.D., B.C.L., John, prominent educationist of Montreal —at Montreal, on Oct. 26, aged 88 years.

MacLaren, M.D., Henry, of the Medical Staff of the William Head Quarantine Staff and a veteran of the North-West Rebellion and the Great War—at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 15, aged 62 years.

MacNeill, Hon. James A., Provincial Minister of Public Works for Prince Edward Island from 1910-1919, and former Minister without Portfolio in the Stewart Government—at Summerside, P.E.I., on Dec. 28, aged 73 years.

McBain, Andrew, pioneer contractor of Winnipeg and veteran of the American Civil War—at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 24, aged 86 years.

McCoig, Hon. Archibald Blake, Senator, former Liberal member of the Federal House—at Chatham, Ont., on Nov. 21, aged 54 years.

McFadden, M.D., J. J., prominent physician of Manitoba—at Fort Garry, Man., on Aug. 9, aged 71 years.

McGlade, James Edmund, Judge of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland—at Cobourg, Ont., on Dec. 27, aged 54 years.

Merrick, Henry, a member of the second Legislature of Ontario, and from 1880 to 1886 Grand Master of the Orange Association of British North America, former Canadian Immigration Commissioner at Belfast, Ireland—at London, Ont., on Aug. 9, aged 92 years.

Michael, F.S.C., Rev. Brother, (Patrick O'Hanlon) of the Christian Brothers' Community at St. Mary's, Toronto; Inspector for the St. John's Industrial School; and one of the first English-speaking teachers of Canada—at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 25, aged 79 years.

Moffatt, Thomas W., an officer of the Fenian Raid Volunteers—at Perth, Ont., on July 27, aged 86 years.

Mowbray, O.B.E., Lieut.-Col. John Arthur Clark, Paymaster of Military District No. 6, Halifax, and distinguished Great War Veteran—at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 7, aged 57 years.

Mulholland, Hon. Robert Alexander, Conservative member of the Senate (Conservative)—at London, Eng., on Oct. 1, aged 67 years.

Murray, Dr. Duncan, well-known physician and surgeon; and Great War veteran—at Pictou, N.S., on Dec. 21, aged 55 years.

Neill, Mrs. C. E., (Mary Crerar), wife of the General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada—at Montreal, on Aug. 5.

Oliver, Hon. John, Liberal Premier of British Columbia, from 1918—at Victoria, B.C., on Aug. 17, aged 71 years.

O'Meara, John J., well-known Ottawa barrister and past Grand Knight of the Ottawa Council, Knights of Columbus—at Ottawa, on

Oxton, S. C., former Deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba and Chairman of the Manitoba Fair Wage Board—at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 28.

Pady, B.A., B.Th., Rev. Walter James, a former Secretary of the Toronto Baptist Ministerial Association and of the Pastors' and Laymen's Conference —at Toronto, Ont., on July 29, aged 60 years.

Pangman, John James Maetier, former Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange and prominent philanthropist—at Montreal, on Aug. 21, aged 61 years.

Parsons, William George, President of Charles Parsons & Sons, of Toronto—at Toronto, on Oct. 12, aged 68 years.

Peabody, Charles, head of the Peabody Advertising Agency—at Montreal, on July 26, aged 55 years.

Preston, K.C., David Hiram, well-known barrister of Ontario—at Napanee, Ont., on Sept. 24, aged 87 years.

Perrigard, M.D., Ernest Norman, outstanding member of the medical profession in Montreal—at Montreal, on June 5.

Persse, John B., a Director of the Standard Trusts Company and the Home Investment and Saving Association and one-time President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade—at Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 17, aged 66 years.

Perrault, J. N., former Director-General of the Catholic Schools of Montreal—at Montreal, on Nov. 26.

Rankin, Norman Scott, C. P. R. Publicity Agent—at Hudson Heights, Que., on Oct. 28, aged 54 years.

Reid, Percy, Gold Commissioner of the Yukon—at Toronto, on Nov. 13,

Renison, Rev. Canon Robert E., General Missionary of the Church of England —at Pasadena, Cal., on Dec. 12, aged 72 years.

Robinson, William H., a former President of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company—at Granby, Que., on Aug. 20, aged 79 years.

Rothwell, M.D., Edwin James, Liberal Member of the British Columbia Legislature—at Quesnel, B.C., on June 30, aged 57 years.

Rust, Charles Henry, a former President of the Engineers Institute of Canada —at Toronto, on Sept. 22, aged 74 years.

Semlin, Hon. Charles Augustus, a former Conservative Premier of British Columbia—at Ashcroft, B.C., on Nov. 3, aged 91 years.

Skinner, M.D., D.S.O., Major Henry Terence, of the Indian Army—at Toronto, on Sept. 23.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Everett, G., Medical Baptist Missionary—at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Sept. 4.

Smith, M.L.A., Robert, lawyer and Member of the British Columbia Legislature—at Vancouver, on July 6, aged 42 years.

Stairs, Gavin L., President of William Stairs, Son and Morrow; and Director of the Eastern Trust Co.—at Halifax, on July 11, aged 56 years.

Stanley, Major J. R., Mayor of St. Mary's Ont.,—at St. Mary's, on Nov. 28, aged 56 years.

Stanley, L. E., former Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British North America,—at Ottawa, on Dec. 29, aged 61 years.

Stark, William James, Manager of the Edmonton Exhibition Association—at Chicago, U.S.A., on Dec. 3, aged 41 years.

Stockton, M.D., Frederick Warrington, brilliant medical specialist of Calgary, —at Calgary, on June 25.

Straker-Lawton, Edward, Canadian Manager of the Congoleum Co.,—at Toronto, on Sept. 21, aged 50 years.

Sutherland, Henry, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Alliance—at Toronto, on Aug. 3, aged 78 years.

Thackray, M.C., Lieut.-Col. R. G., distinguished Officer in the Great War—at Quebec, on Oct. 29, aged 38 years.

Thompson, Mrs. Eliza Jane, Curator of the Historical Museum at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.,—at Niagara-on-the-Lake, on Nov. 17, aged 69 years.

Thunder Child, Chief, last of the Indian Chiefs who signed the Treaty of 1876—at Thunder Child Reserve, Sask., on June 29.

Travers, William R., Vice-President and General Manager of the former Farmer's Bank—at Toronto, on Oct. 7.

Tremblay, LL.D., Jules, French-Canadian *littérateur* and Journalist—at Ottawa, on Nov. 28, aged 48 years.
Tremeear, W. J., widely-known legal author—at Pasadena, Cal., on Oct. 1, aged 68 years.
Trethewary, Joseph, noted mining capitalist—at Vancouver, on Oct. 22, aged 72 years.
Vance, George Montgomery, Senior Judge of the County of Simcoe—at Toronto, on July 22, aged 62 years.
Ward, Dr. M. O. B., Civic Medical Statistician of Montreal and novelist—at Montreal, on Dec. 27, aged 75 years.
Wickenden, B.Sc., Henry Robert, Works Manager of the Anticosti Corporation —at Montreal, on Sept. 14, aged 35 years.
Wicksteed, Henry King, former Assistant Engineer of the C. P. R., City Engineer of Port Arthur, Ont.,—at Montreal, on July 23, aged 73 years.
Wilkinson, Walter J., Managing News Editor of *The Mail and Empire*—at Toronto, on Sept. 29, aged 68 years.
Wilson, David, a former Member of the Manitoba Legislature—at Banbridge, Ireland, on Dec. 6, aged 69 years.
Waldie, Frederick N., Vice-President of the Imperial Bank of Canada—at Shanty Bay, Ont., on Aug. 27, aged 52 years.
Young, Miss Sarah Elizabeth, Superintendent of Nurses of Montreal General Hospital—at Montreal, on Dec. 4, aged 50 years.

(Jan. 1 to June 30, 1928)

Armstrong, M.D., James William, Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner in the Norris Government (Liberal), Manitoba—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 26, aged 68 years.
Baillargé, Abbé Frederick Alexandre, former Professor of Philosophy, Dogma and Political Economy at Joliette College; Editor of several Catholic weeklies and author of many theological, historical and poetical works—at Montreal, on Mar. 12, aged 74 years.
Ball, George, a former Conservative member of the House of Commons and also of the Quebec Legislature—at Quebec, on June 2, aged 98 years.
Ballantyne, K.C., Adam Walter, prominent Ontario lawyer—at Toronto, on May 8, aged 62 years.
Barltrop, Rev. Charles H., pioneer minister of the London Conference of the former Methodist Church—at Toronto, Ont., on Mar. 16, aged 83 years.
Barry, Colonel John, a former Deputy Chief of Police of Montreal—at Paris, France, on May 25, aged 67 years.
Baxter, C. W., President of Niagara Packers Limited, and former Dominion Fruit Commissioner—at Grimsby, Ont., on June 8, aged 53 years.
Beck, Nicholas D., Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court—at Seattle, Wash, U.S.A., on May 14.
Birks, Henry, founder and President of Henry Birks and Sons, Limited—at Montreal, on Apr. 16, aged 88 years.
Blackburn, Grace, (Fanfan, *pseud.*) writer and dramatic critic, and assistant Managing Editor of *The London Free Press*—at London, Ont., on Mar. 4.
Blaylock, C.B.E., D.C.L., Col. Harry Woodburn, a former Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas; Officer of the Legion of Honour, and recipient of decorations from other foreign countries—at Montreal, on Jan. 25, aged 49 years.
Bone, John Rainsford, Managing-Editor of *The Toronto Daily Star*—at Toronto, on June 7, aged 51 years.
Bonnar, M.D., C.M., Hector, a former Surgeon of the Royal North-West Mounted Police—at Hamilton, on June 8, aged 79 years.
Bothwell, M.A., Austin McPhail, writer and educationist, former Editor of *The Saskatchewan Teacher* and first Rhodes Scholar of the Province of Saskatchewan—at Regina, on Feb. 10, aged 46 years.
Bradford, K.C., Samuel, Toronto barrister—at Toronto, on Apr. 28.
Brewder, Roderick, internationally-known construction contractor—at Ottawa, on June 19, aged 81 years.

Brodeur, Madame Marie Louise Marmette (Louyse de Bienville and The Black Domino, *pseud.*), well-known novelist and actively associated with women's organizations; widow of Donat Brodeur, K.C.; daughter of Joseph Marmette, novelist; and grand-daughter of F. X. Garneau, historian—at Montreal, on May 2, aged 58 years.

Brooke, Charles Edmund, retired Toronto banker—at Toronto, on Jan. 8, aged 66 years.

Brossard, K.C., Edmond, Archivist of the Bar of Montreal, and contributor to legal journals and reviews—at Montreal, on Mar. 13, aged 55 years.

Broughall, Mrs. A. J., (Georgina Harriet Hurd), prominent Toronto Church and social worker and widow of Canon A. J. Broughall—at Toronto, on Mar. 1st, aged 84 years.

Brunet, Joseph A., Notary of Montreal—at Montreal, on May 20, aged 67 years.

Burns, B.A., William, first Principal of Vancouver Normal School—at Vancouver, B.C., on May 7, aged 85 years.

Bursill, John Francis, (Felix Penne, *pseud.*) journalist—at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 5.

Cambie, Henry John, former consulting engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway—at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 23, aged 91 years.

Campbell, George H., first C. P. R. agent at Winnipeg; first Manager of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway and, subsequently, Dominion Immigration Agent—at Toronto, on Feb. 8.

Carrier, L. Auguste, former Member for Levis in the House of Commons—at Ottawa, on Mar. 10.

Carswell, Robert, President and founder of Carswell Company Limited, law book publishers of Toronto—at Toronto, on Mar. 20, aged 90 years.

Cascaden, F.T.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., John Harold, distinguished surgeon and prominent Ontario Liberal politician—at Toronto, on May 6, aged 48 years.

Chisholm, K.C., John Alexander, former Mayor of Cornwall, Ont., and prominent Knight of Columbus—at Hudson, N.Y., on June 26, aged 62 years.

Clay, D.D., Rev. William Leslie, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and Minister of St. Andrew's Church of Victoria, B.C., —at Winnipeg, on Feb. 2, aged 65 years.

Clark, Dr. David A., Federal Assistant Deputy Minister of Health—at Ottawa, on June 13, aged 60 years.

Cloran, K.C., B.C.L., Hon. Henry Joseph, Member of the Senate (Liberal) for 25 years, and journalist—at Ottawa, on Feb. 8, aged 72 years.

Cockburn, K.C., Melville Norman, former Judge of Probate and former Councillor of Charlotte County—at St. Stephen, N.B., on Mar. 4, aged 67 years.

Corey, M.A., D.D., H. Y., Missionary to India, for 29 years, under the Foreign Mission Board of the United Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces—at Wolfville, N.S., on Mar. 31.

Cotton, W. L., founder and Editor of *The Examiner*, Charlottetown and later co-editor of *The Charlottetown Guardian*—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Mar. 31, aged 79 years.

Cousineau, Ph.D., D.D., Monseigneur L. H., distinguished theologian, created Domestic Prelate in 1919 by His Holiness, Benedict XV—at Montreal, on June 14, aged 71 years.

Crawford, John, a former member of the House of Commons—at Neepawa, Man., on May 31, aged 72 years.

Cross, K.C., Hon. Charles Wilson, Attorney-General in the Rutherford Cabinet (Liberal)—first Government of the Province of Alberta—at Calgary, on June 2, aged 58 years.

Crowe, Harry Judson, Capitalist—at Toronto, on May 25, aged 59 years.

Curran, K.C., J. P., member of Manitoba Court of King's Bench—at Winnipeg, on Jan. 9, aged 70 years.

Daoust, Emilien, Commissioner of the Harbour of Montreal; President of Librairie Beauchemin Limitee, publishers; Director of La Banque Provinciale du Canada and of La Compagnie d'Assurance Generales, Paris—at Montreal, on Feb. 23, aged 62 years.

Davis, Sir Mortimer, prominent Montreal industrialist and philanthropist and former President of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited—at Cannes, France, on Mar. 22, aged 62 years.

Dawson, Alexander, former senior judge of the County Court of Manitoba—at Winnipeg, on Feb. 25, aged 78 years.

Delamere, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph M., a past president of the Toronto Military Institute—at Toronto, on Apr. 9, aged 78 years.

Demers, M.D., D.V.S., Louis Joseph, Inspector for the Federal Department of Agriculture—at Montreal, on May 9, aged 63 years.

Desjardins, Lieut.-Col. Louis Georges, a former Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; a former Member of the House of Commons; and also Member of the Quebec House—at Montreal, on June 8, aged 79 years.

Despard, Arthur Wesley, Chief of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Departemnt of Immigration and Colonization—at Ottawa, Mar. 11, aged 52 years.

Dobbs, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Ogilvie G., former Church of England Chaplain at Kingston Penitentiary, and appointed Archdeacon of Kingston, Ont., in 1913—at Kingston, on Jan. 14, aged 74 years.

Don Carlos, Mother M. Angela, oldest member of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in America—at Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 4, aged 93 years.

Durnan, Edward, Champion oarsman of America—at Toronto, on May 27.

Duval, D.D., Rev. F. B. a former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly—at Winnipeg, on May 15, aged 81 years.

Edgar, D.S.O, Lieut.-Col. David Keith, Director-General of Works with the British Expeditionary Force at Mesopotamia during the Great War—at London, England, on Mar. 15, aged 48 years.

Eliot, Lieut.-Col. Charles Algernon, former branch Manager of the Royal Trust Company and former Officer in Command of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards—at Ottawa, on Apr. 27, aged 71 years.

Elliott, K.C., Henry Johnstone, eminent member of the Canadian Bar—at Montreal, on Jan. 1st, aged 54 years.

Ellis, John Fitzallen, President of Barber-Ellis Limited—at Toronto, on Feb. 19, aged 82 years.

Ewing, Andrew Hamilton, President of Canadian Bond Crown Company, Limited, and Director of Canada Accident and Fire Assurance Company—at Montreal, on June 9, aged 57 years.

Farewell, B.A., Rev. Francis L., Principal and Governor of Whitby College, and Educational Secretary for a number of years of the former Methodist Church of Canada—at Whitby, Ont., on Jan. 26.

Farmer, B.A., LL.D., Professor Jones Hughes, Dean of Theology and Professor of New Testament and Patristic Greek, at McMaster University—at Toronto, on Jan. 6, aged 69 years.

Finlayson, Lieut.-Col. John A., prominent member of the Canadian Militia—at Montreal, on Apr. 21, aged 77 years.

Fisher, Joseph Priestley, lawyer and a former City Registrar of Ottawa—at Ottawa, on June 12, aged 76 years.

Foley, K.C., Joseph P., prominent Winnipeg lawyer—at Winnipeg, Man., on May 11.

Fraser, John, former Member for East Lambton in the House of Commons—at Sarnia, Ont., on Feb. 1, aged 79 years.

Galt, Elliott, Torance, Western pioneer in Railway and irrigation development, and son of Sir Alexander Galt—at New York, U.S.A., on May 14, aged 77 years.

Galt, George Frederick founder of the Winnipeg firm of G. F. and J. Galt, son of Chief Justice Galt of Ontario—at Winnipeg, on Apr. 15, aged 73 years.

Gibson, Ralph Edward, Director of the Sterling Coal Co., and of the Conger-Lehigh Coal Co.—at California, on June 8, aged 75 years.

Gordon, Robert William, former co-partner in *The News-Advertiser* of Vancouver—at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 12, aged 84 years.

Gordon, Colonel William Dunlop, D.O.C., Eastern Ontario—at Kingston, Ont., on June 8, aged 76 years.

Graham, Rev. Dr. W. T., Chairman of the Baptist Board of Publications, and a past President of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec—at Beamsville, Ont., on Mar. 12, aged 70 years.

Grant, Hon. McCallum, former Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia—at Halifax, on Feb. 23, aged 84 years.

Grant, Samuel A., real estate and investment broker, and journalist—at Montreal, on June 12, aged 46 years.

Greenway, John W., Commissioner of Lands, Federal Department of the Interior—at Ottawa, on Apr. 24, aged 67 years.

Hamilton, Col. Robert Baldwin, a former Commander of the Queen's Own Rifles; for many years Inspector of Vital Statistics of the Province of Ontario; and a founder and President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association—at Toronto, on Apr. 8, aged 80 years.

Hannington, F.R.S.C., John Walter Barron, a leading physician of Victoria, B.C., engaged by the British Government in research and prevention work during the Great War—at Ibi, Nigeria, on Mar. 18, aged 46 years.

Hawkinson, Maurice J., financier and mine owner of Saskatchewan—at Bienfait, Sask., on May 5, aged 51 years.

Henderson, Lieut.-Col. A. G., Ontario educationist—at Toronto, on Jan. 29, aged 75 years.

Henderson, S. R., President of the Manitoba Good Roads Association for 18 years—at East Kildonan, Man., on Jan. 27, aged 64 years.

Hetherington, Hon. Judson E., Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Speaker in the Veniot Cabinet (Liberal) and homeopathic physician—at Montreal, on Jan. 29, aged 61 years.

Hibbard, C.E., M.E.I.C., F. A., Locating Engineer for the Canada Atlantic Railway and other railways—at Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 29, aged 75 years.

Holmes, Rapley, distinguished actor—at Strathroy, Ont, on Jan. 12, aged 59 years.

Holmden, Hensley R., a member of the Dominion Archives staff and a former President of the Ottawa Press Gallery—at Ottawa, on Jan. 11, aged 77 years.

Holmes, Colonel Josiah Greenwood, last surviving officer of the original permanent forces of Canada—at Victoria, on May 18, aged 82 years.

Holmested, K.C., George S., Registrar in Bankruptcy for Province of Ontario and author of several legal works—at Toronto, on Jan. 25, aged 86 years.

Holtby, John Clark, President of Holtby Bros., leading Toronto Contractors—at Toronto, on Apr. 23, aged 62 years.

Horsey, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lieut-.Col. Alfred John, eminent Ottawa specialist (eye, throat and ear); a founder of St. Luke's Hospital; and a veteran of the Riel Rebellion—at Ottawa, on Feb. 5, aged 84 years.

Hough, K.C., John Stanley, prominent Winnipeg barrister and philanthropist—at Winnipeg, on June 7, aged 71 years.

Huestis, D.D., Rev. S. F., President of the Nova Scotia Methodist Conference in 1879—at St. Andrews, N.B., on Jan. 16, aged 92 years.

Humphrey, William F., a former member (Conservative), of the New Brunswick Legislature—at Moncton, N.B., on June 5, aged 68 years.

Hutchison, John Henry, prominent building contractor of Montreal—at Montreal, on Feb. 4, aged 85 years.

Hutton, G. H., Agricultural Director for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Calgary—*en route* (Montana, U.S.A.), on June 7.

Idington, LL.B., K.C., Hon. John, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada for 25 years—at Ottawa, on Feb. 7, aged 86 years.

Irwin, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. de la Cherois Thomas, a former Inspector of Artillery for the Dominion—at Washington, D.C., on Mar. 19, aged 84 years.

Jacob, Fred, literary and dramatic editor of *The Mail and Empire*—at Toronto, on June 3, aged 46 years.

Jeffery, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Albert Oscar, President of the London Life Insurance Company—at London, Ont., on June 6, aged 70 years.

Jordan, K.C., H. L., an authority on Municipal law—at Saskatoon, on Mar. 1st, aged 53 years.

King, V.D., M.D., Colonel Frank, O.C. for the Welland Canal Battery and of the 2nd Artillery Brigade, C.F.A.,—at Toronto, on Mar. 4, aged 81 years.

King, Hon. George Gerald, a Member of the Senate since 1896—at Edmonton, Alberta, on Apr. 28, aged 92 years.

King, William Benjamin (Basil King, *pseud.*), noted Canadian novelist, living in the United States—at Cambridge, Mass., on June 22, aged 69 years.

Kingston, K.C., William, prominent lawyer and Local Master of Chancery—at Guelph, Ont., on Mar. 5, aged 76 years.

Kirk, George Alan, Managing Director of Turner, Beeton and Company of Victoria—at London, Eng., on May 16, aged 58 years.

Lanctot, B.C.L., Husmer, a former Police Magistrate; one-time Secretary to the Montreal Bar; and created Officier de l'Instruction Publique by the French Government—at Montreal, on Mar. 31, aged 75 years.

Langlois, Godfroi, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec in Belgium—at Paris, France, on Apr. 6 aged 62 years.

Lawson, Major Walter, mining engineer of Toronto—at Winnipeg, Man., on June 16.

Little, Robert A., Member of the Staff of Columbia College, New Westminster, B.C.—at Tranquille, B.C., on June 12, aged 69 years.

Lawson, Rev. Thomas, a pioneer minister of the former Methodist Church in the Western Provinces—at Vanscoy, Sask., on Mar. 31, aged 77 years.

MacGillivray, M.A., D.D., Rev. Malcolm, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church—at Kingston, Ont., on May 23, aged 82 years.

MacKay, M.D., F.R.C.S., Malcolm E., distinguished surgeon of Western Canada—at Edmonton, on Jan. 25, aged 50 years.

MacLean, D.D., Rev. John, historian and pioneer missionary of the former Methodist Church and later of the United Church, in Western Canada—at Winnipeg, on Mar. 7, aged 76 years.

MacLeod, Malcolm Hugh, Consluting Engineer of the Canadian National Railways and a former Vice-President—at Toronto, on Feb. 9, aged 71 years.

Macrae, Hubert Hamilton, lawyer, financier and Secretary of the Dominion Telegraph Company and first Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club—at Toronto, on May 7, aged 65 years.

Markey, K.C., Frederick Henry, General Counsel of the British Empire Steel Corporation—at Montreal, on June 18, aged 58 years.

Marlatt, Cecil G., President of the Marlatt Leather Company and a former Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto—at Oakville Ont., on Jan. 19, aged 73 years.

McAvity, Thomas, senior member of T. McAvity and Sons, old-established firm of New Brunswick—at Saint John, on June 12, aged 84 years.

McCulloch, Rev. Robert, President of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the former Methodist Church, 1908-1909—at Toronto, on Apr. 29, aged 84 years.

McInnes, Donald Stewart, a Branch Manager and Superintendent of the Eastern Division of La Banque Canadienne Nationale—at Montreal, on Feb. 15, aged 56 years.

McIntyre, LL.D., Alexander, Vice-Principal of Winnipeg Normal School; prominent member of the Masonic Order; and editor of several school textbooks—at Winnipeg, on Feb. 15, aged 65 years.

McIntyre, Duncan Lloyd, a former Business Manager of *The Sun* and of *The Manitoba Free Press;* former editor and Manager of *The Port Arthur Sentinel* and one-time Business Manager of *The Tribune,* Winnipeg—at Winnipeg, on Apr. 29, aged 70 years.

McKay, Samuel G., well-known Woodstock, Ont. barrister—at St. Petersburg, Fla., on Mar. 16, aged 72 years.

McKinnon, Hon. D. A., a former Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island—at Charlottetown, on Apr. 20.

McLean, M.D., C.M., James R., a former House Surgeon of the Western and Royal Victoria Hospitals at Montreal, afterwards of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., —at Toronto, on Apr. 1, aged 54 years.

McMillan, Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Administration of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—at Toronto, on Jan. 28, aged 57 years.

McMillan, William W., ex-President of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association; a founder of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Vice-President of the Dominion Elevator Company; and a brother of Sir Daniel McMillan—at Miami, Fla., on Feb. 23, aged 78 years.

Meredith, Charles, foremost financier of Montreal and member of a distinguished Canadian family—at Montreal, on Jan. 7, aged 74 years.

Messervey, John A., a former member for Queen's, P.E.I., in the House of Commons—at Charlottetown, on June 2, aged 66 years.

Milligan, D.D., Rev. George MacBeth, a Moderator of the former Presbyterian Church, pastor *emeritus* of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto—at Toronto, on Mar. 22, aged 87 years.

Millward, Arthur Magnus (Mille, *pseud.*), agricultural and sporting journalist —at Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 4, aged 54 years.

Montgomery, George Alexander, former President of the Algoma Eastern Railway—at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on June 27, aged 57 years.

Morgan, M.A., D.D., Rev. William, Professor of Systematic Theology in Queen's Theological College and author of several works—at Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 16.

Mowat, Hon. Herbert Macdonald, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario —at Toronto, on Apr. 24, aged 65 years.

Mullin, M.D., Barnet M., former Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of New Brunswick—at Devon, N.B., on June 10, aged 65 years.

Murchie, Frank C., Secretary of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board—at Fredericton, on Feb. 23, aged 58 years.

Murray, Albert, financial journalist—at Montreal, on June 20, aged 79 years.

Mutrie, Lieut.-Col. John, former member for South Wellington in the Ontario Legislature—at Eramosa, Ont., on June 19, aged 81 years.

Neil, D.D., Rev. John, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1903—at Toronto, on Mar. 1, aged 74 years.

Nevitt, Dr. R. B., medical practitioner of Toronto and a former member of original troop of the North-West Mounted Police recruited in 1873—at Toronto, on May 11, aged 77 years.

Normand, M.D., Hon. Louis Philippe, a former President of the Canadian Medical Council of Canada; former Mayor of Three Rivers; and President of the Privy Council in the Meighen Cabinet (Conservative) in 1921 for a short time—at Three Rivers, Que., on June 27, aged 65 years.

O'Flynn, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Duckett, Vice-President of the Canadian Legion—at Belleville, Ont., on May 17, aged 41 years.

Ogden, Isaac Gouverneur, Vice-President in charge of Finance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, connected with the service for 65 years—at Montreal, on Feb. 4, aged 83 years.

O'Grady, Frederick George deCourcy, investment broker and manufacturers' agent of Montreal—at Westmount, Que., on Apr. 9, aged 58 years.

O'Meara, B.A., Arthur Eugene, lawyer and Church of England missionary among the Indians of British Columbia—at Chilliwack, B.C., on Apr. 2, aged 67 years.

Owen, Hon. William Hopkins, Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia—at Bridgewater, N.S., on Mar. 4, aged 86 years.

Pingle, M.L.A., Charles S., Member of the Alberta Legislature for Medicine Hat (Liberal), and a former Speaker of the House—at Edmonton, on Jan. 10, aged 47 years.

Plummer, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hermann, distinguished officer, Royal Garrison Artillery, in the Great War, and later, a member of the British War Mission—at Toronto, on Mar. 7, aged 55 years.

Quintal, Joseph, Grain exporter and philanthropist, a past President of the Montreal Corn Exchange—at Outremont, Que., on Apr. 12, aged 63 years.

Rankin, M.B., C.M., William Donald, eminent surgeon of New Brunswick, member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick—at Woodstock, N.B., on Mar. 31, aged 62 years.

Rawlings, Walter T., Assistant Secretary of the Guarantee Company of North America—at Montreal, on May 14, aged 50 years.

Ritchie, B.A., B.Sc., George, well-known Toronto solicitor—at Toronto, on Jan. 31, aged 76 years.

Robertson, B.A., Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Harbour Board—at Montreal, on Feb. 24, aged 76 years.

Roblin, Lady (Demill), wife of Sir Rodmond Roblin, a former Premier of Manitoba—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 24, aged 75 years.

Rochette, M.D., Evans, sole surviving male member of the family in Canada, of the Counts de la Rochette de Rochegoude, pioneer settlers to Canada—at Oka, Que., in June, aged 78 years.

Rogers, Hon. T. Sherman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia—at Halifax, on May 8, aged 63 years.

Ross, D.D., Rev. Donald, a former Principal of Queen's Theological College and a noted lecturer—at Kingston, Ont., on June 12, aged 90 years.

Ross, B.A., M.A., K.C., Hon. William Roderick, Minister of Lands in the McBride Ministry (Conservative) of British Columbia—at Cranbrook, B.C., on Feb. 4, aged 59 years.

Scott, James, a former President of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 16, aged 45 years.

Scott, K.C., John G., former Master of Titles at the Registry Office, Osgoode Hall, Toronto—at Toronto, on June 22, aged 92 years.

Sheppard, Oliver Barton, well-known Toronto theatre manager—at Toronto, on Apr. 30, aged 79 years.

Sherritt, Carl, famous trapper and mining magnate—at Le Pas, Man., on Apr. 21, aged 34 years.

Sifton, Winfield Burrows, Toronto corporation lawyer, with the Royal Securities Corporation; A.D.C. to General Alderson during the Great War—at Brockville, Ont., on June 13, aged 38 years.

Simpson, Harvey C., Member of the Manitoba Legislature during the Roblin Administration, officer in the Great War—at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 29, aged 62 years.

Sinnett, S.J., Rev. John Chester, pioneer Jesuit colonizer of Western Canada, founder of Sinnett, Sask., a former Vicar-General to the Bishop of Prince Albert, and instructor at St. Boniface College and Chaplain in the South African War—at Guelph, Ont., on Mar. 16, aged 72 years.

Sloan, C. J., Toronto Branch Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada—at Toronto, on Apr. 27, aged 41 years.

Sloan, Hon. William, Liberal Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia since 1916; and Provincial Secretary, 1924-27—at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 2, aged 61 years.

Smith, John Worthington, Managing-Director of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company—at Ottawa, on June 23.

Smith, Henry Hall, a former Dominion Lands Commissioner and a Director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 11, aged 82 years.

Solomon, Clarence Truscott, founder and President of the Advertising Service Company, Limited—at Toronto, on Apr. 5, aged 47 years.

Spencer, M.D., Rev. J. C., pioneer Methodist and United Church Missionary to the Indians of British Columbia—at Bella Bella, B.C., on Feb. 23.

Squair, John, author and Professor *Emeritus* of the University of Toronto, eminent French scholar and recipient of the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour—at Toronto, on Feb. 15, aged 78 years.

Stanley, B.Sc., D.S.O., Major Harold Poole, Civil Engineer, and general insurance broker—at Montreal, on June 25, aged 38 years.

Steele, J. Alexander, President and Manager of the James Steel Wire Works; officer of the Great War and former Bisley marksman—at St. Petersburg, Fla., on Mar. 22.

Stevenson, Captain F. J., distinguished air pilot, holder of the D.S.C., Croix de Guerre of Belgium, and Croix de Guerre of France—at Le Pas, Man., on Jan. 5, aged 29 years.

Stewart, B.A., M.D., William Grant, general practitioner of Montreal and lecturer in the Medical Department of the University of Bishop's College—at Montreal, on Apr. 21, aged 67 years.

Strathy, James Robert, prominent barrister—at Toronto, on Feb. 27, aged 77 years.

Struthers, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., William Eugene, Chief Medical Officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario and former Chief Medical Inspector of Toronto public schools—at Toronto, on Apr. 20, aged 59 years.

Stuart, M.P.P., Alexander, Member (Conservative) for North Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature—at Eganville, Ont., on Apr. 2, aged 70 years.

Sullivan, A.M.I.C.E., Eugene Joseph Patrick, Engineer in Charge of Montreal Waterworks Construction, formerly engaged in the building of the Trans-continental Railway—at Montreal, on Jan. 14, aged 57 years.

Sword, C. B., a former Member of the British Columbia Legislature (1894); later appointed Inspector of Fisheries for B.C.—at Victoria, on May 8, aged 86 years.

Tilley, Herbert Rolph, Manager of the Confederation Life Association for the West Indies for 25 years, and of Central America—at Toronto, on Feb. 6.

Timberlake, Rev. William, past President of the Montreal Conference of the former Methodist Church—at Montreal, on June 3, aged 84 years.

Tinling, Charles Widdrington, President of the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada—on board S.S. *Laurentic* during a Mediterranean cruise, on Mar. 16, aged 65 years.

Thoburn, William, former Member of the House of Commons for the North Riding of Lanark—at Almonte, Ont., on Jan. 23.

Townshend, Lady (Margaret McFarland), widow of Sir Charles Townshend —at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 16.

Tremblay, Ferdinand, President of the Northmount Land Company and a Governor of Notre Dame Hospital—at Montreal, on Jan. 25, aged 73 years.

Trotter, Major Wallace, President and Managing Director of Standard Clay Products Limited of Quebec and Nova Scotia—at St. Johns, Que., on June 11.

Verner, Frederick A., noted artist of Canadian Prairie life, served under General Garibaldi during the Italian campaign—at London, England, on May 6, aged 92 years.

Ussher, C. E. E., General Passenger Traffic Manager, C. P. R.—at Montreal, on Feb. 22, aged 70 years.

Walker, Harton, Toronto real estate and insurance broker—at Toronto, on Jan. 22, aged 67 years.

Walker, Joseph Andrew, a former Manager of the Royal Bank in Calgary—at Victoria, B.C., on May 9, aged 51 years.

Wallace, Hon. William B., Judge of the County Court of Halifax, and former Member of the Nova Scotia Legislature—at Halifax, on Mar. 31, aged 67 years.

Waugh, (Mrs.) Constance, educationist, a former Principal of St. Clement's School—at Toronto, on Mar. 4, aged 75 years.

Way, Samuel George, publisher of *The Tweed Advocate* and President of the Dominion Foundry, Tweed, Ont.,—at Toronto, on Mar. 16, aged 51 years.

Webster, K.C., His Honour Barclay, Judge of the County Court of Halifax, member of the Maritime Rights Commission and author of several legal works —at Kentville, N.S., on Feb. 14, aged 78 years.

Weeks, Major W. A., prominent official of the National Revenue Department at Saint John, N.B.,—at Saint John, on Feb. 27.

Weeks, D.D., Rev. William Wellesley, noted Baptist Minister, author and former journalist—at Richmond, Va., on June 17, aged 71 years.

Weston, Lieut.-Col. Arthur W. P., officer in the Great War, prominent official of the Eastern Trust Company and amateur sportsman—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 16.

White, James, former Secretary of the Conservation Commission of Canada —at Ottawa, on Feb. 26.

Wickson, Arthur, banker and financier of Winnipeg, for 25 years Manager of the former Merchants' Bank in Winnipeg—at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 17, aged 82 years.

Williams, J. Tyson, former Headmaster at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville —at Quebec, P.Q., on June 4, aged 61 years.

Wilson, Mother M. Christina, Superior of Loretto Abbey, Toronto—at Toronto, on Jan. 13.

Wood, William Bruce, investment banker, and former President of Dominion Flour Mills Limited—at Montreal, on Mar. 19.

Wrong, Edward Murray, Vice-President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1924-25, Vice-Principal of the Manchester College of Technology from 1916-19—at Oxford, England, on Feb. 16, aged 39 years.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE 47TH ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Beatty's 10th Annual Address

There is nothing in the Annual Report which you have had before you which seems to require very extended comment from me, particularly in view of the rather comprehensive review of the Company's activities presented at the last Annual Meeting. The results of the year's operations accurately reflect the conditions which prevailed during that period and, viewed from the standpoint of a sufficient margin in net earnings after charges and dividends, they cannot be considered entirely satisfactory. The decrease in rates and increase in wages granted had their inevitable effect upon the earnings of your Company and, in addition, expenditures on equipment and maintenance of way and structures were substantial. The gross earnings for the first three months of this year show an increase of $3,864,778 and net earnings an increase of $1,651,672. If the same relative increase is maintained during the balance of the year the surplus after charges will be ample to take care of the increased dividend requirements for the year.

While it is impossible to forecast the possible crop yields at this time it is encouraging to be able to advise you that the prospects are distinctly favourable. The seed bed is considered to be in better condition than at this time last year and there is ample moisture in the soil. The area of new land broken this year totalled 1,385,437 acres, an increase of 257,701 acres as compared with last year. The total acreage prepared for crop shows an increase of 920,708 acres, or 5.9%. The improved conditions, agriculturally speaking, are also evidenced by the sales of farm lands for the first three months, which have been almost double those of the corresponding period of last year.

I have been accustomed in previous addresses to the shareholders to deal rather fully with the subject of freight rates, because of their vital importance to your interests, and while little in addition need be said at this time, it is only proper that I should point out that the net earnings of the Company during the past year represented a return on the investment in the property of only 4.04% and that the percentage of surplus from railway earnings to the amount invested in the property was 14/100 of one per cent. If

*NOTE.—Annual meeting, May 2nd, 1928. For a history of the C.P.R., see *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see the 1918 *Review*; for Mr. Beatty's first nine Presidential Addresses, see *Reviews* from 1919 to 1926-27.

your Company had received the average return on investment of Class "1" railways in the United States during 1927, its net operating revenue would have been $42,962,000, and if it had received the fair rate of return permitted under the Transportation Act of the United States, its net earnings would have amounted to $56,143,000. Putting it in still another way, if your properties were valued on the basis generally adopted in the United States, the net earnings would have represented probably less than three per cent. on such valuation. It is very difficult to bring home to the average business man the realization of just how low a return the Company's earnings involve because, while it is known to most investors, it is not generally appreciated that the maintenance of your present dividends of seven per cent. from rail earnings is due entirely to the extraordinarily low capitalization of the Company. The conservative policy adopted in former years of putting surplus earnings back into the property has, of course, been a tremendous advantage to your interests in times of light traffic and lower earnings, but undoubtedly the point has now been reached when no further diminution in these earnings can safely be made. The rates on grain were again substantially reduced last year. These losses and the effect of the increased wage scales can only be met in one of two ways, either by increased gross earnings due to increase in traffic, or by increases in freight rates. Naturally, we hope that the former will supply the deficiency, but if it should fail to do so, your Directors would not hesitate to appeal to the Railway Commission for the necessary relief. They have good grounds for doing so even under present conditions when the disparity between the rates in Canada and those charged for similar services in the United States is taken into consideration. The situation will be carefully watched and appropriate action taken as the necessity arises.

Your Company continues to be the heaviest taxpayer in Canada, the total of Federal, Provincial and Municipal taxes paid during 1927 amounting to $7,358,493, which is equal to $20,160 per day, $840 per hour and $14.00 per minute.

The confidence in the country's progress to which I have given expression on other occasions has been in no degree lessened by the lower revenues of last year, the reasons for which are well known. There is a very solid opinion throughout the country that, given good crops and active immigration, our period of prosperity should extend over several years. It is conceded that our immigration activities have not given satisfactory results, and a committee of the House of Commons is now investigating the question with a view to suggesting measures to improve the situation. The only disquieting feature is the impression which prevails in some circles that because we have made progress in recent years we should be content, and that a steady flow of people to Canada, even if confined largely to agricultural classes, is not essential. No view could, in my opinion, be more erroneous. The admission of settlers with sufficient preliminary training to enable them to embark upon farming operations is so obvious as to require no elaboration.

We have millions of acres of good arable land within reasonable distance from railways and admittedly they can add nothing to the country's wealth unless occupied and cultivated. The products of our farm lands enjoy an enviable reputation in the markets of the world and the impetus given industry through greater agricultural prosperity can scarcely be over-estimated. Therefore, in conjunction with the Government and various immigration agencies, your Company is continuing its activities in the selection, transportation and placement of intending settlers.

As indicated in the report the results of your Steamship operations for the year showed improvement. It is essential, as in its other activities, that in this branch of the service the Company keep pace with the requirements of the trade, and to this end its obsolete tonnage is being gradually disposed of and as vessels reach the age limit they are being replaced by larger and more modern ships. In anticipation of the necessity of replacing one of the older first-class vessels on the Atlantic, your Directors have decided to ask your approval to the construction of an additional vessel, the contract to be let now. It is also considered essential that a fortnightly service should be re-established on the Pacific, the future trade on which offers great possibilities, and you will be asked to authorize the construction of a new vessel of the same general type as the "Empress of Canada" for that service.

In the conduct of operations of the magnitude of those of your Company the most perfect accounting system possible to be obtained is, of course, highly desirable, and we have taken a not unnatural pride in the efficiency of the system inaugurated many years ago. I know it will be gratifying to the shareholders, as it was to the Directors, to learn that in a special report made covering five years of work in the checking and auditing of agency accounts, the amount written off owing to defalcations of agents was $237.05, while during this period the total amount credited to agents by the Treasurer exceeded $1,032,000,000. This result could only have been obtained by the most stringent scrutiny, and I cannot help but give public expression to a fact so creditable alike to the agents, the efficiency of the supervising officers and to the system itself. I doubt if there is any Company which can show a cleaner record.

Early this year we lost by death one of our older officers in the passing of Mr. I. G. Ogden, who was initially responsible for the establishment of the accounting system presently in existence in the Company, and a little later, Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, one of the most experienced passenger traffic officers in America. Both of these gentlemen had performed remarkably effective work over a long term of years and although they had passed the age of retirement they remained in office until death. Mr. John Leslie, formerly Vice-President and Comptroller, has been promoted to the Vice-Presidency made vacant through Mr. Ogden's death.

One of the characteristics of the Company, never perhaps so apparent as during the last few years of intensive competition with

a governmentally-owned system, has been the loyalty of its officers and men. That loyalty, so conspicuous among the older officers, has fortunately been inherited by the younger officers and men of all ranks, and I think I can safely assure you that at no time in its history has the morale been higher and the striving for efficiency more unremitting. It is a great personal pleasure to me to testify periodically to the ability and loyalty of our officers and men, which I do without hesitation and without reserve.

47th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1927, show the following results :—

Gross Earnings		$201,145,751.85
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		161,630,180.45
Net Earnings		$ 39,515,571.40
Special Income		11,876,559.78
		$ 51,392,131.18
Deduct Fixed Charges		15,378,867.44
Surplus		$ 36,013,263.74
Contribution to Pension Fund		600,000.00
		$ 35,413,263.74
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1927	$ 2,002,971.76	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1927, October 1st, 1927, and December 31st, 1927	19,500,000.00	
		21,502,971.76
		$ 13,910,291.98
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable March 31st, 1928	$ 2,002,971.76	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent., payable March 31st, 1928	6,500,000.00	
		8,502,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year		$ 5,407,320.22

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$ 3,198,275.00
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	2,932,826.20
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	2,442,129.18
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	3,303,329.40
	$ 11,876,559.78

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 80.36 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 19.64 per cent., as compared with 77.30 per cent. and 22.70 per cent. respectively in 1926. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 77.87 per cent. and in 1926, 74.41 per cent.

Gross earnings increased $3,120,160 over those of the previous year, and working expenses $8,549,716. The net earnings, before

deducting fixed charges, exclusive of Special Income, were $39,515,-571, or a decrease under the previous year of $5,429,555.

The results of the year's operations can scarcely be considered satisfactory due to the heavy increase in working expenses and would have been substantially better had it not been for the decreases in rates on grain made effective during the Summer and increased wages to all classes of employees granted during the year. The major increases in expenses were in Maintenance of Way and Structures, $2,339,000; Maintenance of Equipment, $2,571,000, and in Transportation, $3,219,000. Your Directors have steadily adhered to the policy of maintaining the property of the Company in the highest possible state of efficiency.

The results for the year give further evidence of the need for increases in transportation revenues if gross earnings are to keep pace with operating costs.

Division of Expenses. Of the total expenses of the Company in railway operations during the past year, 59.05 per cent. were attributable to labour costs; 26.25 per cent. to cost of material for maintenance of way, equipment and miscellaneous supplies; 11.15 per cent. to the cost of fuel and locomotive supplies, and 3.09 per cent. to taxes. Loss and Damage claims amounted to only .46 per cent. of the total expenses.

Special Income. The special income of the Company shows an increase over that of the previous year of $820,000, due principally to larger earnings of ocean and coastal services and increased dividends from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The special income has been added to the summary of the accounts in order to show the gross result before the deduction of fixed charges and dividends.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 430,368 acres for $5,111,797.51 being an average of $11.88 per acre. Included in this area were 10,951 acres of irrigated land which brought $46.65 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $10.97 per acre.

Issue of Additional Common Stock. Pursuant to the authorization given at the last Annual Meeting, the Directors of the Company decided to issue 400,000 shares of additional Ordinary Capital Stock, of which 325,000 shares were offered for subscription by shareholders at the price of $150 per share, and 50,000 shares were offered for subscription by the officers and employees of the Company at the same price. As the applications for stock by officers and employees exceeded by 6,290 shares the amount offered, your Directors decided to increase the number of shares available for this purpose to 56,290 shares. The remaining 18,710 shares will be disposed of in the market when conditions warrant such disposal.

Hotels. The extension to the Banff Springs Hotel will be completed in May of this year, and the work of construction of the Royal York Hotel at Toronto is proceeding satisfactorily.

Your Directors, after discussion with the National Railways and upon the strong recommendation of the latter, agreed to subscribe for $100,000 of the Preferred Stock in the Lord Nelson Hotel at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the National Railways undertaking to recommend the Government's approval of a subscription by that Company of $250,000 of such stock. This arrangement was not given effect to owing to Government objection, and your Company was pressed to increase its subscription to $350,000. Your Directors considered that, in view of your ownership of the Dominion Atlantic Railway serving the important tourist centres of the Evangeline country and connecting through the Eastern Steamship Company with the Port of Boston, the local project, which received general support in Halifax, should be assisted to the extent mentioned. The subscription was accompanied by an offer to the National Railways to transfer to that Company or the Government $250,000 of the Preferred Stock at cost up to July 1st next—in other words, renewing the proposal made by the National Company to this Company. The National Railways shortly afterward announced the construction of a hotel by that Company. Your Directors deplore this duplication as entirely without justification and are continuing negotiations with the National System in the hope that a way may be found of avoiding it.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. The year 1927 showed a decrease in revenue on the Atlantic and an increase on the Pacific, with the result that the net earnings of the entire fleet were moderately increased.

During the year the S.S. "Bawtry" was disposed of.

In order to provide for the replacement of vessels, the age or type of which rendered them no longer suitable for North Atlantic service, your Directors authorized the construction by Messrs. John Brown and Company of two first class 18 knot twin screw geared turbine oil burning passenger and cargo steamships, to be delivered in January and March, 1929.

Your Directors are of the opinion that an additional vessel should be ordered for the Pacific service and another first class vessel for the Quebec-Southampton service.

You will be asked to approve resolutions confirming the action of the Directors and authorizing the construction of the four vessels and the issuance of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the expense.

Branch Lines. During the past year the construction of branch lines which you had authorized in Western Canada was proceeded with, 203 miles being graded, 170.9 miles of track being laid and 108.3 miles ballasted on lines in the process of construction.

Your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built as conditions warrant and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction and for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock in aid of the following lines, namely:—

1.	Swift Current Northwesterly Branch (Alberta), Willingdon to Edmonton	70.0 miles
2.	Moose Jaw Southwesterly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 109 to 146	37.0 miles
3.	Aikins Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to 20	20.0 miles
4.	Hatton Northeasterly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 0 to 18	18.0 miles
5.	Leader Southerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Pennant southwesterly	24.0 miles
6.	Fife Lake Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 43 to 63	20.0 miles
7.	Archive-Wymark Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 62 to 74	12.0 miles
8.	Unwin Westerly Branch (Saskatchewan-Alberta), Mileage 0 to 20	20.0 miles
9.	Rosetown Northerly Branch (Saskatchewan), Mileage 21 to 45	24.0 miles
10.	Gem Colony Branch (Alberta), Mileage 8.5 to 11	2.5 miles

It is also proposed to construct a branch of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's railway from Woolford Southeasterly a distance of 13 miles. The A.R. & I. Company has authority to issue Bonds not exceeding $40,000 per mile which will, in the usual course, be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

During the year your Directors purchased the abandoned railway of the Hereford Railway Company constructed from the Vermont line near Beecher Falls to Lime Ridge, Que., a distance of fifty-three miles, for the sum of $46,378. It was a term of the purchase that only the line between Cookshire and Malvina, 22.48 miles, should be operated, the remainder to be dismantled.

Subject to necessary statutory authority being obtained, your Directors have also agreed to purchase from the Government of the Province of Alberta the railway and capital stock of the Lacombe and North Western Railway Company, constructed from Lacombe northwesterly to Breton, Alberta, a distance of 71.56 miles, for the sum of $1,500,000, the Company to indemnify the Province against future liability on its guarantee of the outstanding First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Lacombe and North Western Railway Company, aggregating $273,700, and to undertake to extend the line to Telfordville, a distance of 20 miles. Your approval of these transactions and your authority for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock to aid in financing them will be asked for.

Agreements and Leases. Your confirmation and approval will be asked of the following agreements and leases made by your Directors during the past year:

(1) Lease dated August 1st, 1927, whereby the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad Company leased to the Company that part of its railway between St. Johnsbury and Lunenburg, Vermont, for the term of ten years from August 1st, 1927, at the annual rental of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, and an underlease of the same property to the Maine Central Railroad Company for the same term at the same rental.

(2) Agreement dated 13th June, 1927, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby the Company acquired the right to use that part of the Canadian National line between Knee Hill and Rosedale, Alberta, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on Capital Account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

(3) Agreement dated 13th June, 1927, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby provision is made for the construction by this Company of a line to be jointly owned and used by both Companies between Rosedale and Bull Pound Creek, Alberta, the Canadian National to reimburse this Company for one-half of all capital expenditures, and to pay a car mileage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

(4) Agreement dated 21st February, 1928, between the Company and the Canadian National Railway Company, whereby the Company obtained the right to use that part of the line of the Canadian National between a point near Port McNicoll and its terminus in the Town of Midland, Ontario, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20%, of the maintenance and operation expense.

Bridges. During the past few years substantial progress has been made in the renewal of bridges in order to meet the increasing weight of power and equipment. During 1928 your Directors propose to continue this policy and to incur an expenditure of approximately $1,332,000 in replacement of bridges, principally on the Mountain and Oshawa Subdivisions.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The results of the operations of your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, (including the Wisconsin Central), showed a distinct improvement over 1926, and notwithstanding that the Wisconsin Central showed a loss of $478,000, the net gain for last year was $1,541,000. The unsatisfactory showing of the Wisconsin Central during the latter half of the year was due to general recession in business. Crop conditions in quite a large portion of the territory served by the Soo Line proper were below the average, but the benefit of the work done

in the last few years in diversity of farming was felt. The properties of these railways have been well maintained and better results are looked for in the future.

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, aggregating for the year 1927, $3,733,443, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of $10,940,357. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 654,024
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	1,300,086
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	2,152,225
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,623,793
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	1,393,092
Improving coaling and watering facilities	266,605
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	530,513
Improvements in connection with Telegraph Service	1,123,991
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers	49,000
British Columbia Coast Steamships	21,700

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

Stock Holdings. The position of the holdings of the Common Stock of the Company at the end of the fiscal year just closed was as follows:—

United Kingdom	48.84%
Canada	18.02%
United States	26.20%
Other countries	6.94%

Death of Mr. Hosmer. Your Directors regret to report the death on November 14th, 1927, of Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, who had been a member of the Board for twenty-eight years and of the Executive Committee since May, 1925. Mr. W. A. Black was elected a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hosmer's death and Mr. F. W. Molson was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Retiring Directors. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—

Mr. Grant Hall,
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.
Mr. E. R. Peacock,
Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C.

For the Directors,

E. W. Beatty,
President.

Montreal, March 12th, 1928.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1928

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., SENATOR	Montreal
MR. W. A. BLACK	Montreal
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT	Brantford, Ont.
MR. GRANT HALL	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	Montreal
RT. HON. REGINALD McKENNA	London, Eng.
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.	Montreal
MR. F. W. MOLSON	Montreal
MR. E. R. PEACOCK	London, Eng.
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON	Winnipeg
MR. J. K. L. ROSS	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.	Montreal
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	Toronto
MR. W. J. BLAKE WILSON	Vancouver

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
MR. F. W. MOLSON
MR. GRANT HALL
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31st, 1927

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway. Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers		$686,387,126.48
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A"		76,591,843.85
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (Cost):		
Exhibit "B"		145,710,386.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS		12,545,815.90
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	$ 54,739,614.95	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost	25,972,592.60	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	86,709,784.04	
		168,214,712.88
WORKING ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$ 22,412,981.17	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	5,230,783.21	
Net Traffic Balances	1,679,677.36	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.	1,227,295.19	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	7,328,668.10	
Cash in Hand	41,968,662.79	
		79,848,067.82
		$1,169,297,953.71

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Ordinary Stock		$260,000,000.00	
Payments on Subscription to New Issue Ordinary Stock ($40,000,000.00)		34,002,549.37	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock		100,148,587.78	
			$394,151,137.15
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$304,244,882.08		
LESS: Collateral as below*	40,000,000.00		
			264,244,882.08
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*			12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*			20,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	30,000,000.00		
LESS: Purchased by Trustee and cancelled	3,515,400.00		
	26,484,600.00		
LESS: Amount held by Trustee	149,520.94		
			26,335,079.06
MORTGAGE BONDS:			
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			3,650,000.00
CURRENT:			
Audited Vouchers		7,847,871.69	
Pay Rolls		3,985,134.13	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		5,265,400.30	
			17,098,406.12
ACCRUED:			
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds			1,006,099.51
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS			15,470,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:			
Equipment Replacement		1,157,502.37	
Steamship Replacement		16,130,715.20	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes		23,112,239.36	
			40,400,456.93
PREMIUM ON ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK SOLD:			
LESS: Discount on Collateral Trust Gold Bonds and Note Certificates			40,278,965.22
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES			73,721,856.74
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION			143,796,822.37
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT			2,059,360.68
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS			115,084,887.85
			$1,169,297,953.71

J. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1927, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

Montreal, March 9th, 1928.

PROGRESS OF

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927 AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

In the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways presented to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President of the System, notes that the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, having become effective on July 1, 1927, the results of the Eastern Lines as described in that Act are eliminated from the Canadian National Railways accounts and are published separately. Due to Receivership proceedings the accounts and mileage of the Central Vermont Railway System have been excluded from the Report, and the Canadian National Railways' 1926 accounts have been restated in order to permit an account confirm with the year 1927.

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:—

REVENUE

	1927	1926	Increase
Freight	$193,541,352.73	$191,787,465.76	$1,753,886.97
Passenger	36,080,488.49	35,570,671.22	509,817.27
Express	13,163,925.34	12,774,453.93	389,471.41
Mail	3,147,755.27	3,142,219.50	5,535.77
Miscellaneous	10,642,202.24	10,101,844.13	540,358.11
Total	$256,575,724.07	$253,376,654.54	$3,199,069.53

EXPENSES

	1927	1926	Increase
Maintenance of W. & S.	$ 46,075,178.06	43,028,428.62	$3,046,749.44
Maintenance of Equipment	47,447,253.16	47,321,602.60	125,650.56
Traffic	7,124,864.67	6,440,087.63	684,777.04
Transportation	105,166,760.58	100,603,158.02	4,563,602.56
Miscellaneous Operations	2,414,842.34	2,121,607.17	293,235.17
General	7,226,199.60	6,970,244.08	255,955.52
Transportation for Investment (Credit)	993,350.79	1,012,478.24	Dec. 19,127.45
Total	$214,461,747.62	$205,472,649.88	$8,989,097.74
Net Earnings	$ 42,113,976.45	$ 47,904,004.66	Dec. $5,790,028.21
Operating Ratio	83.59%	81.09%	

General Remarks. Having regard for the various factors relating to the System the general results of the year's operations

may be considered satisfactory. Although the net earnings were less by $5,790,000 than those for 1926, they were much higher than in any previous year.

Gross Earnings. Gross earnings exceeded those for 1926 by $3,199,069 (1.26%). This increase was not in proportion to the increase in operating expenses, partly on account of reduced rates, the early harvest in 1926 and the late harvest in 1927.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses exceeded those of 1926 by about $8,989,000 (4.37%) represented substantially by increases in wages and in maintenance of way and structures.

Maintenance of Way and Structures. The increase of $3,046,750 (7%) is due partly to increased wages and partly to higher standard of maintenance. Part of the work involved in the extension of stone ballast and the introduction of heavier rails was responsible for a share of the increase. The balance of these two items is charged to capital account. While due economy is essential, it is felt that the introduction of a higher standard of maintenance has been wise.

Maintenance of Equipment. The expenditures under this heading were only $125,000 (.27%) more than those for the previous year. That the increased traffic did not require a larger increase in this item was largely due to increased efficiency in shops and yards and in shop operations. During the year a new class of locomotives—the 6100 class—was introduced. These locomotives serve both passenger and freight purposes and have given very satisfactory results. They were designed by Canadian National officers to meet requirements. As an instance of their capabilities they are operated without change between Sarnia and Montreal (511 miles) with consequent reduction in roundhouse and terminal expense and appreciable saving in other ways.

Transportation Expenses. The increase of $4,563,602 (4.5%) was to a great extent due to higher wages and to some extent to higher fuel costs; also partly to increased business.

Betterments. Work on the following items was included under this heading:—

New immigration facilities at the Halifax Ocean Terminals (now nearly completed); new train shed at Saint John (finished);

New stations at Summerside and Carleton, P.E.I., and at St. Fabien, P.Q., car repair plant at Jonquiere;

Freight transfer yard at Oshawa; west-bound freight yard at Niagara Falls; additional yard tracks at Mimico; 69 miles of automatic block signals for double track line on Cornwall and Dundas sub-division; 300 ton main line mechanical coaling plants at Paris and Belleville;

Various items in connection with the Toronto Viaduct Scheme, including new engine facilities; also bridge over Spadina Avenue; new through freight tracks to the south of the Viaduct and retaining wall along Fleet Street.;

Tunnel yard extension at Port Huron; additional work on enlarged train yard at Pontiac;

2.74 miles of the Pontiac Belt Line; continuation of grade separation projects at Chicago, South Bend, Lansing and Detroit; various improvements at Flint, including passenger station and additional trackage;

New station at Edmonton and car shop at Prince Rupert; 6 mile loop line at Saskatoon.

Traffic Movement. The System revenue ton miles during 1927 shows an increase of .85% over the 1926 figure. The Western grain crop totalled 996,510,000 bushels, an increase of 85,534,000 bushels (9.4%) over 1926. Due to adverse weather conditions both in the Spring and Fall harvesting was delayed, with the result that deliveries of grain during 1927 as compared with those of 1926 were 4.4% lower to the head of the Lakes and 1.7% lower to Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The porton of the 1927 crop which did not move during that year will be handled in the first six months of this year.

Passenger revenues were increased approximately 1.43% The average distance each passenger was carried during 1927 was 72.96 miles, as compared with 66.67 miles in 1926. The number of passengers ticketed ex-transatlantic steamers increased by 3.9% over those ticketed in 1926.

Express business showed a general increase with the previous year and resulted in an increase in revenue of 3.05%.

Traffic Items. Freight revenues have been adversely affected during the year as a result of certain rate adjustments.

Under General Order No. 448 of the Board of Railway Commissioners, effective September 12, 1927, grain rates from all parts in Western Canada to the head of the Lakes were reduced appreciably; and grain rates to Vancouver and Prince Rupert for export were reduced to the lakehead rate basis. Up to the end of 1927 the relative earnings were over $600,000 less than they would have been but for the above Order.

Freight and passenger revenues were seriously affected by floods in New England and the Mississippi Valley.

Increased passenger train miles on new lines and new steam and motor car service amounted to 879,400 train miles.

Elimination of unprofitable and unnecessary steam trains to the extent of 194,500 train miles and the substitution of motor cars for steam services to the extent of 163,300 train miles resulted in a saving of about $301,000 in operating expenses.

Finance. On November 15, 1927, a Scheme of Arrangement and Compromise was approved at a meeting held in London,

England, of the holders of the Canadian Northern Railway Company 5% Income Charge Convertible Debenture Stock, under which, subject to ratification by the Parliament of Canada, payment of the stock will be made on May 6, 1928 at 94% of the par value. An act ratifying the Scheme has been passed by the Parliament of Canada.

Construction. During the year 88 miles of line were graded in Saskatchewan and 43 miles in Alberta, in addition to which some track laying was completed as well as ballasting, fencing, telegraph facilities and buildings.

In the Province of Quebec the St. Felicien to Mistassini line, 26.6 miles, was, practically speaking, completed and was opened for traffic in November.

Hudson Bay Line. On behalf of the Government considerable work towards rehabilitating this line was undertaken and preparations were started for the continuation of the line to Fort Churchill.

Manitoba. Arrangements with the Province of Manitoba were made under which a line about 88 miles in length will be constructed by the Manitoba Northern Railway Company from the Hudson Bay line to the Flin Flon Mines, which are controlled and will, it is expected, be developed by United States interests, as a result of which there should be opened a new mining district which promises to afford substantial traffic.

The bonds of the Manitoba Company will be guaranteed by the Canadian National Railways Company, which will in consideration of such guarantee obtain the capital stock of the Manitoba Company and thus control it.

Wage Adjustments. Increases in pay were granted during the year to practically all classes of employees. Satisfactory agreements were reached by friendly negotiations. Boards of conciliation were applied for in two instances. These increases and other adjustments showed an operating payroll increase of about $3,771,000.

Terminals. An arrangement was made with the City of Vancouver under which a settlement was reached covering various long outstanding matters in connection with the developments and expenditures required under the agreement made in 1910. This included the construction of a first class hotel, work on which will be started during the present year.

After prolonged investigation plans have been prepared for central terminal facilities in the City of Montreal. These plans if carried out will result in the consolidation of the passenger train services now operated into and out of the Bonaventure, the Tunnel, the Moreau Street and the Montreal and Southern Counties Stations. Until the suggestions have been approved by the City of Montreal, the Harbour Commissioners, the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Dominion Parliament nothing in this respect can be considered as final.

Substantial progress was made during the year in connection with the Toronto Viaduct Scheme. In August the New Union Station was opened by the Prince of Wales accompanied by Premier Baldwin. On account of the magnitude of the work and the necessity for settlement by way of arbitration or otherwise in regard to the acquisition of certain properties considerable work still remains to be done before the permanent trackage can be completed; but in the meantime the passenger tracks on the ground level, extended and rearranged, are still in use.

Industrial Department. During the year just passed, 456 new manufacturing establishments of various sorts were located on the lines of this railway in Canada, involving a capital expenditure of $44,213,030, and 103 concerns already located on our lines in Canada made additions to their plants at an estimated expenditure of $29,000,000. This is indicative of a healthy business condition and also affords ample justification for the establishment of the Industrial Department, the activities of which contributed much towards the location of the various enterprises on the lines of the railway.

West Indies Trade Agreement. During the year contracts were placed by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, for the construction of five twin screw, steam turbine vessels required for the service on the above agreement. All these vessels will be approximately 430 feet long and 60 feet wide. It is expected that three of them will be in commission before the end of 1928 and will be operated all the year round from Saint John and Halifax to Bermuda and the Windward Islands as far south as Demerara. They will have accommodation for 103 first class passengers and 132 second and third class; and cargo capacity of about 283,000 cubic feet, deadweight tonnage, 6,400 each.

The remaining two vessels will be operated to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica, in Summer from Montreal, in Winter from Saint John and Halifax. They should be available for service at the commencement of the 1929 St. Lawrence navigation season. They will have accommodation for 103 first class passengers and for 243,000 cubic feet of cargo, mostly bananas; deadweight tonnage 4,400 each.

Colonization. In territory tributary to Canadian National lines about 190,000 acres of new land were broken in Saskatchewan and about 410,000 in Alberta. These lands should produce crops this year. 38,685 European settlers were brought out under our auspices in 1927 as compared with 31,536 in the previous year. About 9,000 were British. The balance came from other European Countries.

The Department of Natural Resources has been active in every Province, more particularly in the Maritime Provinces, as a result of which much new development is under way.

Land Sales. 74,267 acres of land were sold during the year for $994,231 representing an average price of $13.39, as compared with 115,445 acres sold in 1926 for $1,697,327, representing $14.70

per acre. Cancellations of purchase contracts covered 20,797 acres in 1927 and 94,006 acres in 1926. As a result of the marked decrease in cancellations it will be seen that the net increase in land sales during the year amounted to 32,031 acres.

Telegraph Matters. The operations under this heading show continued expansion and progress during the year. Our advocacy of the use of telegrams for ordinary business made it necessary to materially increase our facilities in order to handle growing business.

Improved automatic equipment has been installed on the following circuits:— Toronto-Hamilton-Buffalo; Toronto-Montreal Ottawa; also Winnipeg-Edmonton-Saskatoon.

The carrier current system, by which a number of messages may be transmitted simultaneously on one circuit is now in operation between Montreal and Toronto and between Toronto and Winnipeg. This system has substantially increased traffic owing to its reliability through not being affected by earth currents. It has enabled the Canadian National private long distance telephone system to be extended from the East to Winnipeg. Telephone and telegraph services can be carried on simultaneously, without interference of one with the other.

The net income from telegraph service increased from $241,249 in 1926 to $403,967 in 1927.

Eastern Lines. The Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, is Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada for 1927. Section 6 of the Act is as follows:

> For accounting purposes, but without affecting the management and operation of any of the Eastern Lines, the revenues and expenses of the Eastern Lines (including the reductions herein authorized which shall be borne by the Eastern Lines) shall be kept separately from all other accounts respecting the construction, operation or management of the Canadian National Railways. In the event of any deficit occurring in any Railway fiscal year in respect of the Eastern Lines the amount of such deficit shall be included in a separate item in the estimates submitted to Parliament for or on behalf of the Canadian National Railways at the first Session of Parliament following the close of such fiscal year.

The Act became effective as of July 1, 1927. For that reason the comparative earnings shown in this statement cover the six months' periods in the years 1926 and 1927 from July 1 to December 31 in each year.

	1927	1926		
Revenue	$ 12,128,570.21	$ 12,811,171.00	D	$682,600.79
Expenses	14,713,852.43	14,231,983.11	I	481,869.32
Net Earnings	$ 2,585,282.22	$ 1,420,812.11		$1,164,470.11
	121.32%	111.09%		

The above figures include actual receipts only.

But for the "20%" reduction in freight rates the above 1927 revenue figure would have been increased by approximately $931,809.89, with the result that the deficit in net earnings would have been reduced by this amount to $1,653,472.33, so that for the six months' period the 1927 deficit would have exceeded the 1926 deficit by $232,660.22 only.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 110th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 5, 1927, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th October, 1926		$ 767,416.69
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1927, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		5,299,887.62
		$6,067,304.31
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1927	$897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1927	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1927	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1927	897,501.00	
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1927	598,334.00	
	$4,188,338.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	374,167.00	
Reservation for Bank Premises	350,000.00	
		4,912,505.00
		$1,154,799.31
Transferred to Rest Account		$1,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$154,799.31

Since the last Annual Meeting, offices were opened at eleven points and closed at five points throughout the Dominion. On 17th December last, The Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed a member of the London Advisory Committee. The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of their late valued colleague, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, a member of the Board since 1908. On 12th April the name of our San Francisco subsidiary was changed from "British American Bank" to "Bank of Montreal (San Francisco)." During the past year The Montreal Company of New York, Inc., was established for the purpose of engaging in underwriting and distribution of investment securities. It was incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York. All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

*NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal, see Supplement of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports, see Volumes from 1911 to 1926-27.

Address of Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President

I feel I cannot pass on to the general business of the meeting without first referring to the loss the Bank recently sustained by the death of Mr. C. R. Hosmer, our valued colleague and friend, who, for the past nineteen years, had been a Director of the Bank. The courteous kindliness of his character endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances and inspired a real affection in his colleagues. By reason of his public and commercial activities, Mr. Hosmer possessed a special knowledge of affairs and rendered valuable services to the Bank over a long term of years.

A Satisfactory Year. It is a pleasure to report that your Bank has had another satisfactory year. The increase in our commercial loans has been gratifying, notwithstanding the fact that many of our important borrowers have taken advantage of present money market conditions to fund their indebtedness by issuing to the public long-term obligations at a low rate of interest.

The Banks of Canada have a combined Capital and Rest of $253,608,000, which is more than ample to take care of the demands of our present population of 9,389,300. The excess of capital over Canadian business requirements is so great that we are obliged to employ in New York and abroad large sums that would otherwise be idle. It is not your Directors' intention, therefore, to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank at the present time, but rather to strengthen our Rest Account, and with this in view, we are transferring $1,000,000 from Profit and Loss Account, bringing the Rest Account up to $30,916,700.

Your Directors have donated the sum of $200,000, spread over four years, to the fund recently so generously subscribed by the people of Montreal for those most deserving charities, the Royal Victoria Hospital, Royal Victoria-Montreal Maternity Hospital, Montreal General Hospital and Western Hospital, in order to provide for loss in operation over a period of years and make provision for necessary facilities to meet the growing demands of the city. The assistance promised by the Province of Quebec will, it is hoped, provide for these recurring deficits in the future.

General Business Conditions. Trade conditions in Canada during the year have been active, and while there is still keen competition in many lines, balance sheets generally show satisfactory profits. Manifold evidence supports this statement. Bank debits, bank clearings, bank deposits, car loadings, railway gross earnings, imports, note circulation and lower mercantile mortality all reveal that the tide of business has risen during the year.

Speaking generally, manufacturing industries thrive; textile mills are fully employed; iron and steel operators continue to face strong competition from abroad, as an increasing volume of imports attests; the lumber trade shows a slight improvement; newsprint output increases; production of footwear is larger and the industry

is in better state; the manufacture of motor cars has slightly diminished, but in the first nine months of the year 161,583 cars were turned out, having a value of $105,179,000, or practically the same as in the like period of last year, though the number of cars was 700 less. I see no reason why an abatement of confidence in the continuance of these prosperous conditions need be apprehended.

A comparatively new feature in the business of banking, owing to the large amount of securities, both foreign and domestic, that are being distributed to investors, is the establishment of Securities Departments by the larger Banks both here and abroad. Our Securities Department facilitates the operation of our Bond and Investment House clients and broadens our service to the public. Loans to Bond Houses have reached considerable proportions, but as they are properly safeguarded, they represent desirable business.

The state of agriculture is the barometer of business. In a country of wide area such as Canada, meteorological conditions vary, as in the past season, yet despite a cool, wet spring, which delayed seeding, a good harvest was reaped. The wheat crop of the Western provinces was considerably in excess of 400,000,000 bushels from a seeded area half a million acres less than in 1926. In quantity this yield has been exceeded only once—in 1923. Alberta, favoured with abundant rainfall, produced a great crop of wheat and oats, supplying the whole of the increase in the former cereal for all Canada, though Saskatchewan still holds the premier place as principal grain producer of the provinces. Without going into detail, it may be said in general terms that the farmers the country over were well rewarded for their labour last season. Some crops ran substantially above average, and the bountiful harvest supplies the means of maintained business activity. Canada will continue to rank as the principal wheat exporting country of the world.

In this connection, it may be remarked that the lot of Canadian farmers has been much improved in the last three or four years. A succession of abundant harvests, marketed at fair prices, conjoined with receding cost of other commodities, has largely closed the gap of prices between what the farmer buys and what he sells and so has moderated the one-time prevalent agricultural discontent.

Foreign Capital. Capital continues to flow freely into Canada from New York, where, it is estimated, $300,000,000 of Canadian securities will this year have been marketed, only a fraction of which represented refunding. Canadian governmental and municipal bonds have long had a receptive market in New York, and industrial and hydro-electric power corporations are now able to borrow there at relatively low rates of interest. This introduction of foreign capital accelerates industrial development, while having a favourable bearing on the exchange market, and although interest and dividend remittances on the borrowings may otherwise operate, the process is, on the whole, advantageous. The

emission of securities in Canada has also been large and their absorption readily made.

The newsprint industry has had astonishing expansion in recent years, and of the building of new plants there is yet no end. Price stability and maintained consumption have given profit to producers, but signs grow stronger that the point of saturation is approaching, if indeed it has not already been reached. Canada is now the principal pulp and newsprint producer of the world, a position not likely to be lost in the near future. In the first nine months of this year export of newsprint rose to $94,715,000 from $88,719,000 in the corresponding period last year, while that of pulp fell to $35,331,000 from $38,371,000. These figures are satisfactory as indicating lesser export of raw material and growth of manufacture in Canada of the finished article. A year ago, however, Canadian newsprint mills were working at practically 100 per cent. capacity; their operated capacity has since fallen to little more than 80 per cent., by reason of erection of new and enlargement of old plants, and it is this feature which prompts the view that the saturation point is not remote.

The mining industry continues to expand.

Immigration. Immigration, while still somewhat obstinately slow, is this year larger than last and of good quality. Emigration has not been stopped, not can it ever be, but it has been checked, fewer of our people now trekking across the border. Holding natural increase and adding thereto 150,000 to 200,000 immigrants yearly appears to be about the best result of our efforts presently to be expected. The problem of keeping people on the land persists.

The extent of building operations has been notable. In the first nine months permits issued represented a value of $142,019,000, an increase of $22,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1926; the figures being compiled from the returns of sixty-three Canadian cities. No lull in activity is apparent other than seasonal. The erection of dwellings keeps pace with that of commercial and other edifices, giving employment to labour and a market for many commodities other than builders' hardware. Increase of population and trade, as well as better housing of the people, is indicated by the figures.

Speculation. Widespread speculation is no new experience in periods of prosperity. The painfully learned lesson of losses is soon forgotten and a newer generation profits little from the past. Human nature being what it is, admonition is very apt to be futile, but I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that too great indulgence in speculative ventures is fraught with danger to business stability.

Foreign Trade. The foreign trade of Canada continues to expand both in volume and value. In the seven months to October 31 this commerce amounted to $1,312,000,000, being an increase of

$21,650,000 over the corresponding period last year. Recovery from the inflation period has been constant to the point that this year our imports and exports have been $458,000,000 larger in value than in 1920, an increase of more than 50%. To this recovery much of the prevailing prosperity may be traced, and to this recovery agricultural production and pulp and paper output have mainly contributed. *Per capita*, Canada now stands almost in the van of nations in respect of foreign commerce. The balance of trade, although considerably reduced, remains in favour of Canada.

The Railways. It is trite to say that railways are the arteries of a country's commerce, and that unless railways are permitted to impose carriage charges adequate to maintain efficiency of operation and to yield a reasonable recompense to their proprietors, commerce will be impeded in movement, to the prejudice of producers.

Business in the United States. The present prosperity of the United States seems based on a sound foundation, and though the marked upward trend of business prevailing the last two years has eased off, there are definite indications that the reasonably satisfactory conditions that now obtain will be maintained and that further moderate growth may be expected. It is not a prosperity as bounteous as that witnessed last year, when industrial activity was at its peak, but it is a more widespread prosperity. It is a significant point that profits of large business concerns are for the most part on a more moderate scale than those enjoyed in 1926.

The banking situation, it is agreed, is sound; agricultural conditions are better and the farmer has much improved his position; labour is as well or better off than it has been at any time in the country's history, and business activity, though it has declined from its peak level, has receded in an orderly manner.

Certain elements in the present situation are rather less favourable than they might be, in that autumn business has not measured up to earlier expectations, but there has been in recent weeks evidence of an improved situation. An ample supply of investment funds, due in part at least to a slackening in business activity, coupled with a decline in commodity prices, has resulted in a marked rise in the prices of stocks and bonds. At the same time the country, in addition to providing all needed new capital at home, is now a substantial lender abroad. The credit situation maintains a comfortable position, over which the Federal Reserve System has exercised a strong influence. Gratifying increases are shown in the savings departments of the banks of the country and the national income of the people has increased 40% over 1914.

Conditions in Europe. In speaking of European affairs a year ago, I recorded a general favourable advance towards more normal conditions, and this movement is progressing steadily. The aid rendered to impoverished countries by means of foreign credits is restoring their economic life, which must in course of

time make for improvement in world trade. There still remain to be solved many problems of vital importance to the economic and financial well-being of nations, not the least important being the question of trade barriers, which subject has been receiving the attention of an international conference at Geneva.

In Great Britain, one outstanding feature is the strength of the pound sterling in terms of the American dollar at this, a period of the year when the reverse is usually the case. One reason for this is that the United States is itself financing to a considerable extent its exports of grain and cotton, while the withdrawal of proceeds of foreign borrowings in New York and the transfer of balances to London because of the more attractive rates prevailing in that centre, are contributory factors.

There would appear to be clear indications of a persistent, if slow, improvement in business conditions in Great Britain, and while overseas trade figures still show a heavy visible adverse balance, they have revealed a more hopeful trend in recent months. The basic industries of the country, such as coal, cotton, and iron and steel, are still operating on an uneconomic basis, but other branches, such as shipbuilding and the newer industries, the motor and electrical trades and artificial silk, are making substantial progress.

Generally speaking, Great Britain has made a wonderful recovery from the devastating effects of the coal strike last year. What is of paramount importance is continued freedom from industrial strife, and, fortunately, there is growing evidence of an earnest disposition on the part of employers and employed towards co-operation to this end.

Conditions in France during the past year have been somewhat involved. The financial position of the Government has been materially improved by a balanced budget and the consolidation of a large part of the country's floating and short term indebtedness. On the other hand, commercial and industrial enterprises have shown less prosperity than in the immediately preceding years, foreign trade having been curtailed by the appreciation and comparative stability of the national currency. This situation is likely to obtain until after the elections in May next. A happy outlook for better relations with Germany is found in the recently arranged commercial treaty and the withdrawal of a large part of the Army of Occupation.

Foreign balances at the disposal of the French Government through the Bank of France, amounting to nearly one thousand million dollars, operate as a safeguard against speculative attack on the exchange. Legal stabilization of the franc, being linked to a great extent with settlement of war debts, imposes a problem very difficult of solution.

The sixtieth anniversary of Confederation, and the hundred and tenth anniversary of the Bank, happily coincide with general prosperity. This anniversary of Confederation has deepened the

national consciousness and helped to confirm Canada's place in the world. My hope and trust is that the great inheritance given the Canadian people will be worthily employed and that our country, growing in unity and strength, will attain a yet more lofty place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Address of The General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

You have before you the 110th annual balance sheet of the Bank. In accordance with custom, let me comment briefly on the principal changes therein and the more important factors in the trade and economic situation bearing on our year's business.

First, then,—in two fundamental respects, earning power and liquid strength of resources, our position continues highly satisfactory. Never have we been better prepared to care for all the normal needs of the public and to meet any business or financial exigency. At the close of our bank year, total assets stood at $831,500,000, and of this amount $481,900,000 was in liquid form—cash, call loans, securities, or other items readily realizable. These quick assets equal 63.78% of our total liabilities to the public, and this reflects the usual position in which your Bank is maintained.

Our commercial loans in Canada have increased by about $3,000,000 and now stand at $255,100,000. Many of our largest industrial customers, owing to their strong liquid position, need less banking accommodation from us than heretofore; also, certain loans of a special nature which appeared upon our books last year have in the interim been paid, being replaced by advances more widely spread,—an indication of greater business activity in the country generally. The total commercial loans of all Canadian banks at the end of September, the latest figures available, aggregated $1,035,800,000.

Our deposits total $709,100,000, an increase of $52,900,000 from the corresponding date last year. While much of this represents deposits of a commercial and special nature, a goodly portion of the increase has occurred in our Savings Department, showing both widespread prosperity and continued public confidence in the Bank of Montreal.

As a sign of this Country's growing capital resources,—the deposits payable after notice in all banks exceed the total commercial loans by 360 millions, whereas 15 years ago these loans exceeded such deposits by 219 millions.

It is interesting to note that the loans and advances by all Canadian banks to-day represent 46% of total assets.

Our note circulation, at $45,700,000, is approximately the same as last year.

Our bank premises account is lower by $250,000 than a year ago. Alterations and new buildings have been paid for out of profits as usual.

Profits and Banking Service. Regarding profits, which, as before indicated, have been satisfactory, the view is sometimes expressed that bank profits are large, but they are certainly not excessive in proportion to the capital employed. To cite our own case, we employ a reserve fund one million dollars greater than our paid-up capital. This reserve fund, the property of the shareholders, represents in part the accumulation of undivided profits from the beginning of the Bank in 1817, and substantial premiums, ranging as high as $87 per share, at which our stock has from time to time been issued. Our net profits represent earnings of 8.71% of combined capital and reserve. Incidentally, never in the history of Canadian banking has service to the customer been cheaper or more efficient, nor has competition been more keen.

I may add that in Canada the margin between the rate of interest paid on bank deposits and that obtained by the Bank in the employment of quick assets has been steadily declining for several years.

To epitomize,—the strength of the Bank has been maintained while dividends and bonus have been comfortably earned. Over and above these, however, we continue to fulfil two primary functions, safeguarding depositors' money, and at the same time keeping ever before us the preservation of Canada's financial prestige in this most important period of her development. In these matters we have a full appreciation of our obligations to the Canadian public.

Our offices in London, New York and Paris continue to function satisfactorily and provide a profitable, and indeed an indispensable adjunct of the Bank's general operations. Incidentally, they give to Canadian visitors a service which many of our friends have been kind enough to commend most highly.

Monetary Situation Abroad. In the London market the Bank of England discount rate was reduced from 5% to 4½% in April last, at which point it has remained, and the central institution has been successful in making this official minimum effective by maintaining control of the supply of credit through open market operations. This control has had the effect of stabilizing the market discount rate for three months bills at about $4\frac{5}{16}$%, and as short money has commanded a better rate than that ruling in New York, substantial balances have been transferred to London, to the benefit of the sterling-dollar exchange. The Bank of England plays such a large part in the financial life of England that the marked improvement in its position during the last few years commands attention. Since 1923 the Bank's reserve has increased by over 50%, bringing its ratio to liabilities up from about 19% to over 31%.

Apart from one or two industrial capital issues there have been no important Canadian emissions in the London market during the year, and so far as can be seen at present, Canadian provinces and municipalities will be able to borrow at home on

more satisfactory terms for some time to come. In Paris the monetary situation is extremely easy; short discounts are under 3%, and the dollar value of the franc has fluctuated within very narrow limits. In the United States, mounting gold importations have been an important factor in the situation, although the vast gold accumulation has not been used as a credit basis to the extent of creating undue inflation. A substantial portion of the surplus credit has found an outlet in public loans to domestic and foreign industries and governmental bodies. A persistent upward trend of security markets to new peaks has reflected to some extent the gradual easing of interest rates and the growing pressure of surplus funds seeking profitable investment. The call loan rate for the year averaged 4.19% as against 4.53% in 1926.

In Mexico our important business is under capable supervision. Owing to disturbed political conditions and to excessive rains which destroyed a large portion of the crops in various districts, business has faced a difficult year and trade is dull throughout the Republic.

Commercial failures in Canada for the year number 2,156, with liabilities of $40,432,000. This compares with 2,285 failures with liabilities of $33,871,000 in 1926.

Bank clearings, which are usually taken as a barometer of business, have been higher by 8% for the whole of Canada than a year ago. Bank debits, that is the total of items charged to customers' accounts, are an even better indicator, and these are 9% in excess of 1926.

An Expansive Year in Business. Canada has attracted more than usual attention from the people of other lands this year, partly by the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and the opening of an international bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie to commemorate the century of peace between Canada and her great neighbour. These happy events have coincided with the most expansive year in business enterprise that this country has ever known, and our many thousands of visitors must have carried away impressions that will enhance the prestige of the Dominion abroad and accrue to our advantage. Added to this, we can now with satisfaction claim that tourist travel—thanks to good hotels, good roads, and splendid railway and steamboat facilities—is increasing rapidly. Our revenue from tourists is estimated for the current year at over 200 millions of dollars, which may be compared with the sum of approximately 250 millions payable in interest by Canada annually on its foreign indebtedness.

In the sixty years since Confederation, a marvellous development has occurred in this country, and it is satisfactory to realize that the Bank's progress has kept pace with the progress of the Dominion. Here I might mention, for the benefit in particular of those abroad who are interested in Canada, that with the exception of two years a century ago, this Bank has paid dividends without interruption during the whole of its existence.

In the year of Confederation, 1867, the Bank had a paid-up capital of $6,000,000, a reserve account of $1,250,000, total assets amounting to $19,700,000, and 29 branches. To-day our paid-up capital amounts to $29,916,700, with a reserve account of $30,-916,700, and our assets amount to $831,500,000, while our branches are in excess of six hundred.

Industrial Development. I have referred to the past year as the most expansive in the country's commercial history. That Canadians have experienced a greater degree of individual prosperity than ever before is, I think, undisputed. The high general level of employment, and the enhanced spending power of the people are attributable to a succession of good harvests and to a great broadening of the basis of production. Until a few years ago Canada was best known abroad as an agricultural country, and outside capital sought investment here chiefly in government and municipal issues and in railway building to provide transportation for an ever-increasing agricultural area. To-day most of the largely increased capital coming in for investment is for industrial development. It is now fully recognized that Canada has the natural resources for the building up of a vast variety of indigenous industries, and is fitted by the character and spirit of her population to take an increasingly important place among the industrial nations of the world. The great expansion in recent years of mining and metallurgy, with their field now extending into agricultural Manitoba, and of the manufacture of pulp and paper, and those various fabrics commonly referred to as artificial silk, are spectacular instances. Scarcely less impressive is the great progress in a variety of other industries, for which the extraordinary development of hydro-electrical energy is providing the cheapest and most convenient of all motive powers. It is obvious, therefore, that whereas in earlier days we dwelt almost wholly upon our agricultural, fishery and forest resources when appraising our national wealth, we must now also take into account the country's untold wealth in water powers and in minerals.

Importance of Agriculture. We should not lose sight of the fact, however, that agriculture is still our great fundamental industry, its importance is only intensified by the increase in urban industries. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that wheat is the most valuable single item not only of our production but also of our export trade.

And, important as our agricultural industry is now, it is certain to have a vastly greater future, for we have many millions of fertile acres still untouched by the plough and only awaiting settlers to occupy them. No such opportunity for settlers exists elsewhere in the world to-day. The people we want are sure to come, and the filling up of our empty spaces will mean continual growth of agriculture for generations to come.

The total value of Canada's field crops this year is estimated at over $1,000,000,000, and other farm products, based on the

returns for previous years, may be estimated at $700,000,000. Therefore the spending power of our farming classes, which may be put for this year at approximately $1,700,000,000, is a factor of supreme importance in the economic life of the country.

This all has a direct bearing on the business of our Bank, for while this institution is taking its full part in the country's industrial awakening, its policy is now, as it always has been, to provide every possible assistance to agriculture.

I may add that the present year has witnessed the 50th anniversary of the establishment at Winnipeg of your Bank's first branch west of the Great Lakes. The confidence which the Bank showed in the potentialities of the Prairies at that early date has been more than justified, and evidence of our continuing faith is to be found in our present chain of 163 branches throughout the three Prairie Provinces.

Summing up, it may be said that the business situation in Canada was never more hopeful, though I should like to add that no good can come of discounting the future too far in advance. That is a tendency to which we as a people are prone, and a symptom of the same over-confidence that got us into trouble in the past.

The speculation now so much in evidence, to which your President has referred, is a direct reflection of this tendency. Speculation like fever, is not a disease but a sympton, and, like many a fever, will probably cure itself. Experience suggests the wisdom of guarding against possible set-backs, whereas over-optimism carries with it the ever-present danger of a rude awakening.

Nevertheless, allowing for the swing of the pendulum and for the fact that we are living down our mistakes, Canada can with assurance look forward to a future undreamed-of by the Fathers of Confederation. Not in any spirit of boastfulness, but merely in calm appraisal of our country and its resources, may we not claim that we have all the attributes which go to make a mighty nation? We are blessed in our sturdy population, free from discord, far removed from war's alarms, with a summer climate unsurpassed in the universe, a winter climate that makes of us a hardy people, and lavish natural resources.

This appraisal being correct, we can, given prudent management of our public affairs, proceed upon our destined way with courage and enthusiasm.

The General Manager then reviewed in a comprehensive manner conditions in the Canadian Provinces as well as Newfoundland and Mexico, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation. The report, on motion of Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was then adopted, the usual notes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas Ahearn, D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., The Honourable Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir

Charles Gordon, G.B.E., The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.-M.G., Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., F. W. Molson, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G. M.C., James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was elected Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President, and H. R. Drummond, Esq., and Major-General the Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OF OCTOBER 31st, 1927

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$29,916,700.00
Rest	$30,916,700.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	154,799.31	
	$31,071,499.31	
Unclaimed Dividends	13,598.07	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1927	897,501.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1927	598,334.00	
		32,580,932.38
		$62,497,632.38
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$45,760,677.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	161,060,362.03	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	539,166,919.51	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,363,396.44	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	6,589,020.49	
Bills Payable	751,540.37	
		755,691,916.34
Letters of Credit outstanding		12,206,355.96
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		1,153,063.22
		$831,548,967.90

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	$38,400,252.58	
Dominion notes	50,552,958.75	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	19,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	$ 49,707.88	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	15,792,751.64	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	29,719,404.93	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	151,381,604.16	
		196,943,468.61

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	86,760,587.30	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	5,344,028.16	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value	32,963,446.96	
Notes of other Banks	4,207,454.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	905,579.89	
Cheques on other Banks	46,919,138.96	
		$481,996,915.21
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	255,155,693.56	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	16,657,162.95	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	45,628,393.70	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,046,424.33	
		319,487,674.54
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)		11,550,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		726,528.96
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,193,393.42
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)		12,206,355.96
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,463,197.60
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		2,466,996.36
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		457,905.85
		$831,548,967.90

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of $2,106,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, *President.*

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) subject to the judgment to be rendered in a suit taken by John Hamilton, Boswell's Limited and Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, of the City of Quebec, which is now pending, in which the power of the Bank, to make a donation of $200,000 ($50,000 paid and the balance payable over three years, which has been provided for) to the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Royal Victoria Maternity, the Montreal General and Western General Hospitals, Montreal Joint Campaign Fund, is challenged, in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A., *of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison*
GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A., *of the firm of McDonald, Currie & Co.*
} *Auditors.*

MONTREAL, 23rd Nov., 1927.

PROLONGED PROSPERITY OF CANADA

KEYNOTE OF ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The Fifty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 12th, at 11 o'clock, a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt in the chair.

The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report, for the year ended 30th November, 1927, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1926	$1,409,674.58	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	5,370,145.69	
		$6,779,820.27
Appropriated as follows :		
Dividends Nos. 158, 159, 160 and 161 at 12% per annum	$3,386,010.40	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders	598,978.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation	485,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,809,831.87	
		$6,779,820.27

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1926	$24,400,000.00	
Premium on New Capital Stock	5,600,000.00	
Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1927		$30,000,000.00

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. During the year ten branches were opened and thirteen were closed. The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the year.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; Succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911,—1926-27 volumes,

Address by Sir Herbert S. Holt, President

I regret having to announce the resignation from the Board of Directors of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., whose wide knowledge and broad experience, both in the East and West, made his counsel of such great value to the Bank. Our loss is somewhat tempered by the realization that his great ability will now be devoted to the services of the country.

The paid-up capital of the Bank has been increased during the year by the issuance and allotment to shareholders of 56,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. These shares were sold to shareholders at the price of $200 a share. All payments have been completed and our paid-up capital now stands at $30,000,000, with a reserve fund of $30,000,000 and undivided profits of $1,809,831.87.

The authorized capital of the Bank is now $40,000,000. The by-law passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on January 13th, 1927, to increase the capital stock of the Bank has been duly approved by the Treasury Board and a certificate issued to this effect.

The Report and Balance Sheet will be dealt with in detail by the General Manager. It discloses a most satisfactory condition of affairs with total assets and profits larger than at any time in the past.

During the years of depression which followed 1920, the financial leaders of Canada again and again expressed the opinion that a period of sound expansion was at hand, and they reiterated a plea to all Canadians for the maintenance of a staunch faith in the future of the Dominion of Canada. Those who were most careful in their studies of world economic trends were forced to the conclusion that a return to world stability in commerce and finance would be accompanied by such a rising tide of demand for the products of Canada's fields, forests and mines as would assure a prolonged period of prosperity. The steady improvement in agriculture, mining, manufacture and internal and external trade which has characterized the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, has done much to vindicate the good judgment of this leadership.

Pervading Spirit of Optimism. It is only natural that this general prosperity should have brought about a pervading spirit of optimism. In every part of the country one finds an improved tone in business, a more aggressive attitude towards expansion and greater interest in the opportunities afforded by foreign trade. As yet, there are no indications of industrial and commercial inflation. Production is not expanding to a point unwarranted by growth in demand. It is a noteworthy fact that this whole expansion has taken place during a period which has been characterized by a moderate decline in prices. On the whole, the fundamental situation in agriculture, industry and commerce is more stable

than at the beginning of the period. However, I think it is necessary to give a word of warning and caution against inflation in securities and excessive stock speculation.

For three years there have been good crops on the prairies and in most other parts of the country, with fair prices, and the position of the Canadian farmer is generally satisfactory. The increased production of wheat in Alberta and the increasing importance of mixed farming in all three prairie provinces are significant of the greater stability which obtains in agriculture. Another favourable factor in the west is the improved price of beef and hides; the prospects for the cattle industry are more favourable now than at any time since the end of the war.

Rich Mineral Resources. Among the notable events of the past year was the inspection of a large number of the important mines in various parts of the country by members of the Empire Mining & Metallurgical Congress. Reports by these visiting engineers has drawn the attention of the British and others interested in mining to the rich mineral resources of the Dominion of Canada. It is a matter of gratification that a number of the visiting delegates expressed special appreciation concerning the valuable and varied assistance which the Federal and Provincial Governments have rendered to the mining industry. With the exploration and development now in progress, with a smelter beginning operations in the Rouyn area, and with mills ready for active production in Manitoba, a more accurate picture of the immediate potentialities of the expanding mining industry should be developed during the present year.

Although lumbering is not in as chaotic a condition as during the past four or five years, overproduction and low prices are still factors causing concern. The Australian, New Zealand and Oriental demand has been of assistance and the actual volume of consumption is large. In the paper industry the decrease of production of newsprint in the United States has permitted a steady increase and expansion in this country, but at the present time we have more capacity than is required, consequently there has been danger of overproduction, which, however, has been partially met by intelligent curtailment of output. In this connection, I again draw attention to the vital importance of conserving our timber resources and the immediate demand for reforestation.

On both coasts, the year has been unsatisfactory so far as the fishing industry is concerned. The British Columbia salmon catch was particularly poor, and the losses sustained among the Lunenburg fishing fleet constituted a severe blow.

Railway earnings for the first eleven months of 1927 are not as sat sfactory as those obtained in the corresponding period of 1926, but the crop movemen', which was somewhat late this year, will be of material assistance in improving the returns for the latter part of the year. In connection with the railways, I wish to call attention to the importance of granting rates which permit them to

maintain efficiency with a fair return on capital invested. Both manufacturers and farmers should realize that good transportation at fair rates is of more assistance to the development of the country than low rates which sacrifice efficiency and may even prevent provision for extensions and necessary facilities.

Canada's Progress. To obtain a proper appreciation of the progress which a country is making, it is advisable to compare the statistics of the current year with those of a few years back. Therefore, I am referring to the fact that in the first eleven months of 1927 steel production exceeded that of 1924 by 29.9 per cent; newsprint by 54.0 per cent; and automobiles, in spite of the reorganization of the Ford plant, by 59.1 per cent. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of industrial production for 1927 is more than 50 per cent. above the average level from 1919 to 1924.

In November, 1927, the employment index stood at 107, a new high at this time of the year; this compares with 90 in November, 1921; 97 in 1925, and 102 in 1926. As a matter of comparison, it may be well to state that the employment index of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics shows that employment in the United States has fallen by about 10 per cent. since 1923.

With labour well employed at high wages, with the buying power of the farmer established at a satisfactory level, and with good prospects of activity in almost every industry, the outlook for internal trade is excellent.

In a growing country there is a strong tendency to expand government activities and to increase government expenditures. The Minister of Finance is to be greatly congratulated on reducing various taxes and on cutting down the net debt by $60,000,000 between October 31st, 1926, and October 31st, 1927. While the government should be given full credit for what it has accomplished, it is imperative that all capital expenditures should be kept down to a minimum. No single factor can do more towards maintaining stable prosperity than government economy and reduction of taxation, and only by this means can the country hope to throw off the gigantic burden of debt incurred during the war.

In international banking circles the opinion is gaining ground that a world shortage of gold will be experienced unless effective international co-operation prevents the accumulation of unnecessarily large individual holdings by central banks. Should such a shortage develop, it must necessarily result in a gradual decline in price levels and resultant loss and unsettlement in business. Intelligent co-operation between the more important gold-holding countries can prevent any such dufficilties arising, but this may involve changes in policy on the part of a number of countries not in the first rank in international finance. The gold holdings of Canada are accumulating and will reach still higher figures as and when a larger volume of note circulation is made necessary by the greater volume of business arising from the growth of the country.

Neither Great Britain, Germany, nor other commercially important countries, except the United States, keep metallic reserves proportionately as large as those now held by Canada.

Immigration is not satisfactory. We are getting too few immigrants from Europe and too many of our people are still going to the United States. It is important that the government should inaugurate a more vigorous immigration policy.

Foreign Trade. The Empire Marketing Board has set aside $100,000 to be used for advertising Canadian food products in the British market. The Canadian government is also prepared to assist this project in a substantial manner. When it is realized that with assistance from these two sources, the Canadian exporter needs to furnish less than 50% of the cost of advertising in Great Britain, it would seem that Canadians have been singularly remiss in taking advantage of a favourable opportunity. To secure the full benefit from such advertising, Canadian products should be distinctive in character, easily recognizable, and of uniform quality. Apples and other food products should be carefully graded, labelled and sold under special brands. While this outlay for establishing the reputation of Canadian goods may reduce immediate profits, the ultimate advantage which would accrue to Canadians from this effort should be well worth while.

Great as are the opportunities for marketing within the Empire, the time has come when Canada is going to play an increasingly important part in international commerce, and the great developments which are likely to take place in the near future are those on the Pacific. In the last few years, Canadian exports to Japan, China, and Hongkong have been increasing at an extraordinary rate. For the fiscal year 1903, our exports to these markets amounted to $1,465,069; in 1910 to $2,416,858; in 1916 to $2,656,701; in 1920 to $15,742,186, and in 1926 to $61,054,146. Even in 1927, when conditions in this market were unusually upset, the sales for the fiscal year dropped only to $44,906,244. With the increased buying power which these countries will attain under a stable industrial and political regime, we must look forward to a time when the trade with the Orient will be a major outlet for Canadian products. It is especially important that Canadians should be alive to such opportunities and realize the full significance of such meetings as the Pacific Conference on International Relations which took place in Honolulu, or the Pacific Foreign Trade Conference which took place in Victoria this past year.

In the past three years there has been a marked improvement in the financial stability of Europe. Country after country has returned to the gold standard. Budgets are being balanced, substantial payments are being made on international debts, and sinking funds and reserves established which will make for increased stability.

Economic readjustment is too complex a matter to permit noticeable improvement from month to month, but when the

European industrial, commercial and financial structure of today is compared with that which existed in the same countries three to five years ago, the favourable trend becomes evident.

The situation in Great Britain continues to show consistent progress. Unemployment has decreased, wages are higher, production in basic industries is approaching the level of pre-war normality, and a number of new industries and amalgamations have been established which have brought about greater improvement than is generally realized.

For Canadians, this will mean a consistent growth in demand for wheat, dairy and animal products, lumber and minerals. Re-established and growing European and world purchasing power will inevitably continue to stimulate Canadian production. This situation abroad, taken together with the well established prosperity which exists at home, constitutes a propitious combination of conditions favourable to continued expansion. At no time in the past has the outlook been more favourable than at the present for the prolonged prosperity of Canada.

Address by the General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill

The 58th Annual Balance Sheet, showing the position of the Bank on November 30th last, the end of our fiscal year, and the Profit & Loss Account, giving the results of the year's operations, are before you. I think you will agree that both are satisfactory.

The financial statistics and statements of important financial corporations of a prosperous country bespeak prosperity. We have a large and growing business in Canada, and an analysis of our statement is a clear indication of the substantial progress of the agricultural, commercial, and industrial interests in this country during 1927.

Our total assets are $894,663,903.45, the highest in the history of the Bank; an increase of $128,286,960.19 over last year.

The increase in deposits is $109,775,802.17, but included in this figure are several large temporary amounts. Apart from these special deposits, the growth has been substantial and shows the steady progress we are making. Here I may say that during the past year we have secured more valuable new accounts and connections than in any previous year.

Perhaps the most striking item in the statement is the increase of $27,777,630.60 in commercial loans in Canada. In times of great business activity, increased turnover calls for additional banking accommodation. As our business is largely commercial, the substantial increase in loans is the inevitable result of prosperity throughout the country.

The growth of the Call Loans, which represent loans against Stock Exchange Collateral, not only of this Bank, but of other Canadian banks, is indicative of three things.

1. Increase in the number of securities available to investors.
2. Increase in the market value of securities.
3. Increase in speculation.

In a growing country the development of its resources produces new securities. Prosperous times result in the enhancement in value of securities, and for these reasons it is clear that the two first mentioned causes for the increase in Call Loans are at least to some extent justified. As to the third, it is obvious that speculation has reached a dangerous stage. The best-informed financial and brokerage firms are already operating on an unusually conservative basis by calling for increased margins, by declining to open new accounts, and by restricting the liability of their customers to reasonable amounts. In times of excessive speculation, the lure of easy profits cannot be denied, but speculation can be checked and held within reasonable bounds by the financial interests, particularly the banks, and bond and brokerage houses.

The liquid position of the Bank has been fully maintained. Our holdings of cash, including bank balances, equals 23.12% of liabilities to the public, while our total liquid assets are 57.33% of liabilities to the public, as compared with 54.30% last year.

Increased business activity and the growth of our business have resulted in higher profits, the best in the history of the Bank. The usual dividends and bonuses, amounting in all to 14% have been paid to shareholders, and we have made the customary appropriations for Bank Premises and Pension Fund. Provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, and $1,809,831.87 is carried forward in Profit & Loss Account.

The satisfactory nature of our profits can be attributed in part to the continued efforts made to control operating expenditures. Special study has been given to ways and means of increasing the efficiency of our branch organization. There are many problems connected with the operation of a chain of branches 880 in number, and located in 30 different countries, but profiting by experience we have been able in various ways to simplify our methods of handling business without relaxing our supervision and control. To realize the necessity of maximum efficiency along these lines, it must be recalled that, while price levels and the cost of living have increased at least fifty per cent. since pre-war days, the margin between interest paid to depositors and interest received from borrowers has either remained stationary or had declined. Thus, of all the factors which affect industry and commerce in Canada, bank credit is the only important one which is as cheap now as it was in 1914. Under such conditions, a high degree of operating efficiency is required in order to provide satisfactory service to the public and at the same time maintain profits at a reasonable level.

An interesting item in our Balance Sheet is the substantial amount of Letters of Credit outstanding. The figures under this heading are usually not a great deal smaller than the combined figures of the other Canadian Chartered banks. Our Canadian

Letter of Credit business is quite important, and in addition our numerous branches in the West Indies and South America have occasion to issue many credits in connection with the financing of foreign trade. A good proportion of our transactions of this nature, however, arises from our operations in the leading financial centres of the world, especially London and New York. Our business of this class is of a particularly desirable and self-liquidating character, so that its growth during the last few years gives cause for satisfaction.

"Bills Payable" constitutes another item in which our figures are substantially larger than those of other Canadian banks. In various South American countries it is an old-established custom to make remittances to London in the form of ninety day bills. The liability entitled "Bills Payable" in our Balance Sheet is made up of time drafts drawn on our London, England, office and sold to the Bank's customers, almost the entire amount consisting of such drafts issued by our South American branches.

The Balance Sheets of the Globe Realty Corporation and Canadian Realty Corporation are before you. Through the operation of Sinking Funds the Bank's equity in these two companies has increased by $486,621.85 during the year. In addition, the usual appropriation of $400,000 has been made in connection with Bank Premises. The Capital Stock of these two companies, which together represent an equity of $10,729,155.75 is carried on our books at $1.00.

The new Head Office building is being completed according to schedule, and should be ready for occupancy on the first of May. Because of the location and the facilities afforded, the office space which is available to rent is in good demand, and we are securing a most desirable class of tenants.

The increasing business of the Bank has made it necessary to obtain more adequate quarters in other centres. In Paris, the building at No. 3 Rue Scribe, which we purchased some time ago, is now being remodelled, and when completed will constitute an attractive and exceptionally well located office. In London we expect to open our West End Branch by May 1st, in the new building of the Sun Life Assurance Company in Cockspur Street, off Trafalgar Square. This office will be of special convenience to travellers. The new office which we have arranged for in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, will be the most modern office building in that city. It is being constructed by the owner of the property with special reference to our requirements. We have also been able to negotiate satisfactory leases covering larger and more attractive premises in Sao Paulo, Lima and Montevideo.

Having regard to the opportunities which Canada offers for new development, we may expect outside investors, particularly in Great Britain and the United States, to continue to send their money to this country. The unfortunate experiences of some of the British investors who made ill-advised commitments in the boom period preceding the war, undoubtedly affected Canada's

reputation in financial circles in the Old Country. Everything possible should be done to guard against a repetition of this situation. I strongly urge anyone in Great Britain who has investments in Canada under consideration, to seek the advice of a Canadian bank or a reputable investment house familiar with Canadian conditions. While, in the case of such speculative ventures as mining, neither a bank nor an investment house might be in a position to appraise the prospects of success, they could at least give an opinion on the standing and integrity of those connected with the enterprise.

Annual $1,000 Fellowship. In order to stimulate general interest in problems of national importance and to encourage advanced study along economic lines in Canadian universities, we have offered an annual $1,000 Fellowship to the student at any Canadian university who shall prepare the best 3,000 word paper covering one of the topics specified. The subjects selected for the papers which are to be submitted March 1, 1928, are as follows:

Does Canada need a Federal Farm Loan System?
A study of Dr. Tory's report and Federal Legislation.

Canada's optimum of population and how it may be obtained.
In this contest the word optimum may be defined to mean the ideal number of people of the type which will be most satisfactory for the building of the nation.

The potential development of Canadian trade in one of Canada's foreign markets.

Economic possibilities of the Maritimes.
A study of the Duncan report.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that at the request of our President the judges who have agreed to act in this contest are the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Dr. Adam Shortt, a member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, and Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. We wish to express our special appreciation of their co-operation in this project. The widespread publicity which will be given to the best papers should encourage thoughtful discussion of these important subjects throughout the country.

The growing complexity of the economic and banking relationships of Canada makes it essential that there should be a group of young, well-informed men in the Bank preparing themselves for more responsible positions. We are hoping, therefore, to find a certain number of students among those who take part in this contest who will wish to enter the banking field. In the past, there has been a feeling that promotion in the banks is so slow as to make this work unattractive to aggressive men of good education. While it is undoubtedly true that the process of learning banking routine will seem monotonous to college graduates who have been specializing in theory, yet those who have sufficient stamina to survive the routine work of the first few years will find that the Bank is prepared to give full recognition to their special abilities, and that their

promotion is likely to be more rapid than that of those who enter the Bank from high school. In order to obtain the services of the highest type of man graduating from the colleges, the Bank is also prepared to make some special concessions in connection with the immediate salary offered them while they are still holding junior positions.

You will receive, as usual, with the report of this meeting, comprehensive details regarding conditions in Canada and other countries where we are represented.

High Regard for Bank in South. In February, several of your Directors, in company with the President and myself, visited the principal branches of the Bank in the West Indies. It was a matter of gratification to note the high regard in which the Bank is held throughout the South. The new treaty should result in further development of business between the British West Indies and Canada. In the past the Bank has played an important part in encouraging Canadian-West Indian trade, and our efforts along these lines will be continued.

In these times of progress and prosperity, we must, above all things, endeavour to maintain a proper perspective and to keep our feet on the ground. The great financial institutions of this country have a duty to Canada, as well as to their shareholders. The responsibilities of those who direct these institutions are heavy, and it is for them to see that the trust reposed in them is properly administered, in the interests of the country at large, as well as in the interests of the shareholders.

Wholesale and retail houses have experienced a fair year, though the strong competition of chain and departmental stores has materially decreased the margin of profit. Tourist traffic was heavy and hotels and merchants generally benefited from this growing trade.

Following a review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras; French West Indies, Porto Rico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Great Britain, France and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B., President.

E. L. PEASE AND C. E. NEILL, Vice-Presidents.

D. K. ELLIOTT	C. C. BLACKADAR	C. B. McNAUGHT
HUGH PATON	JOHN T. ROSS	G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL
A. J. BROWN, K.C.	W. H. McWILLIAMS	R. T. RILEY
W. J. SHEPPARD	CAPT. WM. ROBINSON	STEPHEN HAAS
C. S. WILCOX	A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	JOHN H. PRICE
A. E. DYMENT	ROBERT ADAIR	W. H. MALKIN
G. H. DUGGAN	HON. WILLIAM A. BLACK, M.P.	

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

30th NOVEMBER, 1927

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$ 30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		30,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		1,809,831.87
Dividends Unclaimed		17,626.79
Dividend No. 161 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1927		897,748.00
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1927		598,828.00
		$63,324,034.66
Deposits not bearing interest	$208,073,871.65	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest acerued to date of Statement	514,562,219.15	
Total Deposits		$722,636,090.80
Notes of the Bank in circulation		42,556,200.94
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		868,199.55
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewbere tban in Canada		23,003,141.20
Bills Payable		5,028,058.15
Liabilities not included in tbe foregoing		250,596.82
		$794,342,287.46
Letters of Credit Outstanding		36,997,581.33
		$894,663,903.45

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on band	$ 26,730,568.45
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves	8,400,000.00
Dominion Notes on hand	41,187,574.00
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves	7,600,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	26,238,115.01
	$110,156,257.46
Notes of other Canadian Banks	3,237,424.66
Cheques on otber Banks	38,350,978.06
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,489.90
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	31,904,401.11
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value)	73,307,380.36
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other tban Canadian, (not exceeding market value)	31,296,226.90
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, (not exceeding market value)	15,890,650.17
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	53,338,787.44
Call and Sbort (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	97,949,246.74
	$455,433,842.80
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	225,536,860.84
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	153,411,835.01
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,241,802.58
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	13,670,315.46
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,917,113.95
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,462,119.72
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	36,997,581.33
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	2,171,636.59
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,300,000.00
Otber Assets not included in the foregoing	520,795.17
	$894,663,903.45

NOTE :—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, *President.*

C. E. NEILL, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada :

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1927, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1927, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A., *of Price, Waterhouse & Co.*
JAS. G. ROSS, C.A., *of P. S. Ross & Sons.*
} Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 27th December, 1927.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

OF

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30th, 1927

Address of the President, Sir John Aird

The Sixty-First Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house at Toronto, on Tuesday, 10th January, 1928, at noon.

In his address, the President, Sir John Aird, after a reference to the Sixtieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Bank (which opened in Toronto on 15th May, 1867), said: "The confident anticipations with which this country entered the year 1927 were not disappointed. The year proved to be one of active business and definite progress in several directions. The harvest was good, though the quality of some of the western grain crops was adversely affected by untoward weather in the harvesting season. The outlook for the cattle industry is bright, prices having risen substantially, with an excellent demand, particularly for feeder cattle. Fodder, except oats in some districts, is plentiful. The striking feature of the market at the present time is the strong demand for cattle from the United States at excellent prices, despite the tariff, and there is a danger that this will lead to too great a reduction in the breeding herds of Canada. The fishing industry is showing expansion, particularly the fresh fish trade of the Province of Nova Scotia. An excellent sign is the establishment of a School of Fisheries at Dalhousie University, Halifax, for the scientific study of fishery problems. Much could be done for the dried fish industry of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland by an improvement in methods of curing and in the quality of the product. The development of the mining industry I referred to last year has proceeded apace. Two notable events in this connection have been the opening of the Noranda smelter in the Quebec gold-copper field and the decision of United States interests to develop the Flin Flon copper-zinc properties along the northern part of the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is reported that a mill and smelter are to be erected immediately and that large sums of money are to be spent in the development of the property, including the building of a railway to connect with the Hudson's Bay line from The Pas. The development of the Turner Valley oil-field in Alberta is being actively prosecuted and considerable work is going on in other promising districts of

that Province. It is unfortunate that the real progress being made in the development of Canadian mineral resources is accompanied by speculation on a large scale, which brings in its train the usual evils and does little or nothing to advance the true interests of mining.

It is not generally understood in Eastern Canada how far the springing up of local manufacturing industries and such developments as those just referred to are hastening the time when the interests of the Prairie Provinces will no longer be almost purely agricultural, and when they will play a most prominent part in Canada's industrial activities. In 1926 the factories of Manitoba turned out manufactured goods valued at $125,000,000, those of Saskatchewan, $40,000,000, and those of Alberta, $75,000,000. This total of from 240 to 250 million dollars represented the products of about 2,150 manufacturing establishments in the three Provinces, and is the outcome of an investment, in round figures, of $220,000,000, and the payment of wages totalling $42,000,000 to over 25,000 employees. These developments are bound to increase, and must result in a lessened economic dependence of the West upon the East.

Foreign Trade of Canada. During the fiscal year ending last March the foreign trade of Canada again showed an increase in value, though a slight one. The increase was, however, entirely in imports, exports showing a slight decrease, so that the surplus of exports over imports was reduced from $400,958,000 in the previous year to $236,680,000. These figures show that the change in trade to which I referred last year is still in progress, and the figures for the first half of the current fiscal year confirm this.

If we examine the detailed figures for the twelve months ending September last we obtain some rather surprising results. Exports of the products of the soil show the following decreases: wheat, $28,508,000; wheat flour, $9,993,000; oats, $11,095,000; butter, $2,061,000; cheese, $5,846,000; hay, $2,268,000; fresh apples, $1,919,000; cattle, $5,550,000; bacon and hams, $9,781,000, a total loss in agricultural exports of $77,021,000. In the case of cheese and cattle we can account for the decreases as being partly a matter of price, and the reduced exports of grains are to some extent offset by increases of $3,141,000 in barley and $4,109,000 in rye. The decrease in wheat exports may also be partly accounted for by a larger carry-over of the old crop in 1927 than in 1926. Undoubtedly, however, it is partly due to the untoward weather conditions which prevailed in the harvesting season of 1926, and to the fact that other exporting countries, the United States, Argentina, and Australia, had excellent crops that year.

The continued depression in the lumbering industry is evidenced by the decrease of $8,072,000 in exports of such products as laths, boards and shingles. On the other hand exports of pulpwood increased $3,200,000, but this was almost balanced by a decrease in pulp. There was a large increase in exports of newsprint,

amounting to $10,382,000. Products of the mines show the following changes: Increases: nickel, $1,818,000; and aluminum, $4,696,000, the latter item presumably reflecting the establishment of the new industry at Arvida. Decreases were $5,629,000 in gold ore, dust, etc., and $1,077,000 in lead. Silver shows an increase in quantity but a decrease in value, owing to lower prices. Automobiles and their parts show a decrease of $4,216,000 in exports and an increase of $12,460,000 in imports. It is understood that the latter increase represents principally increased purchases from the United States of makes not built in Canada.

Under the heading of imports increases have been general, and the list of even the larger changes would be too lengthy to give in detail. The following articles show important increases: coal, both anthracite and bituminous, fresh, dried and preserved fruits, whiskey, Indian corn, aluminum, farm implements, machinery in general, crude petroleum, settlers' effects, silk and undressed furs. Crude rubber and raw cotton both show an increase in quantity but a considerable decrease in value, owing to lower prices.

Immigration. During the past year the question of immigration has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. Undoubtedly what this country most needs to accelerate the prosperity of the past year or two is a considerable influx of new settlers of the right type. We know that the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the two great railways and other corporations have each formulated their own policies for this worthy purpose, but unfortunately there does not seem to be unanimity among them as to the best methods to adopt, or the class of people desired in Canada. We would suggest, therefore, that it would be wise if responsible and well-qualified representatives of these various governments and other bodies interested in the matter were called together in conference to reach a common conclusion as to aims and methods, and particularly to devise some plan to secure for Canada a larger share of settlers of British race. The people of Great Britain appear at the present time to be more inclined to settle in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, than in Canada. This seems an unnatural situation for which there must be some reason, as Canada is geographically so situated that it ought to be the most attractive part of the Empire, particularly for the people of the old land. There is no other country in the world which holds for the new settler so many advantages and so few drawbacks. The "knocker," however, is doing serious damage. Undue emphasis has been laid on damage to the crops by frost, drought and other causes, and low prices. While it is possible in every community for some people to meet with misfortune, yet it is regrettable that grossly exaggerated statements, and allegations of the widespread existence of crime, which can only be interpreted as reflecting a general situation in Canada, should be broadcasted to the world. Even if such conditions did occasionally exist, they

are always promptly investigated by the local authorities, and proper remedies applied.

Canada has immense undeveloped resources in its agricultural lands, forests, water powers and mineral wealth, for farming, live-stock raising, lumbering, manufacturing and mining on a larger scale than most, if any, other countries can presume to offer. Surely it would be wiser for us to advertise these many advantages rather than to proclaim to the world, as though it were a general condition, some unfortunate individual cases.

In September last the Chairman of the Board, the President and Vice-President, in company with the General Manager, paid a visit to the four western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, stopping at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver Victoria, Regina and Saskatoon. In all these cities we were received by members of the Government and representatives of important business houses, and addresses were delivered on subjects of general interest and on the relationship between the western and eastern provinces of the Dominion. Last year I referred to a visit which your directors had paid to the mining districts of Northern Ontario, and it is their intention to endeavour at least once a year to visit other sections of the Dominion. We believe that these visits will result in benefit to the country as well as to the Bank. They bring your directors into direct contact with the principal business men of the districts visited, and also afford an opportunity for the discussion of problems of banking and business.

Finance Act in Canada. In Canada the Finance Act takes the place of the Federal Reserve System with equal efficiency, but with infinitely greater simplicity and economy. While Canada's return to the gold basis is comparatively recent and we have not had the experience of as many years with it as has the United States, yet I believe that time will reveal that under modern conditions and with the facilities of the Finance Act and the Central Clearing Fund we too can eventually manage with a lesser ratio of gold to liabilities than in pre-war days. Particularly will this be the case with the continued development of our gold and other mines, and if care is exercised by financial institutions to grant credit for legitimate and non-speculative business and enterprises only. The resources of the banks are at the present time ample for all the demands which may be made upon them for legitimate purposes. It will be noted on looking over the bank statements that only about 50 per cent. of the funds are employed in general business, the rest being utilized in exchange transactions, loans to governments and municipalities, and investments in and loans upon securities, the latter enabling them to obtain a fair average return of interest and profit. This situation, of course, results from the lack of demand on the part of manufacturers and merchants for funds to carry on their businesses, and this in turn is doubtless due to the development of the natural resources of Canada providing increased supplies of capital. This process

occurs every day, as for instance when wealth derived from the mines in Northern Ontario and elsewhere in Canada is invested in the bond issues of industrial companies carrying on business in Canada, such as have been common during the past year. The new money thus obtained is in most cases used by the borrowers to pay off or decrease their bank loans, and their borrowing needs are thereby more or less permanently diminished.

Canada's Sixtieth Jubilee. In summing up I cannot do better, I think, than to quote from an article which I prepared in June last for one of the leading Canadian papers on Canada's Sixtieth Jubilee:

Sixty years span a short space of time in the life of a nation, but for Canada they have been crowded with events which, still within the memory of most of us, have altered the entire economic structure of the country. The statesmen of '67 forgot prejudices, party affiliations and local interests in order that a national economic system might be established and the avenue opened to the splendid environment of to-day. We have witnessed great engineering feats providing for the most efficient transportation facilities. The watershed of North America, which lies within Canadian territory, has been tapped to supply cheap power in enormous volume. From a vast expanse of arable land there has been created an agricultural estate which supports over 3,000,000 people in a state of well-being that is unexcelled elsewhere.

Adjacent to forests comprising nearly half of the world's most valuable soft-wood area several thousand mills have been erected to provide annually lumber worth about $125,000,000, and to furnish over one-third of the world's supply of newsprint. Some of the richest mines in recent times have been developed along narrow stretches of what is now regarded as one of the greatest mineral fields known. More than 20,000 manufacturing plants have been built to produce goods valued annually at $3,000,000,000. Our currency system and our financial institutions have been developed along the soundest lines, affording a flexible monetary and credit system, available even in the most remote hamlets. Our laws have been so framed that the primary rights of every citizen, even the humblest subject, are respected, and it is open to everyone to acquire wealth and to retain it against illegal aggression. And 120 countries have learned of the quality of our products and now purchase them each year to the value of over $1,000,000,000.

We have passed the stage of frontier life, for we have reached a high and enviable position in thc world's economic organization, we have living conditions that suit all classes of people, even those of the most fastidious tastes, and we still possess physical assets which are counted upon to supply the world with a large share of its essential requirements. We must continue to work hard, and we should refrain from undue speculation, because we shall have new problems to solve, arising from difficultics which will beset even a country endowed with all the material gifts it could reasonably desire.

If we continue to apply ourselves as earnestly as in the past, and maintain that spirit of unity from which Confederation was born, Canada's future will be revealed on a brighter page in the next history of the world than is likely to be written of any other country.

Address of Mr. S. H. Logan, General Manager

It is a pleasure to be able to report to the shareholders at the end of another year of increasing activity in business that it has been a prosperous one for the Bank. We find a double source of satisfaction in noting that its profits were moderately larger and its losses small. The volume of the Bank's business

has shown a gratifying increase all along the line, as is evidenced by the figures of total assets, which amount to $558,709,000, the largest figures this Bank has ever shown, and an increase of over $46,000,000 for the year.

There was little change in our note circulation, but our non-interest bearing deposits increased by over $22,000,000 and our interest-bearing deposits made the healthy growth of approximately $12,000,000, making in all for the year an increase in our deposits of about $34,000,000. Advances under the Finance Act increased by $4,000,000, but this is a healthy sign, reflecting greater activity in business. Balances due to other banks abroad increased by over $6,000,000, but this is only a temporary growth, as these balances fluctuate considerably, more particularly at the season of the year when the grain business is at the peak. Total liabilities to the public at $516,480,000 compare with $470,517,000 a year ago. There was no material change in the liabilities to shareholders.

Our holdings of gold and Dominion notes amount to $49,294,000 as compared with $47,731,000 a year ago, and our total holdings of cash, including notes and cheques of other banks and bank balances, stand at $102,715,000, as compared with $81,519,000 in the last balance sheet. There is a small increase of slightly over $3,000,000 in the item of securities held, which now stands at $81,686,000, and total call loans are $85,064,000 as against $78,-054,000 last year, an increase of over $7,000,000. Total liquid assets of over $270,000,000 show an increase for the year of $31,000,000 and represent 52 per cent. of liabilities to the public, or over 48 per cent. of total liabilities. Total current loans and discounts now stand at $254,897,000 or $13,500,000 higher than last year, almost the whole of the increase having taken place in Canada. The other items of the balance sheet show no important changes.

We have passed through a very interesting period in which the prevailing tone has been one of optimism. In a country such as ours, where so much of our prosperity depends on the results of agriculture, it is gratifying, notwithstanding the many disappointments due to weather, pests and other hazards of the agricultural business, to note that the Government places the total value of our field crops at $1,141,000,000, an increase of $36,000,000 for the year, and that the cattle market to-day is the strongest since 1920. The total annual value of all agricultural products, including live stock, now amounts to about $1,750,000,000.

There has been over-production in the lumber industry, and until this situation is remedied and a greater demand arises for lumber and lumber products, it will be difficult for operators to make satisfactory profits, and lumber with an annual production of $125,000,000 is, naturally, one of our important industries. The pulp and paper industry, now one of the greatest in Canada, with an annual production of about $225,000,000, has passed through one of the most highly competitive years known. While

New Head Office, Toronto
The Canadian Bank of Commerce
(Perspective study of the new building, 435 feet high,
to be erected in 1929)

the production of newsprint is about 10 per cent. higher than a year ago, the mills are running only at about 85 per cent. of capacity, but although there may be over-production from time to time, the world looks to this country to supply a large percentage of its requirements.

The year 1927 has witnessed the greatest construction programme in this country since pre-war days. The total value of construction contracts awarded was nearly $420,000,000, as compared with $373,000,000 for 1926. Speculation is noticeable to some degree in the house-building industry, but the construction work now in progress and that which is in contemplation must be taken as a practical demonstration of a healthy economic situation.

While industrial conditions have been somewhat spotty, the situation is better, generally speaking, than at any time since the war ended. A total annual production of approximately $3,000,000,000 from our industrial plants indicates that their output has reached considerable magnitude.

World-Wide Interest in Mining. In mining, the annual production from which is about $250,000,000, we are witnessing the greatest activity and world-wide interest in the history of Canada. While for many years we have produced 85 per cent. of the world's nickel and asbestos, and have been large producers of silver, lead, zinc, coal and copper, it is only in recent years that we have attained an important position as a gold producer, with prospects of greatly increasing the amount during the next few years. Important discoveries of copper, lead, zinc and gold during 1927 mean a great deal to Canada, and when it is realized that this country has already in the past forty years produced from its mines over $4,000,000,000, the recent rich discoveries and the successful development of some of our existing mines mean that the mining industry should add materially to the wealth and prosperity of this country for years to come.

In recent years Canada has become known as one of the great sources of water power of the world, and undoubtedly this resource has been one of the most important factors in the development of our industrial and social life. It has been estimated that the development of water power in the world has increased by more than 40 per cent. in the last six years, to a point where it has now reached the large total of about 35,000,000 horsepower. The greatest increase, however, has taken place in the United States and Canada, our own development having nearly doubled since 1920, and this country now has hydro-electric plants that furnish power equal to about 15 per cent. of the total developed water power of the world. A publication recently issued by the Dominion Government states that the harnessed rivers in Canada, running inexhaustibly from year to year, are capable of producing power equivalent to 27,000,000 tons of coal used in steam plants of average modern efficiency. The extent and location of Canada's water-power resources have been of incalculable value to the

nation, for they have brought about low costs in mining and in all industries. As further rapid development is expected to take place, water power should continue to act as a vital force in the upbuilding of our economic structure and so be of material assistance to us in broadening the foreign markets for our manufactured products.

Accumulation of Wealth. Canada has certainly been handsomely endowed with natural resources, and there is every indication that Canadians have been accumulating wealth, especially within the past twelve years, it being estimated that our people own over $3,000,000,000 in bonds of Canadian Governments and municipalities, and foreign Governments alone, which compares with about $300,000,000 in 1914. In addition to Government and municipal bond holdings there are, of course, the deposits in our banks and financial companies, industrial bonds and stocks, life insurance, mortgages, etc., which would aggregate several billions more. The principal source of this wealth is our agricultural, forest, mining, manufacturing and other production; but it must be kept in mind that a vast amount of new wealth came to Canada as a result of the expenditures for our products during the war and large investments by United States interests following the war, the latter being estimated at not less than $3,000,000,000. These expenditures have added most materially in recent years to our prosperity. For the continuance and increase of this prosperity we must look to new developments, greater production, enlarged markets abroad and greater immigration.

The trade of our country is progressing satisfactorily. There is no evidence of a boom, nor does any one desire the conditions which accompany a boom. There has been considerable speculation in stocks which has created the impression that general trade is more active than it really is, but it is important for speculators to bear in mind that they should not make commitments beyond their ability to pay. Overtrading can only lead to disaster, and brokers can greatly help maintain a condition of sanity in the stock market by insisting on the maintenance of very substantial margins.

There is included in the review of business conditions to be published as part of the Bank's report a short outline of the business situation in each country where we have branches. We have cause for satisfaction in the favourable results of our business in foreign fields, in the steady progress made by the branches outside Canada and in the efforts we have made to advance the position of Canada in international trade. Canada has now reached the stage where its development and the degree of its prosperity are determined largely by world conditions. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that the disastrous effects of currency inflation in Continental Europe have been largely mitigated by sounder monetary policies, an increasing trend toward the gold standard, a more stable financial position and better business conditions. There probably has been no more hopeful sign for the future than

that economists and industrial leaders from many parts of the world have met during the past year at conferences held in Geneva, and have discussed frankly the economic problems that have hindered readjustment to the changed conditions of world trade. There are still signs of economic strain in the Old World, but happily much progress has been made in relieving the conditions of former years. A world at peace and gradually adding to its purchasing power will be of great benefit to Canada, which depends to a large extent upon foreign markets.

In conclusion—the general business situation is sound, the purchasing power of the people of Canada is greater than it has ever been before, and the development of the natural resources of the country proceeds apace. These conditions make for prosperity and the general frame of mind of the public is genuinely optimistic. This creates an ideal atmosphere for future progress and, if we will but give painstaking attention to our business and avoid excesses such as overtrading or speculation, we in Canada can face the future with confidence and certainly look forward to another year of progress and prosperity.

"BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR CANADA"

ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL MANAGER

OF

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HALIFAX, N.S., JAN. 25th, 1928

Address of the President, Mr. S. J. Moore

It is with a very keen sense of personal loss that I refer to the death of our late President, Mr. George S. Campbell, and our late Vice-President, Mr. J. Walter Allison. The former had served the Bank as a director for 27 years, and as President for nearly 5 of these years. His experience and ability were unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Bank, to the interests of which he was devoted. It has been my privilege to serve on many boards but I have scarcely, if ever, witnessed a more painstaking care and consideration for the opinions of others, coupled with a firm and conscientious expression of his own ripe judgment, than that exercised by Mr. Campbell. His uniform courtesy endeared him to his colleagues and the staff and customers of the Bank with whom he came in contact.

In the death of Mr. Allison the Bank has also lost a faithful officer. His duties were always discharged with a high regard for his responsibilities.

The election of Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., to the vacancy in the Vice-Presidency was a fitting recognition of the many years of faithful service which he has rendered as a director.

Mr. McLeod was elected to fill one of the vacancies in the directorate and, also, to the position of Vice-President. He entered the service of the Bank as a junior clerk at Summerside, P.E.I., February 1st, 1887, and after acting in various capacities at other branches, was appointed to his first managership in February, 1895, when he opened the branch at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. Since then he has served as Manager at St. John's, Boston, Havana, Chicago and other points. He became attached to Head Office in 1912, was appointed Chief Superintendent of Branches in 1915, and in February, 1917, became Assistant General Manager. He was appointed General Manager June 12th, 1923. I am sure that this well-merited promotion will be very pleasing to the shareholders.

His Honor, James C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, was chosen to fill the other vacancy on the Board. We are pleased to have associated with the Bank a man of the Lieutenant-Governor's standing, ability and influence.

In reference to the Presidency of the Bank, I may, perhaps, be permitted a personal word. Since I have served as a director I have been impressed, not only with the ability of the Executive and General Staff, but with their great loyalty to the Bank and its traditions. This, after all, is one of the Bank's greatest assets. I am mindful of the wise counsel contained in the words, "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he that putteth it off," but I am glad to give this pledge to the shareholders, that, to the best of my ability, I shall endeavour to give to the institution such service as I am capable of, in order to assist in extending its influence and maintaining the traditions that have proven so successful in the past.

The Annual Statement which has just been submitted records another year of satisfactory progress. There has been no spectacular increase in the Bank's business, but a steady growth during another prosperous year. The increase in deposits of over thirteen million dollars and in total assets to upwards of two hundred and sixty-one million dollars will, undoubtedly, be considered by the shareholders as satisfactory.

Third Successive Good Crop. In referring to some of the outstanding characteristics of the year 1927, it is to be noted that it is the third successive year in which the country has been blessed with good crops. The beneficial effect of this is apparent in all the channels of trade and commerce. Another important factor has been the further development of our natural resources in forest and mines. It is only in recent years that the country has become seized of the potential wealth of the latter. But now, not only Canada, but the United States and Great Britain are becoming very much alive to this part of our national heritage and we may expect a vast amount of wealth to be produced from our mineral resources during the next few years, as well as from our virgin forests. Our factories had been well employed and labor has benefitted through high wages and comparatively little unemployment. The result of all this is that the purchasing power of the country has been maintained at a high standard and the general situation has been one of sustained prosperity.

Lower prices for manufactured products have in some cases made for reduced profits during the year. These reductions in earnings would have been greater had it not been for a very determined effort on the part of manufacturers to meet the situation with reduced costs. This has been accomplished, chiefly, in four ways: by the more general use of the budget system; by a careful cutting down of overhead and controllable expense, which the budget has greatly helped to accomplish; by the co-operation of labour in bringing about increased production, and by keeping down inventories.

A very wide-spread desire on the part of the manufacturers for co-operation has found expression through manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce, and also in the remarkable growth

of trade associations. It has been estimated that there are more than two thousand of these in the United States and their number is growing in Canada. The Department of Commerce of the United States published a report on their activities in which Secretary Hoover commented as follows:

"The trade association as a facility for the promotion and self-regulation of industry and commerce has become, by reason of its scope and activity, an important American business institution. There are several hundred organizations in the United States which clearly come within the strict definition of the term and more than a thousand others which undertake to perform some of the services rendered by the avowed trade associations."

Their activities have been investigated by the Government from time to time through the Federal Trade Commission and the courts and their legal rights have gradually been defined. Their functions lie chiefly in reporting regularly to a central office the total orders received, the shipments made, and the unfilled orders. These statistics are compiled and submitted monthly to the members and from these data each member is able to determine whether the total volume of business done by the industry is increasing or decreasing, and whether his proportion is keeping pace with the industry as a whole. Although no price agreements are permitted, the information available has a steadying influence, especially in times of depression when the temptation is strong to get volume regardless of price. Periodical meetings of the members of the associations have resulted in the elimination of many unfair trade practices. It is well worth while for Canadian manufacturers to study the effects of this development with a view to increasing the number of such associations in this country.

Some improvement in the relations between capital and labor has been accomplished in recent years in the United States and Canada. Efforts on the part of forward-looking leaders in the industrial field have produced a better understanding of the problems which both sides have to face. On the one hand, employers have been more inclined to regard the cost of living in its relation to the minimum wage as an essential factor and, on the other hand, leaders amongst the labor forces have realized that increased production was a necessary condition to the maintenance of high wages. A period of industrial peace, with no considerable reduction in wages, but with lower costs, has been one of the results.

Labor's Share in Earnings. A very interesting development which has proven a stabilizing influence, where successfully tried, has been the giving to labor of a share in the net earnings of industry through stock participation. Formerly, management looked askance at this, but numerous large and prosperous companies have proven the efficiency of the plan and many industrial concerns to-day are encouraging their employees to become shareholders, assisting them to that end not only by providing the shares at an attractive price but by enabling the employees to purchase them on

the instalment plan. The effect of this has been to increase markedly the interest of the employee-shareholder in the business and also to encourage thrift on the part of the employee.

Important changes are taking place in the methods of distribution. The chain stores are increasing and competing so successfully with the small trader that the latter finds it increasingly difficult to hold his own. Another factor is the growing tendency to merge smaller units into large corporations. While some such amalgamations have not been successful, others have proved to be economically sound and prosperous. The ease with which the securities of these corporations have been absorbed has undoubtedly tended to encourage this process.

One of the direct results of the reduction in the income tax has been a greater willingness to invest in enterprises which, while involving risk, are constructive in their character. It was predicted that this would be the result and it is gratifying to know that the Government's revenue from the income tax has not been reduced but has increased.

The immigration problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved, but more general attention is being given to it and eventually we may expect to see successful means adopted to cope with the situation. It is one of the most important factors in our future development. It is greatly to be hoped that an increasing percentage of our immigration may be secured from Great Britain.

Business conditions, generally speaking, continue to be good and the outlook, so far as Canada is concerned, appears particularly bright. Fundamental conditions are sound, the general attitude of the people is one of confidence and there appears to be no da rk cloud on the horizon, unless it be that which threatens from over-speculation. Even in this regard the notes of warning which have been sounded are having some effect and, if heeded, will avoid the destructive results which so often follow in the wake of a period of over-speculation.

Address of the General Manager, Mr. J. A. McLeod

The year 1927 has been one of gradual expansion in industry and commerce, due to good average crops throughout the country, the development of our natural resources and a comparatively easy money market. As a result of these conditions the upward trend in business, which began in 1924, has been fully sustained, as evidenced by the reports of those banks that have already presented their annual statements to their shareholders, as well as other financial institutions and business corporations. In the general prosperity of the country your Bank has shared, enabling us to present to you to-day the Ninety-sixth Annual Report, showing increased total resources and a substantial gain in profits.

Our earnings for the year amount to $2,365,319 as compared with $2,243,242 in 1926. With these profits and the balance of $658,887 brought forward at the beginning of the year, we paid the

usual 16 per cent. dividend, provided for circulation taxes of $100,000, contributed $95,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, wrote $250,000 from our Bank Premises Account, transferred $500,000 to the Reserve Fund and carried forward a balance of $479,207 into the new year.

With this addition, our Reserve Fund now amounts to $20,000,000, or double the Bank's Capital. We have had this objective in mind for some time, and it is a source of gratification to be able to round out the Reserve Fund figures in this way.

Deposits have reached a total of $203,498,570, which represents an increase of $13,116,328 during the year. Of this increase $2,605,697 is under the non-interest-bearing heading and $10,510,631 in the interest-bearing or savings deposits.

On the Assets side of the statement, Current Loans in Canada at $82,145,510 show an increase of $6,201,302, reflecting the participation of our clients in the larger volume of trade for the year. Current Loans abroad stand at $22,126,487, an increase of $2,393, 648. There is comparatively no change in the amount of our Call Loans abroad, but in Canada they are greater by $8,076,338 than a year ago. These are well secured and reflect to some extent the greater stock market activity of the year. There are other reasons that are also important factors in the increase shown under this heading. One is that, owing to the present-day tendency towards consolidation and the fact that many privately owned businesses have been made public companies, there has been a considerable increase in the number of individual issues traded in on our stock exchanges. As well, many large companies that had previously been substantial borrowers from the Bank have recapitalized their position, with the result that their working capital is ample for their requirements and they do not need to borrow as previously. This tendency is reflected in the moderate increases in Current Loans shown by most of the banks and makes the increase in Call Loans seem disproportionately high. Our Investment Accounts stand at $51,446,294 and show a reduction of $2,803,074 during the year. They are a well distributed and carefully chosen list of high grade bonds quickly convertible into cash whenever required.

Our Bank Premises Account shows a reduction of $338,723 and now stands at $6,836,478, the lowest level for some years. We find that the growing needs of our business will require us soon to make some fairly large expenditures on new offices and extensions of existing ones, so possibly some increase in this account may be necessary in the next year or two.

The statement shows the Bank to be in its customary strong liquid position with cash holdings equal to over 13% of liabilities and quick assets totalling $143,339,726, which is in excess of 62% of liabilities. These percentages are practically the same as those of a year ago.

Our total Assets stand at the highest figure in the history of the Bank and now amount to $261,736,980 as compared with $246,-721,584 in 1926—an increase of $15,015,396.

We believe that the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profits, showing the Bank's position strong and well proportioned and its earning power at a high level, will be acceptable to the shareholders and merit the confidence of the Bank's clients and the public generally.

The year has been, on the whole, a very satisfactory one for the farmer. Crops in the Eastern Provinces were a good average. Manitoba was disappointing, Saskatchewan was below the previous year, but the result in Alberta was unusually good and fully compensated for the less favourable showing in the other two provinces. Production in British Columbia will be slightly better than in 1926. The most recent estimate of the value of the principal field crops of the Dominion is $1,141,300,000, about 3% above the 1926 result and only a little below the particularly profitable crop of 1925.

Scientific Methods in Agriculture. It is gratifying to note that in this important industry—for agriculture still provides the foundation of the country's prosperity—increasing interest is being shown each year in more scientific methods, and Canada's success at the recent International Show in Chicago where she carried off 21 out of 35 possible awards in spring wheat, was evidence of what has been accomplished in this direction. This interest in better farming has not been confined to the West. In the Eastern Provinces and particularly in the Maritimes where so many of our branches are located, we notice along these lines a new energy and spirit in the people which is bound to have most beneficial results. In the last few years there has been developed in the Southern States a market for certified seed potatoes grown in the Maritime Provinces. This is an indication of the results that may be achieved from more scientific agriculture.

Better conditions have prevailed during the year in the livestock industry. Prices for beef and hides were higher and there has been an increasing demand from the United States. Exports of cattle to that market were larger than at any time since the Fordney tariff was adopted.

In lumbering, the year has not been altogether satisfactory. The cut, on the whole, was smaller than in the previous year, competition was keen and prices were such that little profit was derived from the year's business. The pulp and paper industry, although hampered by some price reductions for pulp, had the benefit of a stable market for newsprint and results were satisfactory. Output of newsprint shows an increase of about 10% although, with the increased plant available, the output was not up to full capacity.

The year has been an important one in mining. The tour of the mining districts of the Dominion made by the delegates of the

British Mining and Metallurgical Congress during the summer cannot fail to have a most wide-spread and beneficial effect. A fuller realization of the possibilities that lie in our northern mining areas has been attained during the year. Very constructive developments have occurred in the northern Quebec field where smelting has been commenced and in the Northern Manitoba fields where, according to recently announced plans, operations will be undertaken to open up the extensive mining areas known to be located there. Production throughout the year in the various fields has been on a generally higher scale and, although lower prices have prevailed for some of the metals, the value of the output is estimated at over $241,000,000 which is an increase of $1,000,000 over 1926.

The Nova Scotia coal fields had a year of increased production, 6,643,000 tons being raised as compared with 5,652,000 tons in 1926. About half the increase was taken by the St. Lawrence ports, the balance being accounted for by larger shipments to the neighboring provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and to Newfoundland and the United Kingdom.

Manufacturing plants have been well employed during the year and their output was the greatest of any year since the war. There was some falling off in automobile production, but this was more than offset by increases in the output of newsprint, steel and boots and shoes. Car loadings, which record the volume of merchandise of all kinds moved by the railroads of the country, were in 1927 the highest ever recorded.

Conditions in the leather industry, which has probably been the slowest to emerge from the post-war depression, have improved. There is an increased demand at better prices, and the outlook is brighter than it has been for some years.

Construction was at a high level during the year and it is evident that we are now seeing the consummation of many plans that had been deferred during the war and the succeeding depression. There are evidences of overbuilding of certain kinds in a few places, but on the whole the construction undertaken during the year was justifiable and a real contribution to the wealth of the country. Particularly is this the case with the electric industry which has seen a rapid expansion in recent years. Government reports show a total of 221,000 H.P. installed in new hydro-electric undertakings during the year with a further total of 370,000 H.P. under construction to be available by the middle of 1928. These developments are on a very sound basis and have been largely responsible for the expansion in the newsprint industry and for the establishment in Canada of enterprises which would otherwise not have been attracted to this country.

Noteworthy in Finance. The year has been noteworthy in finance. In November and December the Dominion Government retired bond issues totalling roundly $100,000,000 of which $55,000,000 was provided from revenues and the balance by short

term financing. The release of such a substantial sum for reinvestment had a most stimulating effect on the security markets. Bond prices have risen until they are now at a level approximating those of 1913 and the stock markets have had a year of great activity with steadily advancing prices. Speculation has had a great part in moving stock prices so substantially and, as a result, many issues are now selling at levels that are based largely on optimistic estimates of future earning power. In times of unusual prosperity, people become over-optimistic and are apt to allow their enthusiasm to out-foot their better judgment, with the result that speculation may be carried on to an unwarranted degree. Already a note of warning has been sounded by the general managers of those other banks that have presented their annual reports, but this warning will bear repeating. Speculation when carried to extremes or indulged in by those who operate on a slender margin, creates a situation that is fraught with danger. Total bond issues for the year will exceed $600,000,000, about half being for industrial and public utility purposes. This is a notable change, applying particularly to the past two years, for this class of financing comprised only about 15% of the issues made in 1924. Sales of life insurance for the year will reach almost a billion dollars and savings deposits in the chartered banks in November were at the highest level in history.

Our foreign trade for the twelve months ending November 30th totalled $2,312,000,000, which is only slightly higher than for the corresponding period of 1926. Exports declined $79,000,000 while imports increased $32,000,000 with a result that the favourable balance of trade was reduced from $302,000,000 to $141,000,000. An invisible export that has assumed great importance in recent years is the money left in the country by tourists from other countries—particularly our neighbors to the South. It is estimated that at least $200,000,000 was expended in the Dominion during 1927 by visitors from other lands. This is a substantial revenue and entirely justifies the efforts made to attract tourists by the various government and other agencies that have been working towards this end.

In the United States and Britain, which are the largest markets for Canadian products, the year was a satisfactory one. Business in the United States was not on as high a level as in 1926, when it was unusually good, but it was, nevertheless, somewhat above the average and the outlook is favourable. In Great Britain prospects are improving and sound progress was made during the past year, as no labour troubles were experienced and industry had an opportunity to consolidate its position. Exports in November were higher than for any previous month since July 1924, this notwithstanding the general reduction in prices that has extended over that period. The strength of the pound sterling has been noteworthy in the latter part of the year, with the result that gold shipments have been made not only from New York but recently from Montreal as well.

Looking back over the year, one cannot fail to be struck by the substantial progress that was made. It is only natural, therefore, that a feeling of optimism should pervade the country, and there are, in our opinion, sound reasons to justify it. A profitable crop has been reaped and the farmers' purchasing power is better than in average years; labour has been fully employed at good wages; construction was at a high level; industry has had a record output for post-war years and the development of our natural resources has proceeded along sound lines. There has been no inflation of inventories, commodity prices are comparatively stable and the credit facilities of the banks are ample for a much larger volume of business. We look forward, therefore, with confidence to 1928, and until midsummer at least, when the outcome of the crop is ascertainable, we feel that there should be a continuance of the good business that has characterized the past year.

Before concluding my remarks I desire to express my appreciation to the executive officers staff and employees of the Bank for their efficient and zealous service during the year. After all, the success of the Bank rests in great part on the efforts of the staff as a whole, and we are fortunate in having a devoted body of officers giving of their best to the Bank at all times. Having this in mind, we have endeavoured through salary increases and bonuses to make the Bank's service more attractive even than it has been in the past. We believe that it is wise to continue this policy, for it will not only enable us to encourage our experienced officers to aspire to greater responsibilities but it will assist in drawing to the service of the Bank young men of the best type. In our opinion, the Bank's service offers excellent opportunities to young men of ability and initiative to whom the prospect of interesting work and advancement more rapid than the ordinary, both in position and salary, is attractive.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-Sixth Annual Report of the Bank covering its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1927, with a statement showing the Assets and Liabilities at that date.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to.....	$ 2,365,319.74
To which is added the balance brought forward from last year	658,887.38
Making the total available for distribution.....	$ 3,024,207.12

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at 16% per annum.....	$1,600,000.00
War Tax on Circulation.....	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	95,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	250,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	500,000.00
Balance to be carried forward.....	479,207.12
	$3,024,207.12

With the above addition, the Reserve Fund now amounts to $20,000,000.

All the assets of the Bank have been carefully and conservatively valued, and the correctness of the statement is certified by the auditors appointed by you.

All the branches have been inspected during the year by experienced officers of the Bank specially appointed for that purpose.

There were 303 branches in operation at the beginning of the year. Seven were opened during the year and one closed, so that there are now 309 branches of the Bank in operation—270 in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 23 in the West Indies, 3 in the United States and one in London, England. There are also 18 sub-branches of the Bank.

The Directors announce with deep regret the death during the year of their esteemed colleagues Mr. G. S. Campbell, President of the Bank, who first became a Director in 1899, and Mr. J. Walter Allison, Vice-President of the Bank, who had been a member of the Board since 1900.

The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of the General Manager, Mr. J. A. McLeod of Toronto, and His Honour Lieutenant-Governor James C. Tory, of Halifax, N.S., as Directors of the Bank. The Directors elected Mr. S. J. Moore, of Toronto, President of the Bank, and Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., of Halifax, and Mr. J. A. McLeod, of Toronto, Vice-Presidents.

Your Directors wish once more to record their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Bank during the year.

On behalf of the Board,

S. J. MOORE,

Halifax, N.S., January 25th, 1928. President.

DIRECTORS FOR 1928

S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto.....President.
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax....Vice-President
J. A. McLeod, Esq., Toronto.....Vice-President

Charles Archibald Esq., Halifax
Hon. N. Curry, Montreal
W. W. White, Esq., M.D., Saint John
His Honour, William D. Ross, Toronto
Hon. MacCallum Grant, Halifax
Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge
John B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa
Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa
W. M. Birks, Esq., Montreal
Alexander Maclaren, Esq., Buckingham
Hon. George Gordon, North Bay
F. P. Starr, Esq., Saint John
O. E. Smith, Esq., Halifax
Sidney T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg
Hon. James C. Tory, Halifax
Leighton McCarthy, Esq., K.C., Toronto
Hon. J. Fred Fraser, M.P.P., Halifax

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st DECEMBER, 1927

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		$ 10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		20,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		479,207.12	
Dividends declared and unpaid		400,828.00	
			$ 30,880,035.12
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 15,190,166.81	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 39,182,889.46		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	164,315,681.22	203,498,570.68	
		$218,688,737.49	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		2,366,879.09	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		1,631,799.90	
Bills Payable		1,495,264.50	
			$224,182,680.98
Letters of Credit outstanding			6,388,227.43
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing			286,036.90
			$261,736,980.43

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 8,969,927.92	
Dominion Notes	19,626,471.75	
United States and other foreign currencies	1,921,804.83	
Notes of other Banks	1,275,086.43	
Cheques on other Banks	10,710,589.20	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,369,831.49	
	$ 45,873,711.62	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	6,500,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value	26,952,426.54	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	11,568,237.36	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	12,925,631.06	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	27,457,071.19	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	12,062,648.43	
		$143,339,726.20
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	82,145,510.77	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	22,126,487.17	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	6,388,227.43	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	223,009.59	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,836,478.38	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	12,473.83	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund	492,539.97	
Other assets not included in the foregoing	172,527.09	
		118,397,254.23
		$261,736,980.43

S. J. MOORE, President — J. A. McLEOD, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1927, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1927. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.
H. T. JAMIESON, F.C.A.
in co-operation with Riddell Stead, Graham & Hutchison.
} Auditors

Toronto, Canada, 17th January, 1928.

IMPORTANT IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1928

Address by the President, Mr. Arthur F. White

The Fifty-Third Annual Report now before you indicates a successful year, a sound position and record figures in all Departments. A year ago, with Total Resources and Profits at the highest in our history, we were hopeful of still further progress in 1927, and it is with considerable satisfaction that your Directors record the substantial gains evidenced by our Financial Statement. Your General Manager Mr. McLeod, will deal with the Report in detail and we trust that it will commend itself to your favourable consideration.

Our activities are identical with all the Canadian Chartered Banks, except that we have no foreign branches, and our experience and present-day position provide an accurate cross-section of Canadian banking conditions in general. From this standpoint I should like to refer briefly to one or two phases of the stituation which may be of interest.

Banking profits in 1927 were generous. There was a large increase in deposits, coupled with substantial, although not proportionate, gains in the amounts loaned for commercial purposes. Surplus funds were employed to advantage in Call Loans and Investments. The latter form an important percentage of bank assets, and have been almost uniformly profitable due to attractive yields, and steady rise in capital values over the last few years. These conditions were highly satisfactory and are reflected in the excellent showing for the year by our banking institutions. The immediate future, however, presents some problems in this respect. Eminent banking authorities in the United Kingdom and the United States lay stress upon the steadily narrowing margin of profit on banking operations. This experience is also common to Canada. Our banks are constantly under obligation to enlarge their services to the public while expenses tend steadily to increase, and here may I observe that, notwithstanding criticism of our Canadian banking system, which becomes vocal from time to time, it can be stated without fear of contradiction, that no institution gives such important service to the nation at so low a cost. Furthermore, net

earnings from investments will be greatly reduced owing to the low income return now obtainable on high grade securities. It, therefore, follows that unless the demand for commercial loans during 1928 is greatly accentuated, our operations may be less profitable, and if money still continues to accumulate, it is not unreasonable to assume that we might be faced with conditions where the question of a reduction in the deposit rate would merit consideration—far from a popular prognostication I am sure. Nevertheless, discussions upon these lines are already taking place in the United States.

With the old world nations still slowly making their way towards financial re-establishment, and with all the complexities incidental to the dislocation of gold supplies and international credit, it must not be forgotten that it was largely owing to the inherent strength of our chartered banks and the flexibility of the Canadian system, that the country's post-war problems were made possible of solution with relative ease. Furthermore, the unmistakable trend towards branch banking in the United States is a favourable commentary on our system.

The downward trend of interest rates which characterized the investment field during the previous year was continued and accelerated during 1927. Under the influence of a great weight of free money, Governments, Municipalities and our various Corporations were all enabled to borrow upon wonderfully advantageous terms. Naturally a substantial portion of the year's output of securities was the profitable refunding of higher coupons, and added little to net indebtedness. The present low net return from Government and Municipal securities seems to preclude any marked advance in price levels. We may even witness some slight adjustment during the present year.

Common stock emissions characterized the industrial financing of 1927. While in some instances values are largely based upon future growth, this type of financing has been generally sound. It is gratifying to observe that our Mining industry continues to grow in favour among investors, a movement which is full of encouragement for the future.

During 1927, the so-called Investment Trust has firmly established itself in our economic life. Following the best British practice these Trusts are sound and offer a satisfactory form of diversified investment to our people. However, without efficient management and proper investment restrictions and safeguards, they constitute a potential menace and the investor would do well to scrutinize such offerings very carefully.

A year ago reference was made to Canadian holdings in the loans of foreign countries, and in 1927, this already large item was substantially increased. Canada's income from investments abroad has now assumed important proportions.

Turning to the general situation, national development during 1927 has proceeded along sound and satisfactory lines. Recent

Stock Market enthusiasm and its general tendency to discount future prosperity, becloud our vision to some extent, but it is abundantly clear that our country has made definite progress and is gradually solving her most urgent problems. The profits of Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mining all add to the welfare of the nation. Several of our large and important industries which have operated unprofitably for some years under adverse conditions, have turned the corner and give every promise of successful future growth. There is a feeling abroad in the world that Canada is facing important immediate development, and interest in our country is greater than ever before.

In accordance with the requirements of the Bank Act, one of our auditors, Mr. A. B. Shephard, C.A., of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, is retiring and it is necessary that you appoint another in his place. Your Directors recommend for this position Mr. E. J. Bennett, F.C.A., of the well-known firm of Messrs. George A. Touche & Company.

To the continued fidelity and efficiency of our Officers and Staff we make grateful acknowledgement and realize to the full that in these qualities the Bank has an asset upon which it is impossible to set a value. The spirit of helpful co-operation pervades our whole institution.

Address by Mr. N. L. McLeod, General Manager

Last year I ventured to predict that Canada was about to enter on a period of expansion, and it is a pleasure to-day to submit to you statements which go to show that increased activity prevailed in all branches of the country's development in 1927. The best and most comprehensive index of that activity is afforded by Bank Debits, being the amount of cheques passing through banks at Clearing House centres, which, for 1927, were nearly Six Billions of dollars greater than in 1926, representing an increase of 19%; and of 33% and 28% over 1924 and 1925, respectively. New incorporations exceeded all previous records, numbering 4400, with authorized capital of $1,437,000,000. As a consequence, the 53rd year of the life of this Institution, which has just drawn to a close, has been an outstanding one in its history —memorable because total assets for the first time exceeded $100,000,000, having increased during the year by nearly $11,-000,000. This substantial growth in business is naturally reflected in the Profit and Loss Account. Net profits are the highest ever recorded. After paying dividends and making the appropriations detailed in the statement, over $100,000 is added to the amount at credit of the account, balance carried forward into the new year being $418,353.16.

Notes in Circulation are higher. Deposits have increased 13.8% —almost $10,000,000. Interest bearing deposits show an increase of 8%, a feature of the statement which is particularly gratifying,

for it is indicative of the confidence placed in the Bank, and of the will and ability of our people to save.

With regard to the items on the Asset side of the Statement; the amount held in actual Cash and in the form of balances due by, and cheques on other Banks is $18,077,319, or 19.46% of the liabilities to the public; while Secondary Reserves, consisting of Government, Municipal, Railway and other first-class bonds and stocks, at less than market prices, together with Call Loans, are $30,562,352, bringing immediately realizable assets to $48,639,671, an increase of $4,831,550 over last year, and representing 52.38% of liabilities to the public—a sufficiently strong liquid position. The rise of $3,500,000 in Call Loans over the figures of last year may be considered conservative, bearing in mind the increase in the number and value of securities listed on the Exchanges. These loans are secured by diversified Bond and Stock Exchange collateral, with ample margin. With these figures should be contrasted the growth in Commercial Loans to $45,101,159, an increase of $5,600,000 which is evidence that the Bank is assuming its full share in the development of agriculture, trade and industry.

Non-Current Loans have been reduced by $123,000, to $361,094, and full provision has been made for any possible losses in this connection.

The increase in Bank Premises of $158,000 is due to the extension of the Bank's branch organization, referred to in the report of the Directors, and is largely represented by the purchase of our office building at 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. The various properties are all listed at a moderate valuation, and $100,000 has been written off from the year's profits.

The other items in the Statement call for no special comment, but in leaving this subject for those of a more general nature, I wish to emphasize the satisfactory position the Bank holds in two important respects—Earning Power and Strength of Liquid Resources.

The year has been notable for the total disappearance of the pessimistic spirit, previously too much in evidence. Our basic industries, with the possible exception of Fishing, have all shown a high level of production. The value of Field Crops totalled $1,141,367,000; other Farm Products, approximately $700,000,000; Mining, $241,773,000. The 1927 estimates for Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping and Electric Power are not yet to hand, but taking the average for the past four years, the total production for 1927 comes to $2,650,000,000. It is not necessary to go further in search of a reason for the prevailing prosperity.

The Live Stock industry, vitally allied to agriculture, is in a satisfactory condition, the virtual cessation of the export movement to Great Britain having been offset by a sharp increase in our cattle exports to the United States at good prices.

It has become customary to speak in superlatives with regard to our Mining development, and truly, it has risen to be one of the

main pillars of our economic structure. The wide-spread interest evinced in mining stocks, in so far as it is an evidence of confidence in the industry in Canada as a whole, is fully justified; but individuals should exercise intelligence in selection and give their support to genuine mining enterprises only.

The Pulp and Paper industry has made marked advances, and the aggregate production of all lines manufactured has been the greatest on record. Prices were satisfactory.

Manufacturing, on the whole, had a prosperous year. It was recognized at a very early date in Canada's history that she would take a prominent place in markets abroad in respect to agricultural products, but it was not thought that she would be able to compete with the older industrial countries in finished lines of merchandise. To-day, however, she stands among the nations of the world in the manufacture and export of a large variety of products. At the time of Confederation total trade with other countries was $119,792,000. In 1927 the figures were $2,323,863,000, of which exports were $1,244,888,000. We have, in consequence, a direct interest in world financial conditions. It is to be hoped the days of violent exchange fluctuations are past and that trade will not again be hampered by such uncertainties in currency values. We welcomed for sentimental as well as practical reasons, the recovery in December last of the pound sterling to above par. Italy has returned to gold and the French franc has held steady throughout the year. The trend of industry and trade in the United States was reactionary in some respects, but an improvement has been apparent since the beginning of the year. Our Trade with South America has shown a healthy growth.

Speaking generally, conditions justify confidence. With inventories at a low point, the purchasing power of our people greater and an adequate supply of credit assured, there is every reason to expect that production in 1928 will exceed that of the year just passed. To these favourable factors must be added the reductions in Income and Corporation taxes just announced by the Minister of Finance. They are most acceptable, and should prove a direct stimulus to business.

Before closing, I should like to give expression to what is always in my mind on these occasions, namely, the obligation under which I feel to the staff for their consistently whole-hearted support during the year. The results we have been reviewing are the best evidence you could be offered that the Bank is most fortunate in the possession of a capable and hard-working staff.

DIRECTORS

ARTHUR F. WHITE, *President* — THOS. H. WOOD, *Vice-President*
DR. H. W. AIKINS — A. R. AULD — F. W. COWAN
R. W. EATON — W. K. GEORGE — T. B. GREENING
SIDNEY JONES — A. M. M. KIRKPATRICK — G. B. STRATHY

HEAD OFFICE, Toronto, Ontario.

N. L. McLEOD, *General Manager*
N. C. STEPHENS, *Assistant General Manager*
F. G. STANLEY, R. D. LITTLE, R. H. SHORT AND F. WALTON, *Supervisors*
A. K. HOUSTON, *Chief Inspector*

Inspectors

F. H. GRAY — H. S. LOUDON — E. J. BEGER — J. M. SUTHERLAND
J. K. FRASER, *Chief Accountant*

Alberta and Saskatchewan
F. D. PATTERSON, *Supervisor*
J. C. SCOTT, *Inspector*
M. C. VEALE, *Assistant Inspector*

Foreign Department
F. C. KEARNS, *Manager*

Manitoba
J. S. TURNER, *Supervisor*

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
As of January 31, 1928

Cr.		
Balance brought forward, February 1st, 1927	$	317,736.77
Profits for the year ended January 31st, 1928, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial and Municipal taxes and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		917,658.39
		$1,235,395.16
Dr.		
Dividend No. 146, paid May 1st, 1927, at rate of 12% per annum	$	144,702.00
Dividend No. 147, paid August 1st, 1927, at rate of 12% per annum		144,702.00
Dividend No. 148, paid November 1st, 1927, at rate of 12% per annum		144,702.00
Dividend No. 149, payable February 1st, 1928, at rate of 12% per annum		144,702.00
War Tax on Note Circulation		48,234.00
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax		50,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund		40,000.00
Written off Bank Premises		100,000.00
Balance carried forward		418,353.16
		$1,235,395.16

GENERAL STATEMENT
THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
31st JANUARY, 1928

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 6,135,505.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	$62,534,683.71	
Deposits not bearing interest	19,594,554.12	
		82,129,237.83
Deposits made by other banks in Canada		1,017,643.80
Balances due to other banks in Canada		146,091.23
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		3,190,416.71
Letters of Credit outstanding		411,515.14
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		86,335.95
Dividend No. 149, payable 1st February, 1928		144,702.00
Former Dividends unclaimed		1,301.50
Capital stock paid in		4,823,400.00
Reserve Fund		2,900,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		418,353.16
		$101,404,502.32

ASSETS

Current coin held by the Bank	$	431,923.63
Dominion Notes held		8,227,887.00
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves		1,500,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		250,000.00
Notes of other Banks		552,984.00
United States and other foreign currencies		53,134.01
Cheques on other banks		6,357,944.46
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		703,446.02
		$18,077,319.12

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	$10,266,465.10	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,187,273.70	
Railway and other honds. dehentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	3,751,483.47	
		17,205,222.27
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on honds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketahle value to cover.		13,357,130.33
		$48,639,671.72
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		2,383,787.77
Other Current Loans and discounts in Canada (less rehate of interest) after making full provision for all had and douhtful debts		45,101,159.94
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for		361,094.42
Mortgages on Real Estate sold hy the Bank		140,142.46
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		333,010.54
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		411,515.14
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		3,870,604.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		163,515.78
		$101,404,502.32

A. F. WHITE, *President.* N. L. McLEOD. *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the hooks and accounts of The Standard Bank of Canada at its Head Office, for the year ended January 31st, 1928, and have been furnished with certified returns from the hranches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

The Bank's investments and cash on hand at its chief office and certain of its principal hranches, were verified by us as at January 31st, 1928.

We certify that, in our opinion, the above general statement of Liahilities and Assets at January 31st, 1928, diescloscs the true condition of the Bank, and is in accordance with the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Toronto, February 14th, 1928.

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, $1,487,990,680

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1927

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1927

Your Directors present for your approval the Company's fifty-seventh Annual Report.

Substantial advances have been made in all departments during the year.

New policies paid for numbered 87,294 for a net amount of $328,408,038.40, being an increase of $62,518,492.14 over the previous year.

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force now amount to $1,487,990,680.09, representing an increase of $231,500,564.53. The policies in force number 532,812, and in addition 94,491 certificates of assurance are held by employees of firms under the group plan.

The total net income for the year exceeded one hundred million dollars. The actual figure was $102,774,503.85 or $23,801,597.46 in excess of that of the previous year. Every department of the business has contributed its full share to this result.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., during the year amounted to $42,224,249.02. The total so paid since organization now stands at $300,040,423.28.

The strength and resources of the Company have been further enhanced. The assets now reach the impressive total of $401,-305,884.06, a gain of $56,054,169.40 over 1926.

The high earning power of the Company's investments has been again demonstrated. The net rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets, after fully providing for investment expenses was 6.47 per cent. This gratifying result has been made possible by dividend increases, bonuses and stock privileges accruing on many of the Company's holdings.

The wisdom of the investment policy which has been consistently followed in past years, in favouring long term bonds and the stocks of outstanding and very carefully selected corporations has been once more emphasized. The appraisal of our securities shows that the excess of market values over cost increased during

the year by $19,235,889.99. In addition, a net profit of $5,028,-033.20 accrued from the redemption or sale of securities which had risen to high premiums.

The quality of the investments listed in the assets is testified by the fact that on both bonds and preferred stocks not one dollar, due either as interest or dividend, is in arrear for even one day, while the dividends accruing to common stocks are greatly in excess of the dividends payable on the same stocks at the time of purchase.

The surplus earned during the year amounted to $38,511,-029.67 from which the following appropriations have been made:

$5,000,000 has been deducted from the market value of our securities as a further provision against possible future fluctuations, increasing the amount so set aside to $10,000,000.

$1,500,000 has been added to the account to provide for unforeseen contingencies, which now stands at $12,500,000.

$1,000,000 has been written off the Company's Head Office building and other properties.

$1,299,512.44 has been set up as an additional reserve in respect of business in Tropical countries.

$500,000 has been set aside to provide for the greater longevity of annuitants, bringing the total provision under this heading to $2,000,000.

$50,000 has been set aside to provide for claims in respect of total disability as yet unreported.

$11,090,056.61 has been paid or allotted as profits to policyholders during the year. In addition, $6,205,573.00 has been contingently allotted to deferred dividend policies issued prior to 1911, and to five-year distribution policies, to provide for profits accrued but not yet payable.

After making these deductions and allocations, $11,269,-330.89 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over all liabilities, contingency accounts and capital stock to $45,280,896.14.

Your Directors are gratified to announce, for the eighth successive year, a substantial increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to participating policyholders during the ensuing year.

The addition to the Head Office building, made necessary by the continued growth of the business, is being proceeded with, and substantial progress has already been made. The corner stone of the Company's building in London was laid on Dominion Day, July 1st, and the structure is now nearing completion.

The Board record with deep sorrow the passing of their esteemed associate, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, on November 14th last. Mr. Hosmer served as a policyholders' Director with fidelity and distinction for seventeen years. His unusual abilities had placed

him in a commanding position in the business life of the Dominion, while his personal qualities had endeared him to all who knew him. His loss is sincerely mourned by his colleagues.

The following Directors retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election :

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. J. Redpath Dougall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the Hon James C. Tory and Mr. Arthur B. Wood.

Representatives of the Policyholders: The Hon. Raoul Dandurand and Mr. John W. Ross.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1928

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., President and Managing Director
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., Vice-President and Actuary

ROBERT ADAIR
W. M. BIRKS
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
J. REDPATH DOUGALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
ABNER KINGMAN
J. W. McCONNELL
ROSS H. McMASTER
C. B. McNAUGHT
C. E. NEILL
CARL RIORDON
JOHN W. ROSS
HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU
HON. JAMES C. TORY
HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER

E. A. MACNUTT, Treasurer
H. P. THORNHILL
Assistant Treasurer

H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary
J. W. BROWN
Investment Secretary

Assistant Actuaries:
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.

Superintendents of Agencies
W. S. PENNY
JAMES W. SIMPSON
H. O. LEACH
P. W. WARD
J. S. IRELAND
F. D. MACORQUODALE

Assistant Secretaries
C. S. V. BRANCH
E. E. DUCKWORTH
D. L. MACAULAY

Supervisors:
GEO. H. HARRIS, Field Service Bureau
C. E. REID, Group Department

J. A. EWING, K.C., Legal Adviser
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., Counsel
C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Chief Medical Officer
J. KEITH GORDON, M.D.
Assistant Chief Medical Officer
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., Consulting Medical Referee.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR 1927

ASSETS

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement. As shown below, a deduction has been made to provide for possible fluctuations of market values.

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value	$ 107,647,964.26	
Ledger Value	100,694,540.19	
Market Value	107,992,778.35	
Carried out at Market Value		$107,992,778.35
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks :		
Par Value	$ 32,041,180.00	
Ledger Value	31,850,413.33	
Market Value	37,144,847.00	

Carried out at Market Value	37,144,847.00	
Other Stocks :		
*Par Value $ 137,064,431.80		
Ledger Value 125,979,038.24		
Market Value 163,313,049.09		
Carried out at Market Value	163,313,049.09	
	$308,450,674.44	
Less deduction from Market Values to provide for possible fluctuations	10,000,000.00	
		$298,450,674.44
Loans on stocks and bonds		6,934.24
Loans on real estate, first mortgage		31,108,784.32
Real estate, including Company's buildings		6,773,773.91
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same)		49,009,757.70
Cash in banks and on hand		2,990,990.87
Re-assurance reserves on deposit with ceding company		894,523.00
Due from other companies under re-assurance contracts		109,919.94
Outstanding premiums (net)	$5,881,336.71	
Deferred premiums (net)	2,479,959.54	
		8,361,296.25
Interest due		36,981.56
Interest accrued		3,541,209.36
Rents due and accrued		21,038.47
Net Assets		$401,305,884.06

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices OM (5) Table with 3 per cent. interest with additional special reserve of $1,299,512.44 for policies issued at tropical and semi-tropical Rates	$272,426,650.56	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of $2,000,000	40,044,457.92	
	$312,471,108.48	
Less reserves on policies re-assured	3,699,735.00	
		$308,771,373.48
Present value of death claims payable by instalments		3,305,372.33
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded		250,000.00
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		3,132,098.59
Extra reserve for unreported claims		800,000.00
Matured endowments awaiting discharge		1,272,680.04
Annuity claims awaiting discharge		711,637.73
Claims on supplementary contracts, etc., awaiting discharge		26,485.16
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge		833,429.97
Profits contingently allotted to deferred dividend and five-year distribution policies		12,227,429.53
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1928		4,279,943.48
Dividends, etc., on deposit		1,754,762.27
Unearned interest paid in advance		346,628.15
Premiums paid in advance		871,549.70
Sundry liabilities		1,296,108.96
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued		1,198,923.23
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1928		946,565.30
		$342,024,987.92
Amount set aside to provide for unforeseen contingencies		12,500,000.00
Total Liabilities		$354,524,987.92
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above		46,780,896.14
Capital subscribed, $2,000,000.00 ; paid-up	$ 1,500,000.00	
Net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock	45,280,896.14	
Surplus over all liabilities, except capital stock	$46,780,896.14	
		$401,305,884.06

*NOTE.—Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of $100.

NOTE.—Annual Meeting, Feb. 14, 1928. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in 1911-27 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review:* a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF 1928 †

Address by the President, Mr. W. S. Fallis

The international trend during the past year has indicated growing political stability throughout the world and particularly in Europe. Law and order are gradually replacing war conditions and the following unsettled period. Extreme economic and social theories are losing their hold and are being succeeded by reasonable views. The influence of these changes is evident in commercial fields. Debt settlements are being arranged, currencies are being stabilized, credit is being re-established and the old channels of trade, diverted by the war and its aftermath, are being restored. As a result, international finance and trade are gradually increasing.

In Canada we are now surveying the first year of the period following the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. This great event in our history was celebrated under favourable auspices. It closed a period of sixty years of steady growth which witnessed the transformation of prairie and forest, and pioneer communities to their modern state. At the end of the first year following this period we have evidences of continued progress. Improved international conditions abroad and certain factors at home have contributed to bring better times. Good crops for three successive years, marketed at fair prices, have assisted and encouraged agriculture, one of the great basic industries, and revived its purchasing power. The continued expansion of the pulp and paper industry, with its great exports, has been felt beneficially in all parts of the country. The extraordinary extension of mining in Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan and British Columbia, indicates that the already large mineral production will be exceeded. The new developments of water power in all the provinces show how this great asset is being made available for useful purposes. These constructive activities have not only provided much employment in these special fields, but they have also created new markets for supplies and machinery produced by other industries. Consequently, in most lines of manufacturing, production has increased.

We are living so close to business and are so absorbed in its detail, that we scarcely realize the immensity of the changes now under way in production, distribution and consumption. It re-

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, 1923, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

†NOTE.—Address delivered during Annual Meeting, on Board S. S. *St. Lawrence*, June 4, 5, 6, and 8, 1928.

quires so much time and energy to keep in constant touch with new conditions, rapidly evolving from these changes, that we get little leisure to reflect on their significance. Nevertheless, we must find time to study the horizon.

Mass production is extending; more machinery is being used for operations previously performed by hand; tasks which formerly required years are now done in weeks. This is fortunate in a new country where many kinds of large scale construction are constantly under way. As many articles of the same kind can be made more economically than fewer articles of different kinds, machinery increases and cheapens production. Consequently, materials for houses, clothes, food, transportation, and amusement, are manufactured so well and so cheaply that the standards of living and degrees of comfort are steadily improving. As a result of the progress of industry people with the smallest incomes possess comforts and luxuries often denied to the rich of the preceding generation. On the other hand, opportunities for craftsmen are still plentiful as high priced goods of the finest qualities usually find buyers.

Competition is keen among domestic producers and also from imported goods. Business is being done at a small margin of gain, although large volume of turnover, in many cases, accumulates substantial profits.

Many amalgamations of manufacturing companies have been completed during the year. Where several competing companies have not been able to continue in business, they have united in an endeavour to increase their joint output and reduce their costs sufficiently to make profits. During the year there has been increasing co-operation by financial institutions in the industrial field. Finance is becoming more closely associated with industry in many ways. Individual owners, family companies, and partnerships are being superseded by corporations. Where formerly the manufacturer was in control, in many cases the financier now directs, with the manufacturer as his technical adviser. One result is that the public has purchased considerable amounts of industrial bonds and stocks and consequently has a closer connection with manufacturing and a more intimate knowledge of the sorrows as well as joys of that occupation.

There is an even more marked change going on in the field of distribution. Department stores, chain stores, buying and selling pools are producing profound and far-reaching results and manufacturers are forced to give close attention to their changing relationships with distributors. Where formerly manufacturing plants reckoned on their production going into wholesale and storage warehouses to be distributed to retailers, now they have to plan for more hand to mouth buying, as their products move more directly into the hands of consumers. To some extent, this has the advantage of stabilizing production and equalizing rush and slack periods. The concentration of purchasing powers in the hands

of great distributing agencies, if used without reasonable consideration, will injure manufacturing by enforcing sacrifices in quality and durability to get prices down to buyers' demands.

There are also great changes in consumption and, as all are consumers, these are of general interest. Consumers have become keen students of goods of all kinds and of the advertising which brings these goods to their attention. They are becoming more accustomed to standardization and have definite ideas of what they wish in quality and prices. Advance in education and transportation are stimulating buying. People have more wants to-day. Few are interested in the simple life of few desires. The majority want better houses, better clothes, better food, more travelling and more entertainment. The human appetite for these things has never before reached such a pitch as at present on this continent, and particularly in the United States. Partly in an effort to meet this situation, instalment buying was created and has grown to its present proportions. Correlated with and accessory to this is the system of credits by which sellers try to judge customers. Although changes have been always part of the business world, there are periods when changes are so concentrated that they have the effect of revolutions in the political world. We are passing through such a period now.

One result of the evolution in business is the stimulation of research. Discoveries in pure science are being utilized to a greater degree in commerce and governments are co-operating in research work, seeking to find and use new materials to the best advantage. In addition to scientific and industrial research, business research, or the investigation of methods to improve quality, to reduce costs, and to eliminate waste, is being earnestly conducted. This is necessary because the margin is so small in many lines under mass production that errors in financing, administration or manufacturing would soon substitute loss for profit, and dissipate the resources of the strongest.

For several years, Canada has had what is known as favourable trade balances, although this term is sometimes misleading, as it does not take into account many factors, such as interest sent out of the country to the holders of debts abroad, and the sums which are carried into the country by tourists. In our case, the latter form an important item in the true national balance. The following are the exports and imports for the past five years:

Twelve Months ended March	Total Imports	Total Exports
1924	$ 893,366,867	$1,058,763,297
1925	796,932,537	1,081,361,643
1926	927,328,732	1,328,700,137
1927	1,030,892,505	1,267,573,142
1928	1,108,919,808	1,250,456,297

The percentage of Canadian exports to other countries is: To Great Britain, 33.4; to other British countries, 8.1; to the United States, 39; and to other foreign countries, 19.5. The percentage of imports into Canada from other countries is: From Great

Britain, 16.8; from other British countries, 5.7; from the United States, 64.9; and from other foreign countries, 12.6.

Canada is now exporting to about one hundred and thirty different countries and about half these exports are manufactured goods. This is a creditable record for a country with an industrial system little more than half a century old and a convincing tribute to the quality of Canadian products, to the enterprise of Canadian exporters, and also, we are glad to say, to the constant and valuable co-operation given by the Department of Trade and Commerce, through its Commercial Intelligence Service and Canadian Trade Commissioners. Too much valuable material is still going out of the country in the raw or unmanufactured form. It should be our constant endeavour and also a matter of public policy to increase the percentage of manufactured goods in exports in order to secure the greatest possible amount of employment and profit for Canadians through the fabrication of these materials in Canada.

It is not so satisfactory to contemplate the imports, particularly those of a class or kind produced in Canada. It is generally accepted that an industrial system can only be maintained by safeguarding measures which will prevent that system being overwhelmed by unfair competition from other countries. In confirmation of this, history shows no example of countries developing manufacturing systems without such safeguards. Unfortunately, during the past ten years many protective measures in Canada have been reduced or withdrawn. Protection may be lessened in different ways. Most obvious is the reduction of tariff rates and the Canadian rates have suffered several downward revisions since the war. Some reductions were large, some were small, but the general trend has been definitely to lower levels. It is significant to note that these reductions of protection to industries have been followed by increased importations of products similar to those produced by the affected industries. Protection may be reduced by trade agreements with other countries and this has been done in several cases, for example, the agreements with France, Belgium and Spain. These agreements lowered the Canadian duties on manufactured goods coming into Canada. Favoured-nation clauses in trade agreements with other countries have been put into effect with the result that Canadian tariff schedules have been automatically reduced.

While protection has been more or less continuously reduced in various ways, it is strange to observe that the public sentiment in favour of the general principles of protection has been steadily growing. Free traders have practically disappeared. Nearly everyone agrees that it is desirable to maintain and develop industry, and that, for this purpose, the policies and safeguards used by other countries are necessary, but the nibbling at the national industrial defence goes on.

The present industrial system of Canada was built up by the aid of protective measures during the past fifty years and if that pro-

tection is gradually withdrawn, Canadians will suffer proportionately. The international recovery of trade, successive good crops, increased forest and mineral production, the effect of the great prosperity during the past few years in the United States and the inherent strength and youth of Canada have enabled, and are now enabling, her industries to stand up under this continuous policy of lessening protection, but when depression comes, as depressions will come, and we are caught without our defences, unemployment and hard times will bring regret for this policy. Since the war the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and to a lesser, but definite degree, Great Britain, have been steadily increasing their customs tariffs, protecting their home markets, stiffening their imports regulations and building up their industries. Is it reasonable to believe that Canada can steadily pursue the exactly opposite policy, while in competition with those countries, and escape serious trouble some time in the future?

To the south the richest country in the history of the world has concentrated unprecedented sums of capital behind mass production. The intensity of the United States competition is indicated by the fact that two-thirds of the total imports into Canada come from that country. In Europe, international industrial organizations, well financed, and paying very low wages in comparison with North American wages, are reaching out everywhere to open markets for their manufactured goods. In the East, Japan, with the combination of cheap labour and applied science, is entering new fields. The competition of these countries will be intensified with any decline in prosperity which will increase their necessity to find markets for their production. If our tariff defences are down when that rush of competition comes some consumers may be able to buy manufactured goods cheaper for a little while, but they will lose what they save ten times over through the results of unemployment, the loss of traffic to the transportation companies, the decrease in savings, the destruction of capital and the loss of the markets for farm and garden produce, that will follow. Protection is the sure shield of over two million Canadians who live on the wages paid by Canadian factories and their losses through its lack at critical times will not only be cruel to them, but will also affect adversely, though indirectly, all the other inhabitants of the country. It is of the utmost importance that Canada should maintain a fiscal policy which will preserve her present industrial system and safeguard those who are dependent upon it and also encourage steady industrial development, based chiefly on those raw materials and power with which this country has been so richly endowed.

Indicative of Canada's vitality is the revival of railway building which was suspended for some years in order to allow the growth of the country to overtake the facilities provided in advance of actual needs. The construction of branch lines in Western Canada will not only develop new areas but also, by feeding the main lines, will expand the revenues of the transportation systems. With the

great enterprise of building the Hudson's Bay Railway under way and the choice of Fort Churchill as the northern terminus definitely decided, already benefits are evident through the related development in Northern Manitoba. In that district, possessing valuable mineral resources, much pulp wood, and great stretches of arable land, settlers will follow the new line and rural areas, villages, towns, and cities will come into existence, and repeat the history of Southern Manitoba. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the construction work of which was responsible for the discovery of Cobalt and, subsequently, many other mining fields in Northern Ontario, is approaching James Bay. Railway transportation has been provided for the extensive mineral areas of Northern Quebec. Shipments of ore, pulp wood and lumber and return shipments of supplies and machinery in these areas, are adding to railway traffic and turning factory wheels. We are witnessing great extensions of that form of transportation which has developed since the beginning of this century—motor traffic on surfaced roads. It is expected that the amount of road construction this year will surpass all previous records. By railway and motor transport, facilitating settlement, agriculture, forestry, mining, and commerce, Canada is being rapidly broadened south to north, and is evolving from the unecomomic position of being a long narrow strip of inhabited territory lying along the United States boundary.

Improved steamship services are assisting ocean travel and export trade. Inland water transportation is also expanding. Magnificent new boats are being commissioned on the lakes and rivers of Canada; harbours and docks are being improved. Rapid progress is being made on the new Welland Canal. We are considering the most extensive plan related to inland water transportation hitherto encountered in this country,— that in regard to the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Although our national policy has not been decided, it is evident from the discussions in Parliament and in the press that this question has assumed first-rate importance. A glance at the map of North America shows that the system of great lakes and rivers communicating with the Atlantic Ocean forms a natural transportation route. Its use has been contemporary with the history of Canada, from the time the vessels of the explorers found their way from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes. Hence it is inaccurate to regard the present proposal as a new problem. It is only a phase of the steady increase in the use of a route that has been in use for three hundred years, during which channels have been deepened, lighthouses have been built, navigation aids have been provided, canals have been dug, and harbours improved from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Fort William. In the history of such a transportation route, however, a few years are insignificant, and it seems wise to proceed carefully, not with undue delay or unreasonable obstruction, nor, on the other hand, with uneconomic haste or rash optimism, in regard to a proposal of such national importance. The terms of agreement, the engineering plans, the regulations for

control, the cost of construction, the method of financing, the development of power, the sale of power, and other related matters must have the most thorough analysis and consideration in order that the problem may be dealt with satisfactorily, and also in order that the plan ultimately approved will have such manifest advantages that it will create no opposition and will carry the judgment of the people from coast to coast.

Social legislation directly or indirectly affecting industry is steadily growing. It is only a few years since the first modern workmen's compensation act was introduced into the provinces. Now seven provinces have similar acts and there is a steady demand for higher rates of compensation and more benefits and concessions. Minimum wage laws, already applicable to women, are being demanded for men. Old age pension legislation is on the statutes of the Dominion, is in effect in several provinces, and may be utilized by any of the other provinces willing to share part of the cost. Unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity insurance, and similar measures are now being considered. It is obvious that by lessening the amount of work done and increasing the payment for it, they raise the cost of goods. In most cases this added expense enters into the price of goods and is largely paid by consumers and, in cases where it cannot be included it decreases the returns of producers. These measures also increase the clerical staffs in industrial plants and much work which is really Government work is done for nothing by manufacturers. This situation is raising the whole question of how far industry, only one branch of national activity, should be forced to bear a large share of the administration and cost of looking after the unfortunate, or whether this is the duty of the state as a whole. If too much is placed on industry, industry is driven to protect itself by employing only the young and fit, or, in other words, those who are least likely to become charges through old age, sickness, or accidents. What is to be done with those who cannot be employed is now a problem.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the relations between employers and employees in Canada continue to be good and are as good as in any other country in the world. In Canada both employer and employee have a common interest in the welfare of individual plants and industries. Each recognizes the necessary function of the other. They realize that industry cannot operate successfully without friendly co-operation. Canadian employees are industrious and skilful and, consequently, earn good wages; therefore they can provide for their families, secure the benefits of education, and, in many cases, accumulate enough capital to buy shares in the companies for which they work.

We appreciate the reduction in taxation made by the Dominion Government and also by some provincial and municipal governments, but the burden of taxation is still very heavy on industry and further reductions are desirable in order to encourage the investment of capital in production. Too much Canadian money is locked up in Government bonds and other gilt edged securities.

L. W. Simms, esq.
President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1928-29

The country will be in a better position when foreign investors buy such securities, and when the released Canadian funds are invested in productive enterprises, especially those developing our natural resources. Surely, if foreigners are justified in taking the risk and the rewards, Canadians would be well advised to do the same.

Nothing is more prostrating to business than too much regulation by Dominion, provincial and municipal governments or by boards and commissions. Governments have their own functions to perform and, while unusual conditions may require interference with business occasionally, it should be kept to a minimum. Experience has surely indicated that most kinds of business can be carried on more effectively and economically by private enterprise than under government management. This is especially so under present conditions when extraordinary changes occur in such short spaces of time that instant action is required, and individuals can make the necessary decisions without the formal procedure and discussion which must preface governmental action. What is needed is the encouragement of the creative spirit which, freed from hampering regulations, can produce results. How many examples are there where one man, or two or three men, who have the power to make decisions and to act on them, have transformed whole communities, founded enterprises that have given employment to thousands and increased wealth and opportunities. Individual enterprise, allied with the adventurous spirit and the hope of reward, created the great empires of history and extended them from their small, original limits to great areas of the earth's surface. The same impulses, operating through three centuries, transformed the northern half of this continent from a wilderness to its present state.

Much remains to be done; new areas, as large as some European countries, are ready for settlement. Vast mining areas await development. Great stores of raw material are available for manufacture. For all this the pioneers, the adventurers, the men who take risks, who will back their own judgment, are needed for Canada's future just as they were needed in Canada's past. Instead of hampering and restricting such men, it is desirable to encourage them; for, while they sometimes make fortunes for themselves, at the same time they multiply the opportunities for employment and increase the wealth of the communities in which they live.

At this the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it is interesting to glance for a moment over the Association's history. In the beginning its membership was largely restricted to Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, but even in its early stages it did valuable work to assist in establishing the national industrial system. In 1899 it was reorganized on a national basis and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1902. It has over 4,000 members, about one-quarter of whom live West of the Great Lakes. The growth of this Association has been gradual, but steady, and has been intertwined with the industrial

life of the country. The annual general meeting of the Association decides finally all questions of policy. Each member has one vote, irrespective of the size of the company he represents. Between annual meetings authority is delegated to the Executive Council. The administrative and financial work is performed by the Executive Committee. Nine standing committees, Tariff, Legislation, Industrial Relations, Transportation, Commercial Intelligence, Membership, Insurance, Publishing and Education, deal with questions indicated by their names and report to the Executive Council. This system is duplicated in the five divisional areas and branches. Division and Branch Committees deal with Division and Branch questions and co-operate in dealing with national questions. Thus the Association has machinery for national, provincial and municipal problems. About eight hundred members serve on the committees. Our organization extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having members in all nine provinces and offices and staffs at Amherst, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. The Association represents and safeguards the industrial system of Canada, the extent of which is indicated by the latest manufacturing statistics.

What Is Involved

Manufacturing establishments	22,708
Capital invested	$3,981,569,590
Number of employees	581,527
Annual salaries and wages	$ 653,850,933
Annual value of products	$3,247,803,438

Employees and their families who are directly dependent on the wages paid by Canadian factories constitute nearly a quarter of the population of Canada. The capital invested represents the savings of thousands of people. The responsibility of safeguarding and assisting in the development of the industrial system of this country is therefore heavy, but the members of the Association have not hesitated to assume it in the past and they will not in the future. Members of the Association have co-operated with representatives of agriculture, mining, fishing, finance, wholesale and retail trade, and others, in problems of common or national interest, and they are ready to do so in the future when occasion arises. We believe that co-operation and a friendly spirit will help solve any national question that emerges, and we are always ready to do our share.

Canada is one of the most favoured countries in the world in the moral and physical qualities of her people, in climate, in geographical location, in opportunities for individuals, in security of life and property, and natural wealth. Canadians have a great heritage and they should hold it fast and develop it in trust not only for themselves but for future generations.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee. W. S. Fallis, Chairman.

The Executive Committee, in addition to being responsible for finance and administration, co-operates closely with all Standing, Divisional, Branch and Special Committees, and keeps the Executive Council informed. Briefly, your Committee must be always ready to consult and assist in connection with problems arising in any part of the country.

Relations Abroad. The Association maintains relations with responsible organizations in certain other countries. During the past four years your Committee has made financial contributions to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, Inc., which serves the same purpose as maintaining an Association office in London. The Association has a working arrangement with the Federation of British Industries, the industrial organization in the British Isles corresponding to our own in Canada. We co-operate with the British Empire Producers' Organization, which endeavours to stimulate the demand for products of the British Empire in preference to foreign products.

The Association also exchanges correspondence with manufacturers' associations and other business organizations, in a number of countries. These relations are very useful, and enable us to obtain valuable information and co-operation.

Co-operation in Canada. As the Association is administered according to territory in five areas, and maintains offices from coast to coast, it is in a good position to co-operate readily with other organizations in the Dominion, Provincial and municipal problems. The Division organizations have been particularly useful in this work, as they keep in touch with all the leading organizations representing labour, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, finance and other activities. The Association in the interests of its members, is obliged to appoint representatives to international meetings. For example, representatives of the Association during last month attended the International Copyright Conference at Rome, Italy, and the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

With the approval of the Executive Council, the Association co-operated with all the other leading national organizations in the necessary arrangements for Empire Shopping Week in Canada, April 21-28th, 1928. The week received widespread public support especially in view of the fact that it was the first national effort of the kind made in this country.

Produced-in-Canada Campaign. Your Committee continues to receive convincing evidence that the Produced-in-Canada Campaign, after struggling against adverse conditions for many years, is producing results of constantly increasing value. In other words, the people of Canada are giving more and more preference to Canadian products.

"Industrial Canada." According to the accounts received from the Publishing Committee, which will report at a later session, *Industrial Canada* has had a successful year, both in editorial and advertising branches. Your Committee believes that *Industrial Canada* not only is effectively serving the purpose for which it was established, but also is a fine sample of Canadian publishing and printing.

Administration. In addition to the Head Office at Toronto, the Association maintains an office in Ottawa, divisional offices in Amherst, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and branch offices in Quebec, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria. There are now seventy on the permanent staff and four additional part-time employees. It is one of the duties of your Committee to maintain staffs and offices.

Reception of Increase in fees. Your Committee is gratified to be able to say that the general increase in membership fees approved at the Annual General Meeting in Calgary last year has been well received by the membership. Only 28 members resigned on the grounds that they did not wish to pay the new fees.

Membership Committee — Paul E. Joubert, Chairman

During the year 261 new members joined the Association and 358 memberships cancelled, leaving a net decrease for the year of 97. The membership for 1928 was 4,053 as compared with 3,305 in 1918, and 2,185 in 1908. The membership is divided by Provinces as follows: Ontario, 2,066; Quebec, 833; Manitoba, 287; Saskatchewan, 78; Alberta, 205; British Columbia, 419; Nova Scotia, 87; New Brunswick, 71; and Prince Edward Island, 7.

The report stated that "it has been a source of great pleasure to your Committee for several years to report gratifying increases in the membership of the Association in the Prairie and British Columbia Divisions. Net gains are reported in these Divisions again this year, and the Division Membership Committees are to be congratulated on the excellent showing."

Industrial Relations Committee — L. L. Anthes, Chairman

The Report opened with a review of the proceedings of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in May and June, 1927. Employees of Canada were represented by W. C. Coulter, with H. W. Macdonnell Secretary of the Committee, as adviser.

Dealing with Workmen's Compensations the Report referred to legislation in Alberta where the scale of compensation was increased from 62½ to 66 per cent. In Quebec the 1926 Act was found to be unworkable on account of high insurance rates. A new Act was introduced "which has every prospect of being a decided success." Unlike the Acts of six other Provinces, there is no compulsory state insurance feature. In Manitoba a proposal to increase the compensation scale from 66⅔ to 75 per cent. was defeated. Proposed minimum wage legislation in Manitoba for all boys under 18 was successfully opposed.

The Committee urged that far more attention than had been paid in the past should be devoted to the question of industrial medical service. The Report commented on the lack of progress in the ratification by any of the great industrial countries of Europe of the Eight Hour Day Draft Convention passed at Washington in 1919. This, it was declared, was "a striking confirmation of the view taken by Mr. S. R. Parsons, a past president of the Association, who was the employers' representative at the 1919 Conference, namely that, while eight hour day conditions might be, and indeed were, proper and desirable in certain industries, the question was not one which could be dealt with by compulsory legislation on an international scale."

The Committee, after careful consideration, recommended that the Association express itself as in favour of the proposed reform in the calendar by which there would be 13 months of 28 days each, with an international holiday for the 365th day. This 13-month scheme, the report stated, had been endorsed by the Governments of some twenty-one of the principal countries of the world. It had also been endorsed "by outstanding business men, such as Mr. Robert Dollar, Mr. E. W. Beatty and Mr. Edson White, president of Armour & Company."

Tariff Committee — J. O. Thorn, Chairman

Tariff Changes in Canada. The Dominion Budget introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance on the 16th February, 1928, contained many tariff changes. These were forwarded immediately to all members of the Association by circular and were also published in *Industrial Canada*. Subsequent alterations were treated in the same manner. The tariff changes as formally adopted by Parliament were also forwarded to all members of the Association.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, Canada. In accordance with the policy outlined in your Committee's report to the Annual General Meeting of 1927 and approved by that meeting, the Association has continued its work in regard to the cases affecting our members which came before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.

Smuggling and Undervaluation of Imports. Reports presented to the Annual General Meetings of 1926 and 1927 described the co-operation of this Association with other business organizations and especially with the Commercial Protective Association to reduce the smuggling of goods into the country without payment of duty and also the undervaluation of imports. Representations were made on behalf of members of the Parliamentary Committee which conducted an enquiry into the situation during 1926. The findings of that Committee fully confirmed the complaints which had been made.

Travelling Appraisers in Canada. Your Committee is gratified to report that the Association's recommendation that travelling appraisers should be appointed in Canada has been acted upon by the Department of National Revenue. Three travelling appraisers, experts in certain lines, have already been appointed and more appointments are under contemplation for the remaining principal classes of products. These travelling appraisers will have special knowledge to supplement that of the resident Customs staff in the Customs ports.

Sales Tax. Your Tariff Committee, as members of the Special Committee on Tariff and Taxation, recommended to the Executive Council that the Dominion Government should be asked to reduce the Sales tax from 4% to 2% at the present session of Parliament. As members are aware, the Government has reduced the tax from 4% to 3%. The Association's pamphlet on the Sales tax, which was issued as circular No. 555, has been widely distributed and apparently is valued by members. During the year members have been kept advised of all changes in the sales tax.

Services of the Department. The Tariff Department during the year dealt as usual with enquiries regarding Customs tariff interpretations, Sales tax rulings, value for duty of imports, Customs seizure charges, the return of overpaid duties, and the settlement of drawback claims. One of the features of the past year in the routine work of the Tariff Department has been the great increase in the number of enquiries received respecting foreign tariffs on Canadian products exported abroad. Members are reminded that the services of the Department are always available.

Appended to the Committee's Report is a summary of "World Tariff Policies Since the Great War," and a list of applications for hearing by the Advisory Tariff Board on Tariff and Taxation since June, 1927.

Commercial Intelligence Committee — T. F. Monypenny, Chairman

Dealing with the "Canadian Trade Index" (1928 edition) the report referred to the wide distribution and declared that it was evident that the Index "is highly regarded and is constantly consulted in answering enquiries about Canadian products." This year (1928) there was a new 54-page Special Export Section giving in great detail much informationrespecting export trade, methods used to develop it, and facilities available for its expansion. Trade enquiries during the year had increased considerably and approximately 10,000 had been dealt with. The routine work of the Department included the handling of 5,000 domestic enquiries for Canadian products; 500 statistics of production, imports and exports; 1,000 foreign enquiries for Canadian goods; 100 interviews with commission agents, buyers and merchants from the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, South America and other countries; 3,000 foreign trans-

lations supplied; 4,000 miscellaneous enquiries received over the 'phone, by mail and by personal interview, and other activities.

The Department co-operated with the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa in arranging for eight junior trade commissioners seeing representative Canadian industries before leaving for their ports abroad. Six months of preparation preceded Empire Shopping Week which was celebrated in over 100 cities and towns that were fully organized and whose population was well over 3,000,000. Fifty thousand broadsides to the retailer explaining the idea, and 150,000 window streamers were distributed to the retail trade throughout Canada, and the idea given publicity in a variety of other ways. Surveys indicated highly favourable results. "Export Club" work was extended during the year.

Legislation Committee — W. S. Morden, K.C., Chairman

The Committee raised the question as to Dominion and Provincial Company charters whether in view of the large increase in corporate business the subject of Jurisdiction should not be reconsidered, and whether "it would not be better that in the place of ten different systems of company law, there should be one only for the whole Dominion."

"The Dominion," the report declares, "can incorporate a company with capacity to carry on business throughout Canada, and a province cannot interfere with the status and corporate capacity so conferred by the Dominion, though a Dominion company must on entering a province, comply with the laws of such province, including, of course, the taxing legislation. Moreover, a company incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act can be prevented from acquiring and holding land in any province where a Mortmain Act is in force, until the requirements of such Act have been complied with. . . . Though it cannot be said that anything like complete uniformity has been attained, some important clarifying principles have, in recent years been laid down, largely as a result of the efforts of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association."

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa on Nov. 3, 1927, the Legislation Committee submitted a carefully-considered brief bearing on the following subjects, in which the Association is interested: (1) Incorporation of commercial companies; (2) Mortmain legislation; (3) Other restrictive provincial legislation; (4) Blue sky legislation; (5) Provincial taxation; and (6) Annual returns by companies. The General Manager and Legal Secretary attended at Ottawa in order to furnish any further particulars helpful to governmental representatives. The Committee's conclusion as to the result was: "Perhaps the most important result of the Conference is to be found in the recognition that there is need for some thorough investigation of the whole field of taxation in Canada. The conflict between provincial and Dominion authorities in this field constitutes a serious fiscal problem which it is doubtful if anything but a prolonged effort can solve."

The Legal Department prepared and issued a consolidated summary of the requirements of the current Income Tax Act as a general guide to the preparation of income tax returns. Recommendations on the subject of the tax had been submitted to the Executive Council of the Government. The Committee also conferred with the various Departments at Ottawa on amendments to the Patent Act, the Trade Mark and Design Act, and the Copyright Act.

The Report also deals in detail with the more important features of legislation in the various Provinces in connection with which, in many instances, it took an active part. The report concludes: "In addition to keeping in touch with legislative activities throughout the Dominion, and endeavouring to protect the interests of manufacturers in the broader spheres, your Committee has experienced a year of greatly increased activity, in advising members in the special branches of commercial law, taxation and other problems to which it has been devoted. The Legislation and Industrial Relations Committees have also co-operated very closely with satisfactory results. Your Committee is also finding an increased field of activity, advising and co-operating with the Divisional Executives, and other departments, and there is every prospect of a considerable enlargement of the work during the coming year. Each successive year sees

an increasing volume of legislation of various kinds, which requires careful study and consideration by the Department."

Insurance Committee — H. M. Jaquays, Chairman

The Committee has been carrying on educational work in favour of automatic sprinklers. According to the Fire Underwriters' Association there are about 2,000 installations in Canada, all but a few of which are in Ontario and Quebec. Insurance records show that in 80% of the fires which have actually occurred where sprinklers were installed, two sprinklers or less have extinguished the blaze. The Committee approved the recommendation of the Dominion Fire Commissioner of laws requiring sprinkler systems and supervisory alarm devices in all large public institutions. Since the last meeting of the Association the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had licensed for the transaction of fire insurance so-called "mutual" fire insurance companies which heretofore had been carrying on business in Canada without a license.

Important insurance features had been introduced into workmen's compensation by the new Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. This required every employer to insure himself with a proven insurance company or to satisfy the Government that he was strong enough to carry his own insurance, and in this case file a guarantee bond or make a deposit. An appendix to the Report showed 1,100 fatalities by fire from 1925 to 1927. Between 1918 and 1927 property loss had been $392,141,104, or $43.86 *per capita.*

Education Committee — W. H. Miner, Chairman

The Report outlined progress in scientific and industrial research work in Canada, including the Parliamentary grant of $750,000 for research laboratories, with the appointment of Dr. H. M. Tory as President of the National Research Council to devote his whole time to the work. Reference was made also to the creation of a Research Foundation in Ontario with Sir Joseph Flavelle as Chairman and funds of $200,000 a year for five years to be provided.

Transportation Committee — E. A. Mott, Chairman

The Report contained a review of the reduction in rates on grain and grain products in Western Canada, effective Sept. 12, 1927; the Maritime Freight Rates Act 1927; special coal rates between Alberta and the Maritime Provinces and markets in Ontario and Quebec; revised rates on timber; revised express and postal rates and services; the St. Lawrence waterway's correspondence, and other questions in which the Department was deeply concerned during the year.

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HARBOUR OF MONTREAL

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN 1927

Largest Total of Grain Handlings (195,247,914 bushels) ever achieved in single year—Largest margin of Supremacy over competing ports, including New York—Extension of nearly 3,000,000 bushels bringing elevator capacity to 15,000,000 — Rapid Progress of South Shore Bridge.

COMMISSIONERS

Hon. W. L. McDOUGALD, President

MILTON L. HERSEY **ALFRED LAMBERT***

Seven New Records for the Port

The following new marks were set by the grain elevator system of the Port of Montreal during 1927:—

Largest total grain handlings ever achieved in a single year.
Largest exports of wheat in any year.
Greatest exports of American grain in any year.
Greatest volume of water-borne grain unloaded at the elevators.
Busiest grain shipping months in the history of the Port.
Greatest daily total receipts.
Greatest daily total deliveries.
Largest margin of supremacy over all competing ports.

The results of the year's operations at the Harbour of Montreal in 1927 were exceptionally gratifying, declares the official Report of the Harbour Commission. As the season of navigation progressed, the Commissioners had the satisfaction of seeing record after record first equalled, and then passed, until by the end of the year an almost complete set of new records had been established.

Repetition of the fact that the Harbour of Montreal has succeeded year after year in creating new records in the various branches of its multiple lines of enterprise, becomes almost monotonous. But however tiresome the writing or the reading of such statements may become, the achievement of these records makes such intense demands on the physical equipment and the personnel of the Port,

*NOTE.—Mr. Albert Lambert was chosen as a Commissioner to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Emilien Daoust, who passed away on Feb. 23rd, 1928. Dealing with the death of Mr. Daoust, the Report of the Commission says in part: "Appointed to the Board of Harbour Commissioners in January, 1922, Mr. Daoust brought to the service of the Port—which was the service of his country—a wealth of gifts and a quiet capacity for loyal service which not only endeared him to his colleagues on the Board, and to the rank and file of the Harbour staffs, but established in the hearts of his fellow-Canadians an enviable reputation for merit in arduous duties which will linger long in the annals of the Harbour."

that their realization is always the cause of fresh interest and enthusiasm. The season of 1927 provided ample cause for enthusiasm. The total business of the Port this year exceeded previous figures by a wider margin of increase than had ever before been recorded.

Increase of 30% in Tonnage. Of outstanding importance is the commodity tonnage statement, which recites the imports, exports and domestic tonnage passing over the wharves during the season of navigation. The previous highest figure was reached in 1926, with a total of 9,210,699 tons. In 1927 the total was 11,921,173 tons, an increase in a single year of almost 30%. To realize this tremendous total, large gains were necessary in both imports and exports, the bulk of the increases being represented in these classes by coal imports and grain exports respectively, but to swell the total there was a gratifying and steady growth in a number of other commodities. The following statement shows the increase in each classification over 1926:—

	1927 tons	1926 tons
Imports	2,693,535	2,028,162
Exports	6,175,485	4,549,835
Domestic	3,052,153	2,632,702

The total tonnages of imports and exports and domestic commodities over a period of years are as follows:—1921, 6,223,924 tons; 1922, 8,585,131 tons; 1923, 7,506,872 tons; 1924, 8,985,589 tons; 1925, 9,137,281 tons; 1926, 9,210,699 tons; 1927, 11,921,173 tons.

Shipping Increases. The ocean-going vessels numbered 1,610 of a net registered tonnage of 4,992,486 tons as compared with 1,421 ships in 1926 having a net registered tonnage of 4,221,730 tons.

Grain Exports—New Records. For some years past the Commissioners have directed their efforts towards an objective in this matter of exporting grain from the Harbour of Montreal. That objective was the figure of 200,000,000 bushels of grain. For many seasons it looked as though this figure would be achieved if the volume of the outward flow at the start of the season was maintained in adequate proportion during the remaining months, but while the grain exports show a constant and notable increase over a period of years (excepting 1926, when the British strike disrupted the grain market), it was not until 1927 that this objective may be said to have been finally reached. The total grain deliveries from the grain elevators of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in 1927 amounted to 195,247,914 bushels. A more complete analysis of the salient features of this grain movement will be found in the paragraph on Grain in this Report, but it will be interesting here to indicate total grain exports since 1923:—

Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels
1923	120,107,990	1925	166,212,335
1924	165,139,399	1926	135,897,882
	1927	195,247,914	

Coal Imports. In the business of importing coal, the Harbour set up three new records, *viz.*, largest tonnage of British anthracite coal ever imported; largest tonnage of Nova Scotia coals ever brought up to Montreal; and largest total tonnage of all imports of coal. Of most outstanding importance is the movement of British house coals to Canada. So large has this trade become that consumers of anthracite coals in Montreal and vicinity are evidently using this Scotch and Welsh anthracite to the almost complete exclusion of American anthracite. That it is a good thing to have household coal supplies secure from interruptions liable to be caused by strikes or other possibilities of embargo in the American fields will be agreed in by everyone familiar with the situation, apart from the desirability of living in fact up to the spirit of the slogan "Buy Empire Goods." But, of course, the interest of the Harbour Commissioners in this movement, while taking cognizance of the foregoing features, is based on two things, *viz.*, (1) the fact that importers of British coals use the Harbour and its facilities for their unloading, with consequent important revenues to the Harbour Commission, and (2) that vessels which bring this coal from Britain usually load full cargoes of grain from Montreal for their return voyage.

Hereunder is a statement which shows the growth of the import movement of British anthracite coal:—

British Anthracite

Year	tons	Year	tons
1921	5,163	1924	219,327
1922	177,630	1925	438,841
1923	111,234	1926	(British Coal Strike)
	1927	683,090	

Total Imports of Coal

Year	tons	Year	tons
1921	1,042,716	1924	1,833,695
1922	2,009,917	1925	1,697,143
1923	1,660,009	1926	1,887,988
	1927	2,448,477	

Distinguished Visitors. The Harbour of Montreal was honoured in 1927 by the opportunity to extend its hospitality to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. Prince George, and the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain. These distinguished guests to Canada came to Montreal by steamship from Quebec, and were welcomed on the high level wharf at Section

12, which was named "Prince of Wales Wharf" in honour of the event. Their visit coincided with the celebrations in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, for which the Harbour Commissioners prepared an extensive scheme of decorations, and as the arrival of the guests took place at night, illuminations were placed on points of vantage such as the grain elevators, the structure of the new Bridge, and other Harbour buildings.

Grain Elevator System. Since 1921 the Harbour of Montreal has held first place amongst seaports in the exporting of grain. So familiar has the world become with this condition, that in every country where men meet to buy and sell wheat or oats or barley, and when they talk of Montreal, as in the natural course of events they must do, there is added that descriptive phrase—"The Greatest Grain Shipping Harbour in the World."

Growth has been the outstanding feature of the export of grain from Montreal in those years. There have been two seasons, 1923 and 1926, when unusual conditions in other countries caused a dip in the upward curve of progress. But in the following seasons the ascending scale has been unfalteringly resumed, and as if interruption had never occurred, the figures compiled at the year's end have again and again registered growth. Moreover, the years referred to, when a slight falling-off in volume was experienced, have similarly adversely affected all competing ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts which are concerned in exporting this commodity.

As regards export shipments of grain from Montreal, the season of 1927 stands in a class by itself. Total deliveries from the elevators in 1927 amounted to 195,247,914 bushels, which constitutes a new high figure for all time for any seaport in the world, even those harbours which are open for business twelve months in the year. The previous high figure was 166,000,000 bushels, so it is easy to see by what a notable percentage previous records have been surpassed.

Exports of Wheat. Wheat, because of its weight per bushel, and its importance in the grain-growing world, ranks as of major interest in any consideration of grain exports.

The following statement shows exports of Canadian wheat and American wheat, with the combined totals for the past few years:—

Year	Canadian Wheat bus.	American Wheat bus.	Total Wheat bus.
1923	64,131,724	25,434,339	89,566,063
1924	71,114,269	46,817,002	117,931,271
1925	64,770,611	19,130,201	83,900,812
1926	67,328,382	24,443,352	91,771,734
1927	72,978,666	46,134,760	119,113,426

HARBOUR OF MONTREAL

Combined Statement Showing the Number and Tonnage of all Vessels that Arrived in Port During the past Ten Years.

Year	TRANS-ATLANTIC		MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND		INLAND		GRAND TOTAL	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1918.....	644	1,910,621	30	22,611	6,102	3,313,908	6,776	5,247,390
1919.....	702	2,041,638	84	137,642	7,499	4,357,734	8,280	6,537,014
1920.....	638	2,020,519	25	11,210	4,403	4,287,714	5,066	6,319,443
1921.....	807	2,598,494	157	293,462	4,577	6,843,494	5,541	9,735,450
1922.....	969	3,453,059	225	479,578	5,789	9,157,062	6,983	13,089,699
1923.....	892	3,221,781	190	461,939	5,609	8,195,308	6,691	11,879,028
1924.....	988	3,597,147	235	499,185	5,791	11,215,764	7,014	15,312,096
1925.....	1,040	4,744,793	215	359,520	5,957	9,678,163	7,212	14,782,476
1926.....	1,042	3,551,489	379	670,241	6,197	12,445,594	7,618	16,667,324
1927.....	1,231	4,252,325	379	740,161	6,188	12,375,564	7,798	17,322,444

American Grain. Exports of American grain in 1927 reached proportions greater than in any previous season of navigation, as may be seen from the tabulation of handlings in various years:—1922, 76,850,083 bushels; 1923, 33,704,531 bushels; 1924, 68,659,959 bushels; 1925, 51,890,226 bushels; 1926, 35,515,668 bushels; 1927, 92,681,463 bushels.

Water-borne Grain. One of the factors which contributes to the success of Montreal as a grain port is the system of canals which enable grain to be brought from the head of the lakes entirely by water, at rates with which railways cannot compete.

Year	Number of Vessels	Bushels	Number of Cars	Bushels
1923.....	1,147	74,631,578	27,631	45,476,412
1924.....	1,606	112,020,615	28,276	53,118,784
1925.....	1,637	124,827,099	19,554	38,974,626
1926.....	1,471	104,674,724	16,684	31,223,158
1927.....	2,246	159,071,036	18,725	35,216,274

Exports from United States Ports. Since 1921 the Harbour of Montreal has been at the head of the list of grain shipping ports, but in no year has the margin of supremacy over competing points of outlet been so great as in 1927. In other years, when Montreal experienced a good season, the other ports also had a satisfactory year, but during the present season, while Montreal experienced a record-breaking year, the shipments from United States Ports fell off to a marked extent. The following table shows that grain exports from Montreal amounted in the season of navigation to almost as much as the total combined exports from five of the leading United States ports for the year of 1927:—

Ports	Canadian Grain bus.	Total Grain bus.
Montreal.....	98,597,442	195,247,914
New York.....	81,446,930	109,551,001
Galveston	.....	27,695,029
Baltimore.....	12,341,899	23,866,896
Philadelphia	15,574,113	21,680,801
New Orleans.....	.....	13,992,393

Of interest in the foregoing statement is the preponderance of Canadian grain in exports from United States Atlantic coast ports. Exports of American grain from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia represent only 28% of the total grain exports from these ports for 1927.

As to the points of destination of cargoes of grain which left Montreal in 1927: eighteen different countries are included in this list, and it is of interest to note that while Great Britain was first in imports of wheat, with 35,285,317 bushels, Germany was the

largest importer of all grains from Montreal, with 13,980,904 bushels of wheat, 13,057,541 bushels of barley, 19,281,639 bushels of rye, 2,148,717 bushels of oats and 26,457 bushels of buckwheat, a total of 48,495,258 bushels. Italy took 19,621,054 bushels of wheat; Holland is represented by 18,443,830 bushels of wheat, 8,172,708 bushels of rye, 5,105,624 bushels of barley, and 1,840,896 bushels of oats; Belgium imported 13,719,848 bushels of wheat and smaller quantities of other grains.

New Elevator Construction. Forming part of the program of new work covered by the new loan of $12,000,000, authorization for which was granted by the Government early in 1927, is the extension of 3,000,000 bushels capacity to Grain Elevator No. 3. Construction of this important addition to the grain handling facilities of the Port was begun in the early summer of 1927, and was carried on throughout the year. It is expected that this new storage annex will be ready to receive grain during 1928, and will materially add to the working capacity of the Port. The completion of this new house will increase the capacity of Elevator No. 3 to 5,000,000 bushels, and of the entire Port to 15,162,000 bushels.

Shipping. From the point of view of shipping, the season of navigation under review was splendidly satisfactory. A greater number of ocean ships came to the Port than in any previous year, and the aggregate net registered tonnage also reached a new high mark. Complete details of this increase, and of the dates of opening and closing of navigation, will be found in the statistical tables which follow. In the latter connection, it may be pointed out that navigation opened earlier than usual, and the River St. Lawrence remained clear of ice so long in the Fall that for the first time in many years the close of navigation of 1927 is really shown to have been early in 1928.

Many interesting developments occurred during 1927 in the shipping world. Practically all of the larger Steamship Companies trading to Montreal either launched new tonnage for the St. Lawrence service, or made arrangements for the construction of new vessels. As the years elapse, the gross tonnage of passenger vessels which sail from Montreal is growing, and in 1927 vessels of 19,000 gross tonnage came regularly to Montreal.

An important shipping transaction which took place during the season was the purchase of the White Star Line by the Royal Mail Steamships Ltd., thus bringing this old established shipping company back under British control.

Vessels flying the flags of almost all maritime nations came to the Port in 1927, as the following list shows in part:

Nation	Ships	Net Reg'd. Tonnage
British	1,052	3,610,899
Norwegian	157	305,912
Italian	111	384,230
American	110	243,192
Dutch	72	182,277
Danish	39	64,748
Greek	19	52,851
French	16	41,617

Other nationalities included Spanish, Jugo-Slavia, German, Swedish, Japanese, Mexican, Belgian, Portuguese and Finnish, a total of 1,610 ships with net registered tonnage of 4,992,486.

Montreal South Shore Bridge. Work on the new structure was pushed forward energetically during 1927. The substructure as a whole advanced during the year from 68.8% to 95.5% completed, and the payments certified in 1927 for substructure contracts reached $838,837.36. The Bridge steelwork in the same period advanced from 20.0% to 52.5% measured by certificates, or from 1,942 tons erected to 12,520 tons erected, measured by field work only. In addition, the whole 800 tons of pavilion steel were fabricated and erected during 1927. Lastly, the total money value of permanent work certified by the Engineers during the year was $3,397,515.16.

View of Properties at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

From right to left there are shown the docks and coal and ore supplies; rail mill, merchant mills, blast furnaces, coke ovens, coke screening plant and finally, the benzol plant on the extreme right.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

UNDER CONTROL OF CANADIAN INTERESTS

Group headed by Robert Dodd, of Montreal, Now in Control of Algoma Steel Corporation and Other Canadian Subsidiaries Through Acquisition of Majority of Capital Stock of Lake Superior Corporation — Planning Developments on Large Scale—Huge Works at Sault Ste. Marie—Coal and Ore Properties —Proposing Investment of Many Millions of Dollars to Extend Facilities

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OPERATIONS SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1928

One of the developments during the year ended June 30, 1928, that has become a matter of pride with Canadians, was the passing of control of Lake Superior Corporation and its subsidiaries into the hands of a financial and industrial group in Canada headed by Robert Dodd, of Montreal. This was accomplished by the gradual absorption of a majority of the common shares of Lake Superior Corporation, amounting to over 200,000 of the total of 400,000 shares outstanding. This stock is now held by the Montreal group and others closely associated with them. It is generally believed that the important operations centering in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, will be conducted on a much larger scale in the future, partly as a result of expanding business activities in Canada that have been reflected to a considerable extent in the highly encouraging results of the past fiscal year's operations, and partly as the natural result of the affairs of the organization being concentrated in the hands of a group of Canadians that are imbued with the strongest confidence in and enthusiasm as to its future, and are working with keen industry and a broad knowledge of Canadian affairs and the relation of this company to the development of the country at large. Those who are definitely lined up behind the development of these Canadian enterprises and are planning to raise many millions of dollars for the extension of the various plants and the development of their earning power, are counting likewise upon favourable action being taken by the Government at Ottawa in the direction of better conditions for the steel industry of Canada.

Expansion Programme of $12,000,000

Plans are under consideration for developments in connection with the Algoma Steel Corporation that will involve an expenditure of $12,000,000 in the next 6 or 8 years. These may be outlined thus:

1. Financial reorganization to take place in the Fall, and which will include the creation of a new Canadian company to replace the present New Jersey one; the conversion of present $100 stock into new no par common; the conversion of Lake Superior income bonds into preferred stock with a par value of $5; and a material writing down of the company's book assets.

2. Tariff application to be submitted to Dominion Government at next session, covering four particular items affecting only Algoma Steel operations. All controversial or overlapping items, formerly included in an earlier brief have been eliminated.

3. Granting that the government's reaction to its tariff brief is favourable, the company plans to construct immediately a combination rail and structural steel mill capable of handling up to 130 lb. rails, and structural steel up to 24-inch beam.

4. The next step will be the construction of a new sheet mill, capable of handling 40,000 to 50,000 tons of product, and diversified for stamping roofing.

5. The next plan calls for the entire re-vamping of the present merchant mill so as to include a much wider range of product, and increase the present merchant capacity by 100 per cent.

6. Finally, the company intends to build a combination skelp and trip mill, due to rapidly changing conditions in the industry.

Features of The Great Works at The "Soo"

Canadians as a rule have little conception of the magnitude and the great possibilities of the steel works and associated industries that are concentrated at Sault Ste. Marie. and operated by Algoma Steel Corporation and other subsidiaries that are controlled by Lake Superior Corporation. The Algoma Steel Corporation owns 2,300 acres of land and has four miles of water frontage. The steel plant has shipping facilities by water through privately-owned docks to all points on the Great Lakes and connecting with these to all other harbours in Canada and the United States. By rail it has direct connection with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the Minnesota, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway. The dock facilities enable the Company to unload in a single season over 1,000,000 tons of coal that are brought to it by water, while a total of 2,000,000 tons of materials of all kinds, incoming and outgoing, are handled during the year. Facilities for this work

include 15 standard guage locomotives owned by the Company itself and operating in its own yards, supplemented by eight narrow-guage locomotives, 150 cars, six special tank cars and 14 locomotive cranes. The trackage of the Company exceeds 34 miles.

For the handling of ore the Company owns a dock over 2,000 feet long, served by three ore bridges, with a 300-foot span, one with a capacity of 100,000 tons per month and the other two of 60,000 tons each. The docks are equipped to accommodate the largest vessels operating in lake freight traffic,—the depth of water beside the dock being 22 feet,—sufficient to take care of vessels of 14,000 tons.

The four blast furnaces have a capacity of 547,500 tons, operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, amounting to 250,353 tons, or 46% of capacity. The blooming mills have a capacity of 600,000 tons and operated during the past year at 48%, producing 290,700 tons as compared with 191,047 tons the previous year. The coke plant, with a capacity of 720,000 tons, operated at 60%, producing 432,821 tons as compared with 422,374 the previous year. An open hearth department has a capacity for 600,000 tons of ingots, and during the past year operated at 55% of capacity, with an output of 329,582 tons, a marked increase over the previous year's total of 213,719 tons.

The Company's coke ovens produce 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours. Of this, 10,000,000 cubic feet is required for the steel mills. The entire production will pass through the new benzol plant, where there will be produced,—in addition to benzol,—toluol, xylol and sulphuric acid. There has been constructed recently a new brick plant for the manufacture of silica brick to the extent of 5,000 bricks per day, to be used in the Company's own operations.

The Cannelton Coal & Coke Company has a capacity of 840,000 tons of coal, and in the past fiscal year produced 562,138 tons, or 67% of capacity, the total being reduced as compared with the previous year on account of the late opening of navigation. The Lake Superior Coal Company, another subsidiary, has a capacity of 420,000 tons, and operated at 91% during the past year, with an output of 381,414 tons.

The Lake Superior Corporation is a holding company, controlling Algoma Steel Corporation, Cannelton Coal & Coke Company, Lake Superior Coal Company, Fiborn Limestone Company, the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, and the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

The Directors are as follows: President, Robert Dodd, Montreal; Vice-President, W. C. Franz, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Vice-President and Secretary, Alex. Taylor, Toronto; Vice-President and Treasurer, J. W. Gemmell, Sault Ste. Marie; Thomas Arnold, Montreal; H. C. Colman, Philadelphia; George F. Craig, Villanova, Pa.; Norman J. Green, Philadelphia; J. D. Jones, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Leonard E. Schlemm, Montreal; and R. Home Smith, Toronto.

Marked Increase in Net Earnings

The financial statement of the chief subsidiary, Algoma Steel Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, showed a marked improvement over the records for a number of years past. For the first time since 1921 the Company emerged from the payment of interest charges of over $1,000,000 *per annum* without a deficit, and for the first time since 1919 was able to devote a substantial amount ($670,000) to general depreciation reserve. The Company showed marked gains in earnings. Sales of $14,740,613 compared with a total of $10,775,558 for the previous year, a gain of 37%, while net operating earnings showed a far greater percentage gain, the total of $1,854,084 comparing with $706,886 for 1927, showing a gain of 162% There was a balance of $716,171 after interest, comparing with a deficit of $251,249 in 1927 and a long series of deficits in previous years back to and including 1923. One of the departments to show the greatest gain during the year was the rail mill, which produced 179,311 tons compared with 97,804 tons the previous year, the largest rail tonnage since 1920-1921.

The balance sheet showed property account set down at $40,-567,515, with current assets up from $5,894,488 to $7,171,538.

Algoma Steel Corporation Limited

The plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, is located at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, where it has shipping facilities by water through its privately-owned docks to all points on the Great Lakes, both in Canada and the United States, and by rail through direct connection with the following railways: Canadian Pacific Railway, Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company (connecting with C. P. R., C. N. R., and National Transcontinental Railways), Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railways.

Its principal products consist of pig iron, open hearth standard steel rails, billets, slabs, merchant bars, light rails, angles, splice bars, tie plates and small structural shapes. In the matter of raw materials it is practically self-contained. Imports of iron ore will be very considerably reduced once the recently discovered ore bodies are opened up.

The plant is conveniently situated with respect to the markets of the United States as well as those of Canada, and its location is particularly favourable in relation to the ore fields, and to adequate reserves of developed and undeveloped hydro-electric power for use in manufacturing.

The capacity of the plant in finished and semi-finished open hearth steel products is approximately 40,000 tons per month, and as the Corporation owns 2,300 acres of land adjoining, with four miles of water frontage, it is, therefore, well provided in this respect for future developments and extensions.

Coal Unloading Docks and Storage Yards. The Coal Dock is 750 ft. long, and is equipped with three unloading towers delivering through four electric 20-ton transfer cars operating on elevated tracks to either of two storage yards. The principal storage yard is 312 ft. wide and 800 ft. long and has a storage capacity of 60,000 tons, and is served by one travelling bridge, which is used for stocking and reclaiming. The total quantity of coal unloaded each season for use in coke ovens, and for steam and gas purposes, is approximately 1,000,000 tons.

Ore Unloading and Storage. The Ore Dock is 2,042 ft. long and is equipped with three ore bridges with 300-foot span, two of these having a capacity of 60,000 tons per month, and the third a capacity of 100,000 tons per month. The storage capacity of the Ore Dock, of which 1,400 ft. is of concrete construction, is 525,000 tons.

Rail Loading Dock. This dock is 400 ft. long, and is suitable for loading rails and other steel products into vessels for shipment by water to lake ports.

The docks are suitable for accommodating the largest vessels used in lake freight traffic, the depth of water in slip being 22 ft. The navigation season usually extends from April 15th to December 15th, eight months altogether, during which the approximate total handled over these Docks amounts to nearly 2,000,000 tons.

Coke Ovens.

Coal Handling Machinery. The coal-handling equipment consists of a series of belt conveyors which carry coal delivered by bridge and transfer cars from the storage piles to a storage bin at the Coke Ovens, and during this process the coal is mixed in the desired quantities and crushed to a size suitable for use in By-Product Ovens. The capacity of this equipment is 200 tons per hour.

By-product Coke Ovens. These consist of two batteries, each of 55 Koppers Ovens, equipped with the necessary coal-and-coke-handling machinery with a rated capacity of 40,000 tons per month and two additional batteries of 25 Wilputte Ovens, with a capacity of 18,000 tons, bringing the total capacity to 58,000 tons per month.

Sulphuric Acid Plant. The acid used in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia as a by-product from Coke Oven operation, is produced by this plant, which has a capacity of 450 tons of acid per month.

By-product Plant. By-products, consisting of tar, about 7.5 gallons per ton of coal charged, and sulphate of ammonia, from 400 to 500 tons per month, are produced in the By-product plant, which is located outside the coke ovens. Surplus coke oven gas, amounting to about 10,000,000 cu. ft. per twenty-four hours, is used in the steel mills in soaking pits and reheating furnaces.

Benzol Plant. The entire production of gas from the Coke Ovens, amounting to 20,000,000 cu. ft., per twenty-four hours, is passed through this plant and the crude hydro-carbons extracted, from which are produced benzol, toluol and xylol.

Blast Furnaces

Two blast furnaces, Nos. 1 and 2, each have a capacity of 8,000 tons per month, No. 3 furnace, 15,000 tons per month, and No. 4 furnace, 12,000 tons per month. Conveniently situated for the use of surplus blast furnace gas, is a battery of Cahall boilers, with a total capacity of 3,000 H.P., the steam from which is used in steam blowing engines of the Mesta Steeple type, and for other purposes. Additional boilers and two steam turbo blowers with condensers are operated in connection with No. 4 blast furnace. One Adamson Rateau 1,500 k.w. turbo generator set of the mixed pressure type, with condenser, is located in the same building as the steam blowing engines and operates principally on exhaust steam from these units.

Gas Washing Plant. Blast furnaces Nos. 1, 2 and 4 have modern gas washing and drying installation to provide clean gas for use in the stoves, and similar equipment will later be installed for No. 3 furnace. Blast furnace gas, which is utilized in gas engines for blowing and power purposes, is cleaned by being passed through five sprinkler washers of the Steinart type, then through a similar number of secondary washers of the rotary type, after which it passes to a gas holder of 40,000 cu. ft. capacity.

Gas Engine Plant. In the main blowing and power house are nine 2,200 H.P. four-cylinder twin tandem gas engines, four of these being equipped with blowing tubes, and five being direct connected to 1,500 k.w. generators, which supply electric power required for plant operations.

Pig Casting Machine. This equipment consists of two double strand pig-casting machines served by two 40-ton hot metal cranes, and has a capacity of 1,000 tons per twenty-four hours.

Pumping Plant. Has a total capacity of 57,000,000 gals. per twenty-four hours, and consists of three reciprocating steam pumps, each of 4,000,000 gals. capacity, three motor-driven centrifugal pumps each of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, one steam-turbine-driven centrifugal pump, and one motor-driven centrifugal pump, each of 5,000,000 gals. capacity, one steam-turbine-driven centrifugal pump, and one motor-driven centrifugal pump, each of 15,000,000 gallons capacity.

Steel Department.

Open Hearth Plant No. 1. This plant has eight stationary basic-lined 50-ton furnaces and one 300-ton electrically operated mixer, to which hot metal from the Blast Furances is delivered. The total capacity of this plant is 24,000 tons of open hearth ingots per month.

Open Hearth Plant No. 2. This plant consists of three stationary basic-lined 75-ton furnaces, with a total capacity of 12,000 tons of ingots per month.

Duplex Plant.

The molten metal from the blast furnaces and the product from four cupolas, which are used for melting pig iron, is received in a 175-ton mixer, from which this metal is delivered to a 20-ton converter vessel, and thence to a 150-ton basic-lined tilting furnace. The capacity of this plant is 16,000 tons of ingots per month.

Five cupolas are provided for melting spiegel, and the molten spiegel can be transferred to mixers located at each of the open hearth and duplex plants, for use there as required.

All steel-making plants are equipped with a full complement of electric overhead travelling cranes, ranging from 20 to 100 tons capacity.

A calcining plant is operated in connection with the open hearth and duplex plants, producing calcined lime and dolomite for use in steel-making operations.

Ingot Handling and Heating. Ingots from the Open Hearth and Duplex plants are passed over a narrow guage track system to the stripper building adjoining, where, after being removed from the moulds and weighed, they are transferred to the soaking pit building and placed in the pit furnaces. The stripping machinery consists of two 150-ton electric stripping cranes.

The merchant mills have a capacity of 6,000 tons and 2,500 tons per month respectively.

Rail Fastening Department.

Machines for finishing rail fastenings produced in the Merchant Mills are four combined shear and punching machines for tie plates, with a total capacity of 25,000 plates per twelve hours, and one splice bar shear with two notchers, three punches, and one straightening hammer, with a total capacity of 6,000 splice bars per twelve hours.

Shops

The foundry building, which is 100 ft. by 250 ft., is equipped for the manufacture of iron and brass bronze and aluminum castings. The machine shop, 100 ft. by 300 ft.; pattern shop, 60 ft. by 75 ft.; and forge, boiler, frog and switch shop, all 60 ft. by 160 ft., are equipped for carrying out all work required for general maintenance and improvement of plant machinery. All these buildings are of substantial construction and are served with modern cranes. All tools and machinery are arranged for electric drives on the unit system.

In addition to the general shops there are the roll shops, electrical repair shop, car repair shop, stores, buildings, and chemical and physical laboratories.

Transportation Department

This includes engine roundhouse, with its equipment for carrying out repairs, 15 standard-gauge and 8 narrow-gauge steam locomotives, 150 standard gauge cars, 6 special tank cars for use in tar service, 14 locomotive cranes and 34 miles of railway track.

Greenawalt Plant

This plant consists of two pans with their complement of mixing and conveying machinery, electrically driven throughout, and is used for sintering the flue dust from blast furnaces, which, after treatment, is returned to the blast furnaces, where it forms part of the regular ore charge. The production is 2,700 tons of sintered flue dust per month.

Brick Plant.

A modern plant for the manufacture of silica bricks has a capacity of 5,000 bricks per day. This product is used in the Company's operations.

Mines and Quarries

The Corporation also owns, and operates through subsidiary companies, the following mines and quarries, for the production of its raw materials: (1) Magpie Mine, located on the Algoma Central Railway, twenty-seven miles from Michipicoten Harbour. The product, which amounts to 18,000 tons per month, is of special value on account of its low phosphorus content. (2) Helen Mine—Although this mine has been closed through exhaustion of the hematite, there has been proved up in its vicinity a body of siderite which is expected to yield at least one hundred million tons of ore. A new mine will be opened up here in due course. (3) Cannelton Coal & Coke Company—This coal property is located in Kanawha and Fayette Counties, West Virginia, and consists of 5,000 acres, having three distinct seams of high-grade coking and steam coal. Only one seam has been opened for operation, and with three tipples the capacity is now 120,000 tons per month. (4) Lake Superior Coal Company—consisting of 2,100 acres of Pocahontas coal lands, located in McDowell County, West Virginia. The property has both the No. 3 and No. 4 Pocahontas seams in operations, and with two tipples has a capacity of 30,000 tons per month. (5) Fiborn Limestone Co.—Quarry is located in Northern Michigan, about fifty miles from Sault Ste. Marie, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, and consists of 640 acres of the very best limestone for blast furnace use, the stone containing about 98% calcium carbonate. Quarry is equipped with all modern machinery and plant; capacity, 30,000 tons per month. (6) Ozark Dolomite.—Quarry is located about 10 miles from the Fiborn Calcite quarry and supplies all the raw dolomite required for steel plant operations. Property consists of 160 acres.

Algoma Construction and Engineering Co., Limited.

This Company is equipped with full complement of tools, locomotives, locomotive cranes and appliances to handle all of the construction work of the Steel Corporation.

CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Subsidiary of International Paper Company Organized during 1928 as Holding Company for Important and Rapidly-expanding Canadian Hydro-electric Properties—Includes Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Electric Light Company and Saint John River Power Company in New Brunswick—Huge Water Power Expansion to Serve Industrial Growth of Three Provinces

TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BEING EXPENDED ON DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES

Year after year power and paper are playing an increasingly greater part in modern civilization, and in both departments of industrial activity Canadian enterprise is working out a remarkable record of expansion. In each of these directions, through the medium of the Canadian International Paper Company and the Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, International Paper Company, as the parent body, is developing into one of the most extensive organizations in Canada in the power and paper field.

The past year has seen an impressive development of hydro-electric power, where in the previous year, as outlined in the Supplement of 1926-27, expansion had taken place more particularly in the doubling of the capacity of the newsprint mill of Canadian International at Three Rivers, Quebec, and the construction of a new mill at East Templeton, near Ottawa, under the name of "Gatineau." The two mills combined represent as highly progressive examples of newsprint plants as can be found anywhere in the world, with a combined capacity of approximately 1,300 tons per day, or close to 400,000 tons *per annum.*

Three Great Power Plants on Gatineau. With the hydro-electric development the name of the Gatineau Power Company is chiefly identified. Along the Gatineau River three great power plants have been built up, and natural resources running waste for generations past have been harnessed into hydro-electric power that already is supplying energy for a number of Canadian industries, and will become a growingly important factor in connection with industrial development in the Provinces of Quebec and

Ontario in the next few years. Huge sums have been expended already on the plants along the Gatineau, and many millions more remain to be expended in developments still to come. Closely linked with the development of power is the bringing together of a group of retail distribution systems that has connected or will connect the sources of power up the Gatineau with industrial developments along the banks of the Ottawa River, in the area between the Cities of Ottawa and Montreal and outlying districts. In a few months the scarcity of power in the Province of Ontario, that the great resources of Niagara Falls cannot be called upon to satisfy, will be met with the transmission of large blocks of power at high voltage from the Paugan Falls plant up the Gatineau, along the line to the City of Toronto, for distribution by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

It was in November, 1925, that work was started on the Chelsea hydro-electric development of the Gatineau Power Company, on the Gatineau River, seven miles north of the City of Ottawa. Work was carried on steadily, regardless of weather or season, and the first generator in the Power House was turned over one year and two months later, on Jan. 4, 1927. Two more generators were started soon afterwards, so that to-day there are three in operation. One mile below Chelsea, at Farmers Rapids, work was begun in January, 1926, on a second hydro-electric plant, and the first generator was started early in May, 1927. Here, too, two additional generators were installed, making a total of three operating at this second plant, as at Chelsea. These six generators, operating at the two stations, have a combined installed capacity of 174,000 horse-power, and are supplying power for the operation of the Gatineau newsprint mill. The two plants are designed for five generators each, with a combined installation of 290,000 horse-power. Adding to this the designed capacity of the third unit, at Paugan Falls, further up the Gatineau, 272,000 horse-power, the capacity on this river in the three installations will reach 600,000 horse-power, a larger total than the entire amount of horse-power developed on the American side of Niagara Falls. Two units already have been brought into operation on the Paugan Falls development, each of 34,000 horse-power, or a total of 68,000 horse-power, with a balance of six generators still to come, of a similar capacity. It is planned to install four of these generators to make the total number six, having a combined capacity of 204,000 horse-power, leaving the two final ones to be added when required. This development is being carried out on a basis of a long-term contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for a total of 260,000 horse-power.

In addition to making progress on its programme of development of the water powers on the Gatineau River, the Gatineau Power Co. during 1927 acquired several hydro-electric plants on tributaries of the Ottawa River, running into it from the north between Ottawa and Montreal. These smaller plants are to be inter-connected with one another and with the Gatineau River

Power plant of the Company, by a system of modern high-tension transmission lines, thus ensuring a greater continuity of power supply and a more complete use of generating facilities.

Gatineau Electric Light Co. The Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited, was organized during the year, as a distributor of electric power in the area lying between Ottawa and Montreal. This Company owns over 360 miles of high-tension distribution lines, and serves a territory of some 5,000 square miles, having a population of 220,000. The area of this territory, as an illustration, is nearly one-half the size of Belgium. Besides providing current for domestic and farm use, a wide variety of industrial establishments is served, and the territory has many advantages that are expected to contribute to its continuing growth.

These who have worked out the huge-scale operations outlined above, are confident that the development of the natural resources of the Gatineau River and the development and co-ordination of the power facilities in the district lying between Ottawa and the Island of Montreal, are destined to make this area one of the great industrial centres of North America. Abundant electric power, efficient rail and water transportation, proximity to labour centres, ideal water supply and excellent drainage—these are some of the factors in this district awaiting further use by manufacturing establishments.

The Gatineau Electric Light Company, as it is constituted to-day, combines the electric distributing systems of the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, the Quebec-Southern Power Corporation, the Laurentian Hydro-Electric, the Papineauville Electric Company, the Napierville Lighting Company and the Bonhomme System, all of them acquired during the year. To these also have been added the electric distributing systems of the Hull Electric Company and the Maniwaki Power & Telephone Company. The Ottawa & Hull Power Company and the Ottawa River Power Company were acquired during the year, and the power plants added to the Gatineau Power Company's system. The Ottawa & Hull Power Company owns a portion of the Chaudiere power at Hull, opposite Ottawa, where it has power houses with a designed capacity of 44,000 H.P., of which 36,000 H.P. is now installed. The Ottawa River Power Company owns a development upstream, on the Ottawa River, at Bryson, with a designed capacity of 75,000 H.P., of which 25,000 H.P. is now installed and an additional 25,000 H.P. is in process of installation. The greater part of the power generated by these companies is now being sold in Ottawa and the vicinity, one of the clients being the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, through the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation. In order to facilitate the operations and control and also the financing of these many activities, there was organized early in 1928 what is known as the Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, a holding company, controlling Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Electric Light Company, and St. John River Power Company. This Company serves also as a connecting link between the International Paper Company and its hydro-electric interests in Canada, while it also co-ordinates the Gatineau Power Company, as the chief producing unit, and the group of eight distributing systems that have gradually been absorbed to provide a retail outlet for the power that existed for sale. Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation is an even broader type of holding company than Canadian International Paper Company, inasmuch as it controls not only hydro-electric developments in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but has taken in also the St. John River Power Company that has been developed in the Province of New Brunswick. In connection with the Canadian Hydro-Electric an issue of $12,500,000 of 6% cumulative first preferred stock was made early in 1928. Canadian Hydro-Electric, as a holding Company, owns all the preferred and common shares of Gatineau Power Company; all the preferred and 85% of the common shares of Gatineau Electric Light Company, and the majority of the preferred and all the common shares of St. John River Power Company. Further capitalization of Canadian Hydro-Electric consists of $25,000,000 authorized and outstanding of 6% non-cumulative 2nd preferred, and 1,000,000 shares of no par value common stock, are held by International Paper Company.

St. John River Power Co. The Saint John River Power Company, developing power at Grand Falls, N.B., will be the largest hydro-electric development in the Maritime Provinces. Designed for an installation of 80,000 H.P., it is providing for an initial capacity of 60,000 H.P., from three generators of 20,000 H.P. each. Part of this power will be utilized for a newsprint mill that will be constructed under the "New Brunswick International Paper Company," in Northern New Brunswick. In 1927 the Company purchased 1,385 square miles of Crown timber limits, etc., and in 1926 had secured 411 square miles. Prior to this 552 square miles of woodlands had been held, all of which gives the Company for its new mill a total of 2,348 square miles.

Gatineau Newsprint Mill. During 1927 Canadian International Paper Company completed the Gatineau newsprint mill with the final installation of four machines that provide a capacity of close to 600 tons daily. The doubling of the capacity of the Three Rivers mill, to nearly 700 tons daily, makes the Company's operations in Canada among those of the larger groups, and exceeds the total amount of newsprint that is being produced by International Paper Co. in the United States. Another development of the past few months, in connection with the paper industry, was the

purchase of a fibre paper plant at Midland, Ontario, and the construction of a fibre mill adjoining the Gatineau newsprint plant.

Purchased Newfoundland Properties. In another direction in which Canadians naturally are deeply interested, International Paper Company carried on a programme in Newfoundland, where it purchased the power plant and newsprint mill at Corner Brook, known as the Newfoundland Power & Paper Company. This mill is located at the mouth of the Humber River, on the Western coast of Newfoundland. It has four machines, of a combined capacity of 400 tons of newsprint paper per day, and is of the most modern construction. The mill receives its power from a hydro-electric plant that generates 98,000 continuous horse-power, operating under a head of 252 feet. This plant is capable of expansion through the installation of two additional units, to a total of 126,000 H.P. A transmission line, 31 miles in length, with a voltage of 66,000, carries the power from the plant to the mill. The pulpwood comes from timber-land reserves, aggregating 2,802 square miles, of which 1,852 is freehold and 950 square miles held under Crown licences. These limits have an estimated stand of 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The majority of the Crown timber licences are for a ninety-nine year term and call for only a small annual payment, with no stumpage charge. The mill, hydro-electric plant and timber limits, were formerly owned by Newfoundland Power & Paper Co., Ltd., and were acquired late in January, 1928, by the International Power & Paper Company of Newfoundland, Limited, a subsidiary of International Paper Company. Its advantageous location with respect to its supply of wood and power, and its modern and efficient designs, combine to make Corner Brook Mill one of the lowest cost newsprint producers in North America.

New England Power Association. More and more the production of newsprint, that for many years had been carried on by International Paper Co., in the United States alone, is being transferred to the Company's Canadian mills. Activities in the United States are being concentrated in two directions chiefly. In the North the Company has made rapid progress towards securing a large share of the securities of the New England Power Association, and at the end of the year its holdings represented 45% of the total number of common shares outstanding. In June, 1928, a proposal was made to the shareholders to exchange their stock for preferred or common shares respectively of a new holding company to be known as "International Power & Paper Company." The purpose of the change was to facilitate the financing of the various developments of International, hydro-electric and paper, and to acquire control through the additional holdings of 46% of New England Power Association, bringing the total up to 91%. The New England Power group constitutes the largest power system in the New England States, furnishing light and power to a territory

including a large portion of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The New England power system, through its sale of power to different distributing companies, serves over 250 communities, having a population of 2,500,000. The total output of the companies in this system exceeded 1,000,000,000 k.w.h.

Kraft Paper Mills. The other development consisted in the acquisition of kraft paper mills in Louisiana and Arkansas. Of the three mills owned by the Company by the end of 1927, two were purchased and one built (at Camden, Arkansas). With the starting of the Camden mill the Company became the largest maker of kraft paper on the North American Continent. The combined capacity of the three Southern kraft paper mills was 430 tons daily. The wood that is used is a pine that is a very prolific seeder and grows much more rapidly than Northern spruce, producing pulpwood in fifteen to twenty year periods as compared with several times this rotation for spruce in the Northern part of the Continent. A fourth kraft mill was acquired during the year 1928.

In addition to these developments International is constructing a hydro-electric plant on the Saranac River, and further power developments will be carried out in New York State. The hydro-electric power already developed or underway in new construction over the whole system of the Company in Canada and the United States and Newfoundland, amounts to a grand total of 1,460,000 horse-power, with undeveloped power sites owned by the Company capable of adding sufficient to bring the total up to 2,600,000.

Economy and Efficiency. The Company in its activities in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, is working along far-sighted lines, and developing in each locality an output that is best fitted from the standpoint of economy and efficiency. Up to the present a large portion of the tens of millions of dollars required for the developments in connection with power and paper in Canada, has been supplied from the huge resources and buoyant credit of International. More and more, however, as the Company identifies itself with the development of natural resources in Canada, the growing interest in its financial structure and its securities is being shown by Canadian investors, and already a substantial portion of its bonds and preferred and common stocks are held in Canada.

HISTORY OF DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY

Consolidation of Four Units in 1905 by a Strong Financial Group Rescued the Industry from a Condition of Demoralization—Large Economies in Operation Effected—Better Quality of Goods Produced at Lower Operating Cost—Centralized Buying and Selling—Eleven Modern Spinning and Weaving Mills—Payroll up From $1,600,000 to Over $5,000,000 Annually—Sales in Excess of $20,000,000 a Year—Capital, Officers and Directors

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The years 1897 to 1905 were most unhappy ones for the cotton industry in general in Canada, and not less so for the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, with its nine spinning and weaving plants located at Montreal, Que. (Hochelaga and St. Ann's Branches); Magog, Que.; Brantford, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Coaticooke, Que.; Moncton, N.B.; Windsor, N.S.; Halifax, N.S., and with a bleachery in Montreal and a Print Works at Magog, Que.—The Merchants Cotton Company, with two spinning and weaving plants, and bleachery, in Montreal—The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, with two spinning and weaving plants, and bleachery, at Montmorency Falls, Que.—and, The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, with its bleachery and print works in Montreal.

The industry was in a thorough state of demoralization, unable to hold any reasonable share of the domestic market, and, during this period, whilst losses were not made by each company annually, profits were so insignificant that dividends were not warranted.

Consolidation in 1905. In January, 1905, a strong financial group, after having carefully surveyed the situation and realizing the possibilities of effecting large economies through centralized control and management, purchasing, selling, and confining the production of each plant to those lines for which it was best suited, brought about the consolidation of the above four companies under the name of the "Dominion Textile Company, Limited."

From the outset the wisdom of the consolidation became apparent. The printing machinery was moved from the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company and linked up with that at the Magog Print Works; and the bleacheries of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, the Merchants Cotton Company, and the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company were revamped and consolidated in the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company's buildings, in

which a modern bleachery was installed, capable of handling any class and width of goods and type of finish required by the Canadian market.

Through recent additions to and improvements, the Print Works at Magog is now one of the most modern Print Works in existence, capable of dyeing, printing and finishing any description of cotton, linen, silk, or art silk goods, up to 60" wide. It annually processes upwards of 50,000,000 yards

In a similar manner a general consolidation of spinning and weaving was brought about, and he smaller and more unprofitable mills at Brantford, Coaticooke, Moncton, Windsor and Halifax, were closed, and the properties disposed of. The existing plants were enlarged and, subsequently, two new mills, one at Cote St. Paul, Que., and one at Verdun, Que., were added.

In the meantime, large economies in operation had been effected through the elimination of duplication of lines, and improved supervision of operation, which resulted in a better quality of goods at lower operating cost, notwithstanding the fact that increased rates of wages were put into effect.

Centralized buying and selling by the Company's own staff proved highly successful from the start, and enabled the organization to cater more closely to the needs of and give much greater satisfaction to its customers.

These various changes ultimately resulted in reducing overhead expenses to the minimum.

Its Own Buyers in the Cotton States. Consuming in the neighborhood of 100,000 bales of raw cotton of various grades and staples required for the very wide range of goods made, it was found desirable to place its own raw cotton buyers at the best strategic points in the cotton states, purchasing direct from first hands, resulting in very large savings in the cost of landing cotton at its mills.

The eleven spinning and weaving mills in operation to-day are largely modern, and, in all cases, contain the latest additions in automatic machinery. These mills contain over 500,000 spinning spindles, 40,000 twisting spindles, and, more than 11,000 automatic looms, also forty sets of condenser cards with spinning for working up the bulk of the waste made in the mills, producing a wider range of yarns of every description and process up to 80's, and cloths of all descriptions, than will probably be found in any other one organization throughout the world.

As an organization it is unique, from the fact that it purchases its raw cotton direct, spins, weaves, bleaches, dyes, prints, packs, and sells direct the entire production from approximately 100,000 bales raw cotton.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY—TWO GREAT

PARTIAL VIEW OF MAGOG COT

These
Mills Represent
Two
out of
Eleven Plants
of
THE
Dominion Textile
COMPANY
largest manufacturing
textile company
in
Canada

NEW ADDITION JUST COMPLE

LS AT MAGOG AND MONTMORENCY, QUE.

L AND PRINT WORKS

MONTMORENCY MILLS

Extensive
Improvements
and
Extensions
have been taking
place
at these Mills
involving
Expenditures
of about
$1,500,000

Pay Roll of over $5,000,000. From a pay roll of 1,600,000 in 1905, it now pays out annually in excess of $5,000,000. Its 6,700 operatives, in addition to being well paid, have the benefit of an old age pension fund as well as a life insurance fund, both maintained entirely at the expense of the Company.

An examination of its sales lists comprised, amongst others, the following descriptions of fabrics, sold in the grey, bleached, dyed and printed states, the two latter being in guaranteed fast colours:

Sales Lists. Heavy, medium, and fine bleached Cottons, Cambrics, Longcloths, Interlinings, Painter's Cloth, Twills, Drills, Suitings, Duck and Duck Suitings, Oxfords, Linenette, Grey and Bleached Cantons, Grey and Bleached Wide Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Slips, Grey and Bleached Plain, Fancy and Terry Towels and Towellings, Table Napkins, Face Cloths, Quilts Fancy, Bleached and Colored Quilts Hemmed, Bleached and Colored Krinklette Quilts, Krinklette Cloth, Bengals, Grey Cottons, Drills, Pocketing, Ducks, Seamless Grain Bags, Blankets, Prints, Flannels, Plain, Fancy and Work Shirtings, Quiltings, Special Draperies, Crepes, Underwear, Ducks, Drills, Twills and Sateens, Skirting and Apron Cloth, Galatea, Scrim Curtain Cloth, Bunting, Chambrays, Dark Indigo Prints, Nuns Stripe, Tweeds and Moleskins, Fine Bleached Suitings, Sleeve, Knicker and Pocket Linings, Sateen and Pillow Tickings, Art Silk, and Silk and Cotton Mixture Fabrics, also a very wide range of yarns for knitting, weaving and every known industrial purpose.

This large range of fabrics is distributed through the medium of the counter and cutting up trades, and to practically every industry using cotton in any form.

More than one thousand types of cloth are produced regularly, and over 30,000 patterns are printed annually.

Sales are in excess of $20,000,000 annually.

It is stated the Company uses approximately 20,000 electrical H.P., a portion of which is owned outright.

Capital

Common Stock (no par value)	225,000 shares
Preferred stock (7% cumulative par $100)	19,406 shares
Bonds 6%	$5,172,000

Officers and Directors

Chairman of the Board	—	Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E.
President and Managing Director		F. G. Daniels
Secretary-Treasurer	—	James H. Webb
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer	—	James A. Fish

Directors

Sir Charles B. Gordon — J. P. Black — W. A. Black
Sir Herbert S. Holt — F. G. Daniels — James H. Webb
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION

An Account of the Extensive Operations Carried on by A Group of Steel, Coal and Shipping Companies: Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Halifax Shipyards, and their Subsidiaries

NEW FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP SEEKING TO REHABILITATE ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES

One of the outstanding industrial problems existing in Canada to-day consists of the proposed reorganization of British Empire Steel Corporation, that is now under consideration by a financial and industrial group of Canadians that came into control of this great corporation and, thereby, of its subsidiaries early in the present year (1928).

The situation that developed and the outcome up to the present are dealt with in the annual statement of British Empire Steel Corporation issued shortly before *The Canadian Annual Review* went to press. The statement follows:—

"Although they do not relate to the year ending 31st December, 1927, some changes occurred in the early part of the current year which your Directors desire to refer to briefly in this Report.

"In order to prevent possible action against the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, arising out of its guarantee of the Currency Bonds of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company Limited by the holders of these Bonds or any committee or syndicate acting for or in association with them, an arrangement was made with Messrs. Holt, Gundy & Company, who acquired over 90% of the issue and are co-operating with the Company in developing a situation that might enable those interested to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of conditions that have arisen. In this connection it was arranged that for a period of five years the right to vote the common shares of Dominion Steel Corporation, which are vested in this Corporation, should be entrusted to a committee of five persons of whom one should be the President for the time being of this Corporation, one should be nominated by its Directors and the other three by Messrs. Holt, Gundy & Company.

"On completion of these arrangements, on 2nd February, 1928, Sir Herbert Holt, Mr. J. H. Gundy, Mr. G. H. Duggan, Mr. George

H. Montgomery, K.C., Mr. C. B. McNaught and Mr. W. E. Wilder were elected Directors of this Corporation and some or all of them joined the Boards of the several constituent and subsidiary companies.

"On the same day Mr. R. M. Wolvin resigned the offices of Director and President of the Corporation and its affiliated companies, and Mr. C. B. McNaught was elected President in his stead.

"Your Directors are carefully studying the affairs of the Corporation and the means that may be adopted for the betterment of its financial structure. This is not a matter that can be dealt with easily or quickly but will require close attention for some time. As soon as your Directors are able to submit a plan of reorganization that will conserve all interests, as far as that may be possible, in the difficult and complicated conditions that exist, further information will be communicated to you."

The Report adds that "While it is too early to forecast the result of the operations of the current year, it is only fair to the shareholders to intimate that your Directors are disappointed in the results so far obtained, which have been adversely affected by increased operating costs."

In order that some definite idea may be gained of the extent and importance of the properties and operations that have been carried on for some years past under British Empire Steel Corporation, and which an effort is being made to place in a prosperous condition, the following summary is presented:

Formation of British Empire Steel Corporation

It was in 1920 that a group of industrial organizations in Nova Scotia were consolidated into "British Empire Steel Corporation." and in the following year succeeded in bringing together the following three main groups: (1) Dominion Steel Corporation (2) Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and (3) Halifax Shipyards.

Dominion Steel Corporation was itself a consolidation, a $50,000,000 organization, formed in 1909 to acquire the undertakings of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The former had outstanding $15,000,000 of common stock and $3,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred stock, and the latter $25,000,000 of common stock and $5,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred. Included also as a part of Dominion Steel Corporation were the following additional subsidiaries:

Cumberland Railway & Coal Company—that has been operated under lease by Dominion Coal Company since 1912;

James Pender & Company and Sydney Lumber Company —both operated under the direction of Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and

Dominion Shipping Company—managed by Dominion Steel Corporation as an auxiliary of the steel and coal companies.

Dominion Iron & Steel Company was, like the Coal Company, an extensive organization. It had been incorporated in 1899 to work mines, to smelt ores, manufacture steel and iron in various forms and to manufacture and distribute these and other kindred products. In the year of its formation the Canadian Parliament extended the time during which bounties might be paid on pig iron and steel ingots made in Canada, so that after April, 1902, the payments, although on a gradually decreasing scale, would be continued until 1907. Five hundred acres of land were provided as a site by the Town of Sydney.

The Company was immediately organized and began the construction of extensive iron and steel works upon the site conveyed by the Town. In addition, important holdings of iron ore were acquired at Bell Island, Newfoundland, and limestone properties taken up in Cape Breton. These were equipped to produce the ore and flux required for the operations of the works at Sydney. An agreement was entered into with the Dominion Coal Company by which a supply of coal suitable for use in blast furnaces and steel works was secured for a period of ninety-three years.

The property of the Company included ore mines at Wabana, Newfoundland, with a capacity of 5,000 tons daily; stone quarries at Marble Mountain, Cape Breton, with a daily capacity of 3,000 tons; by-product coke ovens with a daily output of 1,000 tons of coke; 4 blast furnaces with daily capacity of 1,000 tons, 10 open hearth steel furnaces with 800 tons daily capacity, and a blooming mill with 1,250 tons capacity; electric power plant with 2,500 k.w. normal capacity, piers, railroads, etc.

Since that period extensions were made to the various properties including 800 tons daily capacity of rail mill electric power plant, 11,000 k.w., two blast furnaces, limestone quarries, sulphuric acid works, 700 tons daily to capacity of coke ovens; Koppers by-product coke ovens with daily capacity of 1,200 tons; plate mill with daily capacity of 480 tons; at Wabana mines, a hydro-electric plant with capacity of 2,500 H.P.

The Dominion Coal Company was organized in 1893, acquiring a number of coal properties in Cape Breton County, N.S., and also four steamers. The Government of Nova Scotia granted the Company a ninety-nine year lease of coal bearing areas of 76 square miles, and leases were secured for an additional 155 square miles. Near Glace Bay a new mine was opened which became one of the largest in the world. By the end of 1920, the Company had in operation in Cape Breton 16 fully equipped mines having a capacity of 20,000 tons daily. In 1899 a contract was made with the newly organized Dominion Iron & Steel Company to supply all the coal that might be required for use in its blast furnaces and steel plants at Sydney. In 1909, one third of the common stock of the coal company was acquired by the steel company, and relations between the two, which had become strained, were re-established on a more satisfactory basis. In the following year,

on the organization of the Dominion Steel Corporation, practically all the common stock of the coal company including 50,000shares owned by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company were exchanged share for share for common shares of the Corporation.

In 1911, after all the stock of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., had been acquired by the Dominion Steel Corporation, its properties were leased to the Dominion Coal Company, and have been operated since by it. The properties of the coal company in addition to the coal mines referred to above, included the Sydney & Louisburg Railway with 120 miles of main line track, wharves and piers, with equipment for loading 30,000 tons daily, discharging stations at strategic points with a capacity of 25,000 tons daily, 1,720 dwellings for employees, tow-boats, barges, shops, warehouses and retail stores. The output of the coal averages between 3,000,-000 and 5,000,000 tons *per annum*. This did not include the output of the 3 mines of the Cumberland Railway Company, which have a combined capacity of 2,000 tons daily, and whose output ran between 235,000 and 430,000 tons *per annum*.

The Dominion Shipping Company Limited is a subsidiary through which the shipping property of the Dominion Steel Corporation and its constituent companies is operated. A considerable fleet is used for the carriage of coal produced by the Dominion Coal Company, and ore and limestone required for the operations of Dominion Iron & Steel Company and of the steel and other materials produced by it for sale.

The Cumberland Railway & Coal Company has under lease from the Crown 180 sq. miles of coal area, and operates a Railway between Springhill Junction and the Port of Parrsboro on the Bay of Fundy.

James Pender & Company Limited is a subsidiary located in the City of St. John, N. B., operating a plant for the manufacture of wire, nails and other small hardware, and for galvanizing. The average daily capacity of the wire works is about 35 tons. Raw material is supplied by Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The Company's business covers a large part of the Province of New Brunswick, part of Nova Scotia and also the British West Indies.

Sydney Lumber Company Limited has a mill at Dalhousie, N.B., for the manufacture of merchant lumber, shingles, lathes, staves for nail packages, etc. It holds Crown leases for 78 sq. miles of timber limits in the Province of New Brunswick, and 15 sq. miles in Quebec Province, with an estimated amount of timber available on these areas of 100,000,000 ft.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company

This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1898, to operate coal and iron mines and to manufacture

iron and steel products. In 1882, six years before, the "Nova Scotia Steel Company" had been organized, later becoming the "Nova Scotia Steel & Forge Company." This in turn was taken over in 1895 by a new company known as "Nova Scotia Steel Company," which also acquired the assets of New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company. In 1901 the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company acquired the properties of the Nova Scotia Steel Company The new Company proceeded to erect at Sydney Mines a blast furnace, open hearth steel furnaces, coke ovens, and accessory works to develop and increase the colliery output and the shipping facilities at North Sydney, as well as the iron ore mines at Wabana, Newfoundland, in which it had acquired a substantial interest.

In 1912 the Eastern Car Company Limited was incorporated, all the common stock of which was owned by Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company. The latter also owned all capital stock of Nova Scotia Land Company and the Wasis Steamship Company.

In 1920 control of the capital stock of the Acadia Coal Company was acquired by Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company.

The Nova Scotia Company's properties include four coal mines on the north side of Sydney Harbour with a daily capacity of 3,500 tons; a railroad with 20 miles of standard and other trackage, locomotives, flat cars, passenger cars, and 300 coal cars; wharves and piers for loading coal. They also included iron and steel works, which are not in operation at present, as well as coke ovens, blast furnaces, hearth steel furnaces, workmen's dwellings, limestone and delomite quarries, etc.

The Wabana Iron Mines are situated on Bell Island, Newfoundland, and in conjunction with the property of Dominion Iron & Steel Company at the same place, constitute the most important holdings of iron ore on the Atlantic Seaboard of North America. The mining equipment has a capacity of 2,000 tons of ore daily.

At Trenton, New Glasgow, is a manufacturing plant producing rails, plates, forgings, axles, spikes, track bolts and nuts, etc., with a capacity of 500 tons daily.

For a number of years Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company produced from 500,000 to 700,000 tons of coal *per annum*; mined from 75,000 to 560,000 tons of ore; produced from 40,000 to over 100,000 tons of coke; made from 25,000 to 90,000 tons of pig iron, 50,000 to 130,000 tons of ingots, and 35,000 to 95,000 tons of finished steel *per annum*.

Among the subsidiaries, Acadia Coal Company has 20 square miles of coal lands under lease in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, with a daily capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 tons of coal. Output has run from 250,000 to well over 500,000 tons *per annum*.

Halifax Shipyards Limited

This subsidiary of British Empire Steel Corporation was incorporated in 1918 to acquire from the Dominion Government

under lease with an option of purchase the property of Halifax Graving Dock Company Limited, and by purchase an extensive tract of land and water property adjoining, on which it constructed yards and shops for the building and repair of ships of all classes. The Dry Dock, which was constructed in 1886, has a length of 567 feet and a width of 102 feet, with 27 feet depth of water on sill. About 1,500 men are employed by this Company when its works are running at full capacity. It has since acquired the property of the Marine Railway Company, consisting of three powerful marine slips at Dartmouth on the east side of Halifax Harbour, with extensive repair shops and other accessories for hauling out and refitting the smaller classes of shipping, which make up the coaling and fishing fleet of Nova Scotia.

The importance of this Corporation and its various member companies to the industrial life of Canada, and particularly of the Maritime Provinces, is reflected in the figures on its latest Consolidated Balance Sheet which is printed below:

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED

AND CONSTITUENT COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1927

Incorporating the Assets and Liabilities of Dominion Iron & Steel Company Limited (whose affairs are presently being managed by the National Trust Company Limited) as shown in a Preliminary Balance Sheet prepared by the National Trust Company.

ASSETS

Cost of Properties at Book Values:		
Representing the Ore and Coal Properties, Plant, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, etc., of the Constituent Companies, the aggregate valuc of which is supported by independent appraisals (less Rcserves for Depreciation and Exhaustion of Minerals)		$133,073,766.74
Investments in Capital Stocks of, and Advances to, other Companies		331,640.78
Cash in hands of Trustees for Bondholders		76,053.49
Bonds purchased for Sinking Funds		187,605.25
Current and Working Assets:		
Inventories of Finished Products, Goods in Process and Materials and Supplies, less Reserves	$10,232,510.56	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Rescrves	5,807,769.72	
Other Accounts Receivable	729,887.14	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	2,890,734.91	
		$19,660,902.33
Deferred Charges:		
Discount on Securities, Development Expenditures, etc.	$ 935,446.62	
Insurance and Othcr Expenses paid in Advance	609,692.90	
		$1,545,139.52
		$154,875,108.11

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock of Corporation:		
7% Cumulative First Preference "B" (dividends paid to Feb. 1, 1924)		$ 8,032,100.00
7% Cumulative Second Preference (no dividends paid since incorporation)		57,350,000.00
Common		24,450,000.00
		$89,832,100.00
Less: Held by Constituent Companies:		
7% Cumulative Second Preference	$ 7,391,425.00	
Common	3,144,600.00	
		10,536,025.00
		$79,296,075.00
Preference Stocks of Constituent Companies:		
7% Dominion Coal Company, Limited *(Feb. 1, 1924)	$2,799,400.00	
7% Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Apr. 1, 1924)	3,336,300.00	
6% Dominion Steel Corp. Ltd. (Feb. 1, 1924)	4,705,500.00	
8% Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd. (Jan. 1, 1924)	808,000.00	
6% Eastern Car Co., Limited. (Jan. 1, 1924)	107,100.00	
*Dates to which dividends have been paid.		$11,756,300.00
Acadia Coal Company Limited:		
Stock Outstanding		101,900.00
		$91,154,275.00
Capital Stock Reserve:		
Par value of the 7% Cumulative First Preference Stock, Series "B" reserved for exchange of the outstanding Preference Stocks of Constituent Companies	$11,917,900.00	
Less: Par Value of the Preference Stocks of these Companies outstanding	11,756,300.00	
		161,600.00
Funded and Mortgage Debt:		
Represented by Bonds and Debenture Stocks of the Constituent Companies		36,444,563.19
Deferred Payments on Properties		194,144.82
Current Liabilities:		
Bank Loans	$ 450,000.00	
Advances secured by Certificate of Receiver of Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited	300,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,800,879.62	
Wages Payable and Accrued	306,319.61	
Bond Interest Due and Accrued	1,740,877.02	
		4,598,076.25
Reserves:		
Furnace relining, other Operating and Contingent Reserves		3,001,728.35
Surplus at Date of Organization:		
Balance as at December 31, 1926	$21,784,870.32	
Deficit on Operations from date of Organization to December 31, 1927	2,464,149.82	
		19,320,720.50
		$154,875,108.11

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited and its Constituent Companies for the year ending December 31, 1927, with the exception of those of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company Limited whose business is being carried on by the National Trust Company Limited as Receiver and Manager.

We have been furnished with all the information and explanations which we have required with regard to the Companies examined by us, and we certify that subject to the sufficiency of the provision for depreciation for the past year, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1927, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Corporation and its Constituent Companies according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Companies we have examined and by the Preliminary Accounts of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company Limited as furnished by the Receiver and Manager.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.,
Auditors.

Montreal, March 21st, 1928.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
AND
OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1874-1927

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1927
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	2,941,437
Number of Day and Evening Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary	4,866	7,648
Number of Day and Evening Pupils Enrolled	472,382	750,797
Number of Teachers	3,887	18,992
Total Expenditures	$3,151,926	$46,495,240

Distinctive Features of the Ontario System:

(1) Municipal Control, regulated by the Provincial Department but affording a large measure of local self-government.

(2) A National System permitting, however, in certain cases, Separate Denominational Schools subject to uniform Standards of Efficiency with other Elementary Schools.

(3) A distinction between the scope of Primary and Secondary Schools and the Universities—sufficiently marked to avoid over-lapping and to permit of independence, but all forming one complete system.

(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools, established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 98 Day and Evening Schools with 59,118 students, of whom 13,412 were born in countries other than Canada.

(5) The 5,536 Rural School Libraries and 510 Associations and Free Public Libraries available for the use of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupil by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

(7) The creation and development of a Spirit of National and Empire sentiment as a basis of constructive Citizenship.

By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; the compulsory attendance, for whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years, with a few exceptions; the Department of Education is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the *curricula* of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.

The University of Toronto

The Provincial University of Ontario

The University of Toronto has the following Faculties: Arts (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, School of Graduate Studies, Dentistry.

Arts Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College.

The School of Hygiene, housed in the building provided by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embraces the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the Departments of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene. The Connaught Laboratories, which consist of Research, Antitoxin and Insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene. Teaching, research and public service are the functions of this School and of the Connaught Laboratories.

Special Departments: Social Service, University Extension.

Federated Theological Colleges: Emmanuel College, Knox College, Wycliffe College.

Affiliated Colleges: Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario College of Art.

Other institutions controlled by the University: Royal Ontario Museum (in conjunction with the Provincial Government), Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and privileges in the Sick Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital, and the new Psychiatric Hospital.

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A special course in Business Administration is provided to train men for commercial and industrial careers. The University helps worthy students to get placed.

An excellent course in **Secretarial Science** for women is provided.

Medical Course: The course for the M. D. degree requires six years. The M. Sc. degree is given for post-graduate and research work.

Courses in Public Health and Nursing: This Faculty offers a full one-year professional, post-graduate, public health course (D.P.H.); two years professional, post-graduate, public health course (Dr.P.H.); Certificate of Public Health Nurse (C.P.H.N.); Certificate in Hospital Administration (C.H.A.); Certificate of Instruction in Nursing (C.I.N.); a five year degree course, viz.: Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.Sc.).

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